

Open Science dalla A alla Z

3 – Open Access e politiche europee

Università Bocconi,
25 novembre 2022

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In questo modulo impareremo:

1. come fare Open Access e farlo correttamente
2. come evitare i falsi miti
3. Contratti trasformativi e Plans
4. Due parole sull'Europa

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

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

Paywall



Perché serve l'Open Access?



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

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

Open Access

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



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Berlin Declaration

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...Houston, abbiamo un problema

CALENDARIO DELL'AVVENTO OPEN SCIENCE



10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing March 11, 2019

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

OPEN ACCESS IN ITALIA:

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



...in Italia siamo ancora a questo

Gruppo di Redazione Roars

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch



Maria Clara Nucci

6 ottobre alle ore 11:25 · 🌐

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

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

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

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch

From: Maria Clara Nucci <mariaclara.nucci@unipg.it>

Sent: Friday, October 2, 2020 3:07 PM

To: Zeger Karssen

Subject: Re: JNMP and Open Access

Dear Mr. Karssen,

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

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

Maybe, I am not going to convince you. At least, I try.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Maria Clara Nucci

Giuliana Glusti

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

Piero Marcati

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

Mi piace · Rispondi · 2 g



1

Gabriele Fici

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

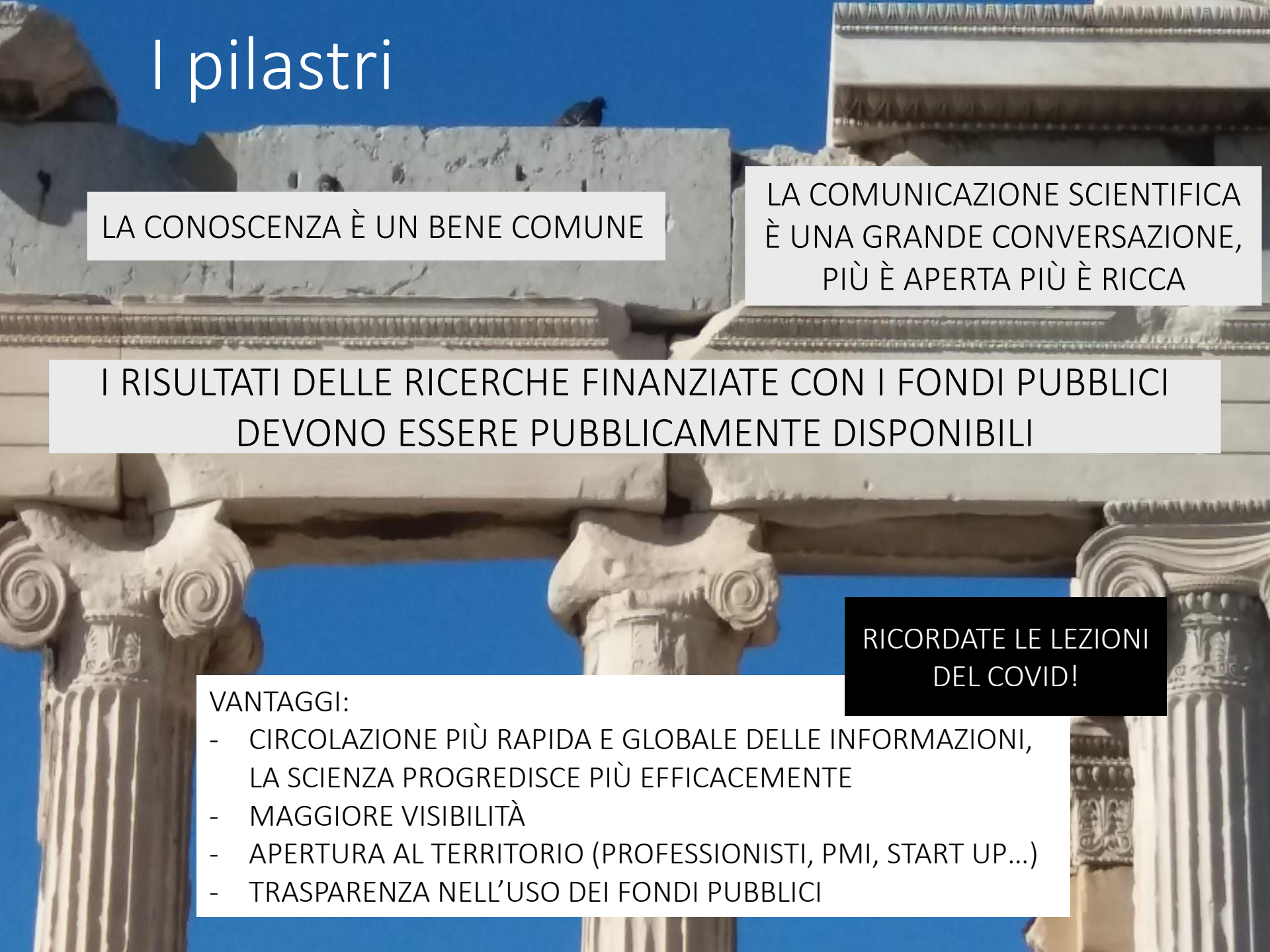
Mi piace · Rispondi · 3 g



3

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

I pilastri



LA CONOSCENZA È UN BENE COMUNE

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

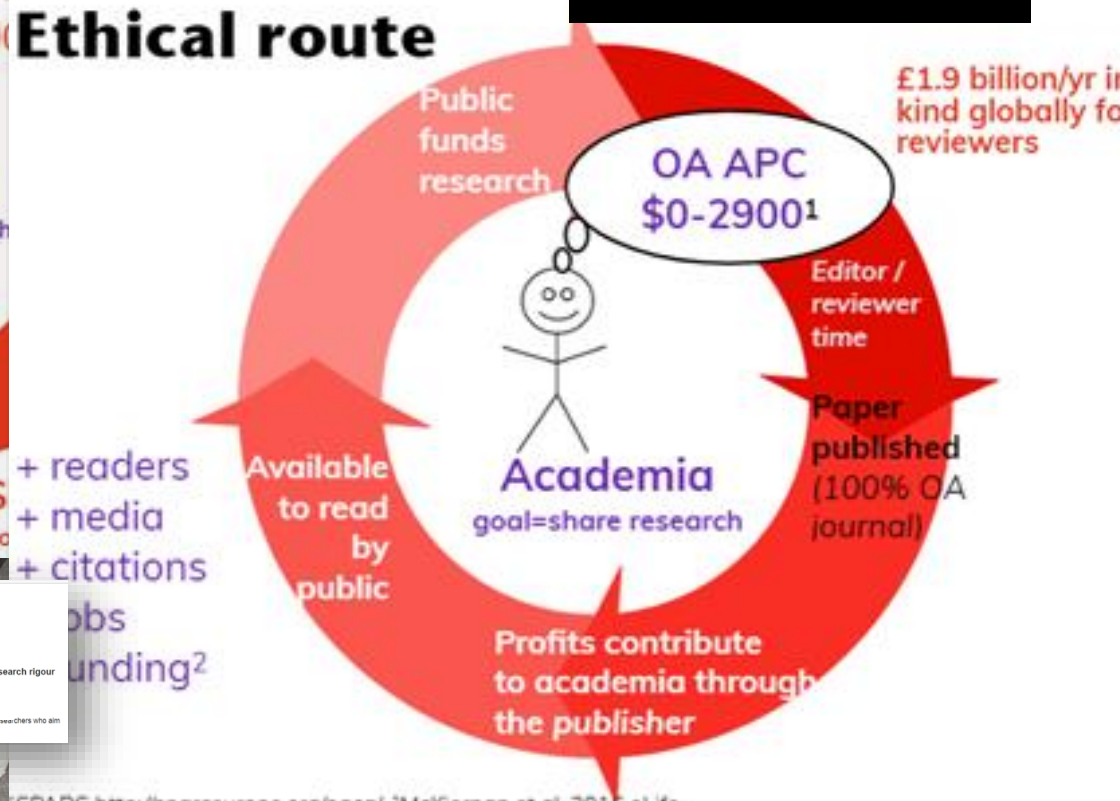
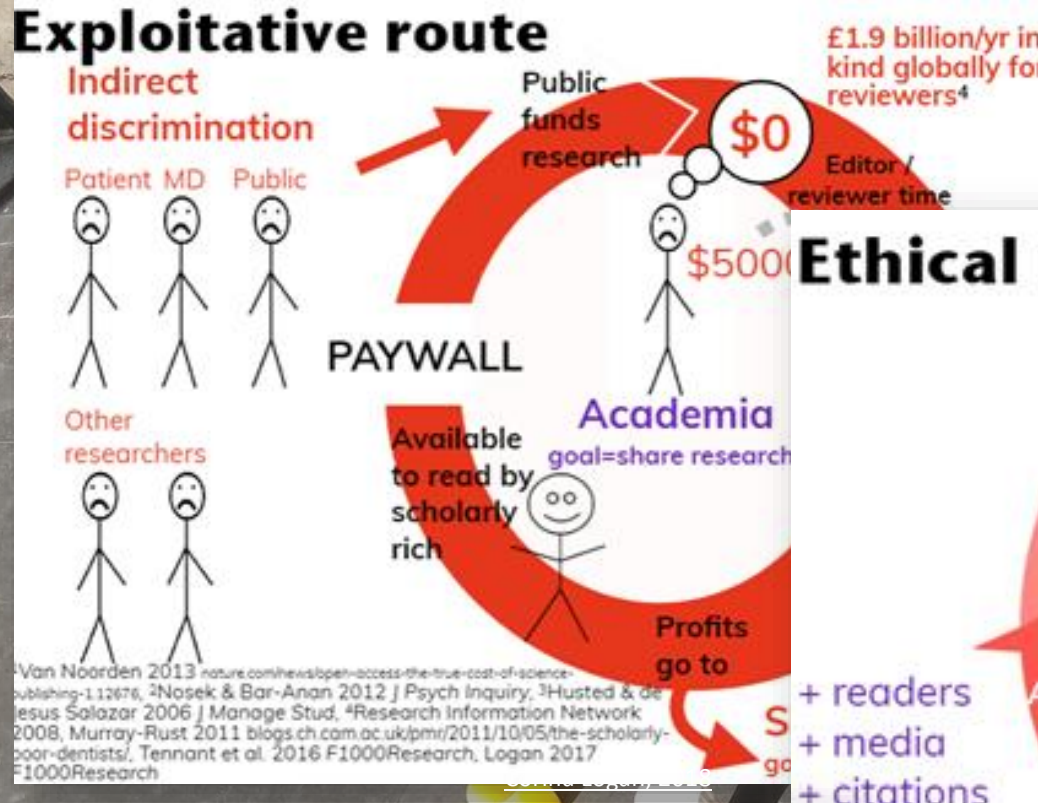
I RISULTATI DELLE RICERCHE FINANZIATE CON I FONDI PUBBLICI
DEVONO ESSERE PUBBLICAMENTE DISPONIBILI

RICORDATE LE LEZIONI
DEL COVID!

VANTAGGI:

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

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



BULLIED INTO BAD SCIENCE

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

The letter

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

The letter

ECRs sign the letter

Non-ECRs support the campaign

Press coverage

Contacts

Interact

Additional actions

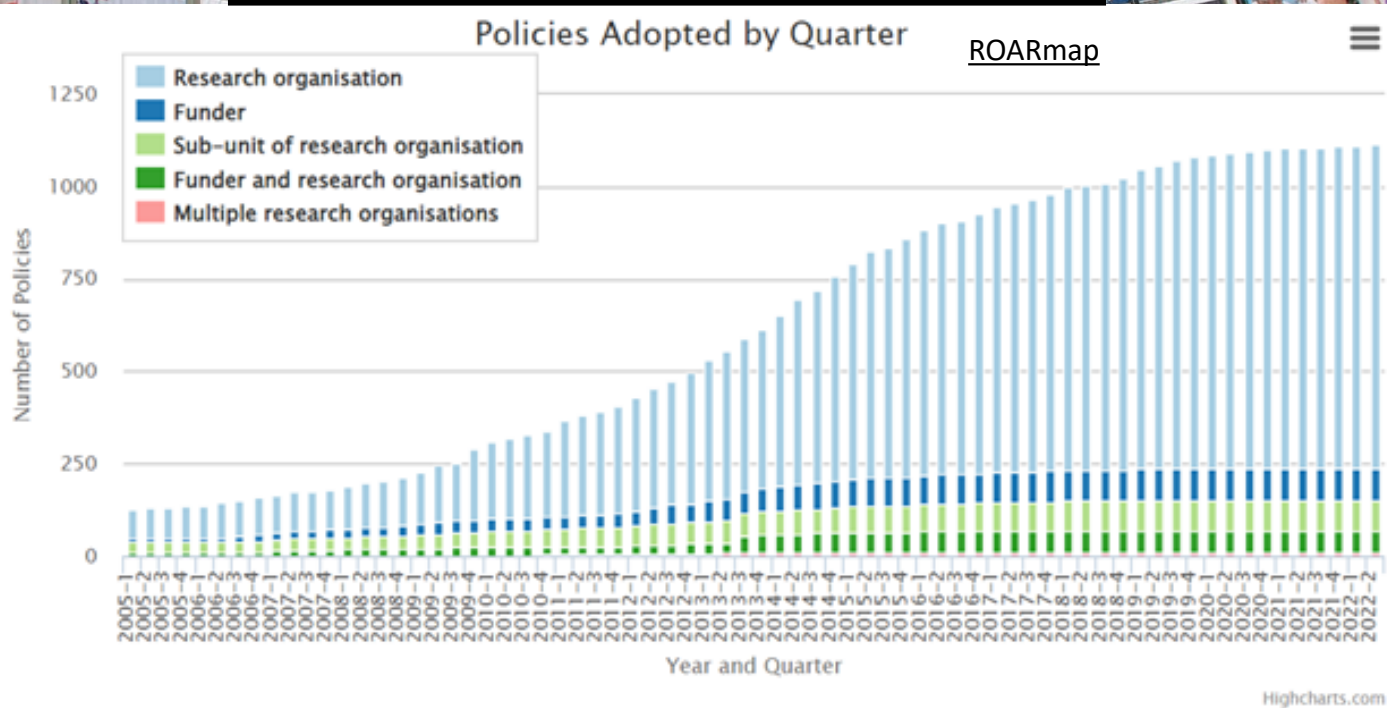
How we are implementing change

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

...novità?

1114 policies

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



[le politiche funzionano]

Bienvenue sur

le Baromètre français de la Science Ouverte



Mesurer l'évolution de la science ouverte en France à partir de données fiables, ouvertes et maîtrisées.

Taux d'accès ouvert des publications scientifiques françaises parues durant l'année précédente par date d'observation

2021 62 %

2020 52 %

2019 46 %

2018 38 %

[FR barometre](#)

Baromètre français de la Science Ouverte



Progression
(tous domaines)
2020-2021

+10 points

PROVA CHE CON
INVESTIMENTI E
IMPEGNO DEL
GOVERNO I RISULTATI
ARRIVANO

Les publications

Les publications en **accès ouvert** ¹ désignent les publications issues de travaux de recherche scientifique mises en ligne en libre accès pour tous, sans barrière technique ou financière. Le Baromètre de la Science Ouverte se focalise sur les **publications françaises** ¹, c'est-à-dire les publications dont l'un des auteurs au moins est affilié en France. C'est donc l'activité de la recherche française qui est prise en compte, et non celle des éditeurs scientifiques français. Le taux d'accès ouvert représente le ratio du nombre de publications en accès ouvert rapporté au nombre total de publications sur le même périmètre (par exemple par année, discipline ou éditeur).

La généralisation de l'accès ouvert aux publications scientifiques est l'un des axes de la stratégie nationale de science ouverte, avec pour objectif un taux d'accès ouvert de 100 % en 2030. Elle facilite, élargit et accélère la diffusion des résultats de la recherche auprès des communautés scientifiques et des acteurs de la société en général : enseignants, étudiants, entreprises, associations, acteurs des politiques publiques, etc.

Sherpa Juliet JULIET

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Research Funders' Open Access Policies

Sherpa Juliet is a searchable database and single focal point of up-to-date information concerning funders' policies and their requirements on open access, publication and data archiving.

Search for a funder policy



Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

cOAlition S Principles & Implementation

About

What is cOAlition S?

On 4 September 2018, a group of national research funding organisations, with the support of the European Commission and the European Research Council (ERC), announced the creation of cOAlition S, an initiative to make full and immediate Open Access to research publications a reality. cOAlition S, around Plan S, which consists of one target and 10 principles.

cOAlition S signals the commitment to implement the necessary measures to achieve this target.

"With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications funded by public or private grants provided by national and international research councils and funding organisations must be made available in full and immediate Open Access."

National funders



FWF
Der Wissenschaftsfonds.



Agence Nationale de la Recherche
ANR



Luxembourg National
Research Fund



The Research Council
of Norway



NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE
POLAND



FORTE
Swedish Research Council for
Health, Working Life and Welfare



UK Research
and Innovation



VINNOVA
Sweden's Innovation Agency

FCT Fundação
para a Ciência e a Tecnologia

Québec
Fonds de recherche - Nature et technologies
Fonds de recherche - Santé
Fonds de recherche - Société et culture

Charitable and international funders & research organisations



BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



World Health
Organization



For research on
diseases of poverty
UNICEF • UNDP • World Bank • WHO



Aligning Science
Across Parkinson's



Howard Hughes
Medical Institute



TEMPLETON WORLD
CHARITY FOUNDATION

... [nuovi giocatori: MUR] [???



PIANO NAZIONALE OPEN SCIENCE [20 giugno 2022]

5 ASSI:

1. OPEN ACCESS AI TESTI
2. DATI FAIR
3. VALUTAZIONE
4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
5. DATI COVID



Ministero
dell'Università
e della Ricerca



UNIVERSITÀ

RICERCA

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Pubblicato il Piano nazionale della scienza aperta

Lunedì, 20/06/2022 2022

Individuati 5 assi di intervento: pubblicazioni scientifiche, dati, valutazione della ricerca, partecipazione e apertura dei dati della ricerca su SARS-COV-2 e Covid-19

Il Ministero ha pubblicato il [Piano nazionale della Scienza Aperta](#) (PNSA), in attuazione al Decreto Ministeriale n. 268 del 28 febbraio 2022. Il PNSA, insieme al Piano per le Infrastrutture di ricerca (PNIR), completa l'insieme dei Piani nazionali richiamati dal [Programma Nazionale per la Ricerca 2021-2027](#),



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Programma nazionale per la ricerca

PIANO NAZIONALE OPEN SCIENCE REDATTO NEL 2019-PUBBLICATO 2022

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

di **Roberto Caso**

Come funziona / green e gold /
diamond



Green road - deposito

QUESTO È QUANTO CHIEDE IL BANDO VQR

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Si – può – fare!!!!!!!

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...



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

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

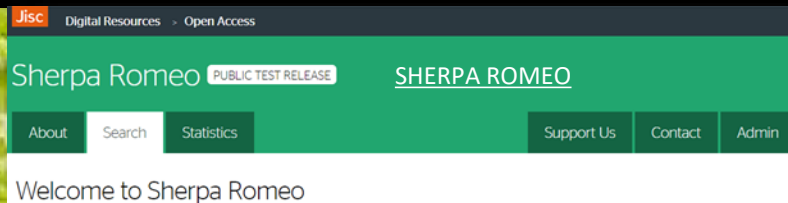
SI PUÒ FARE OPEN SCIENCE
CONTEMPORANEAMENTE
A VQR, ASN, SUA-RD...

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

Depos

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

VIDEO
TUTORIAL



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Preprint, AAM, VOR: terminology

Rounds of drafting
& informal feedback



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Work in progress
Submitted version

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

Submitted to journal
Peer review
Author corrections



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manuscript (AAM)

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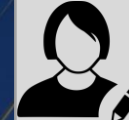
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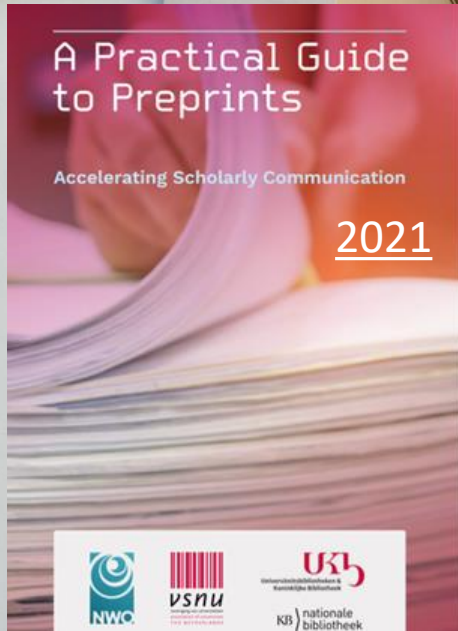
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[non dimenticate]

PREPRINT SONO ANCHE UNA FORMA AUTONOMA DI PUBBLICAZIONE, NON SOLO IL PRIMO STEP DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE TRADIZIONALE SONO STATI CRUCIALI DURANTE LA PANDEMIA



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

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic plant growth. Despite the growing this element on meristem activity study, short-term experiments with whether plant growth impairment was studied by evaluating apical fragmentation and microtubule organization that arsenate, at the lowest concentrations parameters, whilst the other concentrations mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine) (through immunofluorescence). The metaphases increased, as did the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and anaphase bridges were virtually absent. These data point to a poor clastogenic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

Keywords

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

1. Introduction

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



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

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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 anaphase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 µM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

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1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 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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may also use this As to defence themselves against herbivore attack (Mathews et al., 2009).

Higher plants take up As mainly as arsenate (V), the dominant form of phytoavailable As in aerobic soils. According to Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker (2002), As competes with phosphate for plant phosphate transporters. Upon absorption, most arsenate is rapidly reduced to arsenite (III), due to an arsenate reductase activity (Xu et al., 2007), hence, the arsenate cytoplasmic concentration is generally not high enough to exert toxicity (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Both As species interfere with various metabolic pathways: arsenate, as an analogous chemical to phosphate, may replace phosphate in the ATP and in various phosphorylation reactions, leading to the disruption of the energy flow in cells. The toxicity of arsenite is mainly ascribed to its reaction with sulphhydryl groups of proteins that interfere with their functions (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004).

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

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E-mail address: anna.fusconi@unito.it (A. Fusconi).

modern art on the Rembrandtplein square

Il deposito: si può diventare vecchi...

VANTAGGI DEL DEPOSITO:

- **FATTIBILE SUBITO, A COSTO ZERO**
- **SI CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE DI RIFERIMENTO**
- SI CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE CHE «SERVONO» PER LA VALUTAZIONE (CON TUTTI I SUOI LIMITI)
- SI RENDE COMUNQUE DISPONIBILE IL PROPRIO LAVORO IN OPEN ACCESS **PERCHÉ IN UN ARCHIVIO OA?**
 - ASSEGNA IDENTIFICATIVO UNIVOCO
 - ASSICURA CONSERVAZIONE

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

- POSSONO CHIUDERE DOMANI
- POSSONO ESSERE COMPRATE DOMANI

Due specie diverse

OFFICE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

[HOME](#) • [FEATURES](#) • A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE IS NOT AN OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY

A social networking site is not an open access repository

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

 **LC**
Lenz Caemmerer

<https://goo.gl/RnUszK>

Attorneys
and Notaries

Basel
Attorneys - Notaries:
Dr. Felix Iselin, notary
Dr. Gerd Thoenen, J.M.
f, notary
y, inheritance law
H, LL.M.
ten-Kiefer
en
ert
H, LL.M.
Hof - EU-Attorney
Gerd Stadl

ResearchGate GmbH

To
Dr
Ho
An
Ja
Inv
Be



ResearchGate vs. publishers

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated May 8, 2018

May 2018

NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material



BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

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

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

A note on recent content takedowns

23 sett 2021

23rd September 2021

ResearchGate

Le specie diverse / 2

ResearchGate recently received demands from two publishers – Elsevier and the American Chemical Society (ACS) – to remove certain content that they alleged infringed their copyrights.

These types of requests are not really new: we have received many similar requests from the past, and, in accordance with applicable law, have complied with them. But these most recent requests were notable because of the number of articles involved. Although privately some of our members were not affected, the demands by Elsevier and ACS resulted in the removal of around 200,000 public files. In the context of a community of over 20 million researchers this is unfortunate, but it has sparked an acute reaction from many of our members who value the importance of open science.

The decision by Elsevier and ACS to simply remove content is disappointing to the entire research community, not just because of the loss to science and researchers, but because there is a better way. Publishers such as Springer Nature and Wiley are working with us to explore the opportunities that openness unlocks for all actors in the scholarly publishing ecosystem, with the researcher at the center. Specifically, through our content syndication program, these publishers have placed their content on ResearchGate (not taken it away) and made it seamlessly available to eligible researchers. This drives the consumption of content, reaches new audiences, and makes discovery and access easier for the researcher. This is the path for a brighter future in science.

We started ResearchGate with the clear vision to transform science into an open endeavour. Initially we met with great resistance from the publishing industry, which was entrenched in a model that put its profits above the needs of the researcher. Over the past decade, however, we've seen the majority of publishers – under pressure from the research community, funders, institutions, and libraries –

RIMOZIONE DI 200.000
ARTICOLI
DA PARTE DI «UNO DEI
MAGGIORI EDITORI
OPEN ACCESS» 😊

To all authors who were urged to comply with the demands, we will continue to support you.

To all publishers: the future of academic publishing is open. Let's work together to unlock its true potential.



Ashley Farley
@ashleydfarley

Sept. 23 2021

Coming from one of the “largest #OpenAccess publishers” #DubiousValueAdd

Traduci il Tweet



Ross Mounce · 10h

Wow. “the demands by Elsevier and ACS resulted in the removal of around 200,000 public files [from @ResearchGate]”

Cercate un repository?

OpenDOAR Directory of Open Access Repositories

About Search Statistics Policy Support Contact Admin

Welcome to OpenDOAR

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

Repository Name

Browse by Country

Advanced Search

SERVICES

Open access services from Jisc

Services to support open access

SERVICE

Sherpa Services

Helping authors and institutions make informed and confident decisions in open access publication and archiving.

Preprint server directory

Show 10 entries

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

ASAPbio

Directory Preprint server

Blog Peer Review Preprints Meetings

Directory of preprint server policies and practices

Home / Directory of preprint server policies...

Search:

ARCHIVI OPEN ACCESS

SERVER PRE PRINT



mrgunn

@mrgunn

Segui

In risposta a @brembs e @ReaderMeter

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



Bastian Drees

@BastianDrees

2018

Seg

In risposta a @mrgunn, @brembs e @ReaderMeter

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

Embargo?

SE PRETENDONO
EMBARGO, CHE
VALORE
AGGIUNGONO AL
POST PRINT?

Springer Link

2018

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

Published: 05 February 2018

Comparing published scientific journal articles to their pre-print versions

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

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

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



Björn Brembs

@brembs

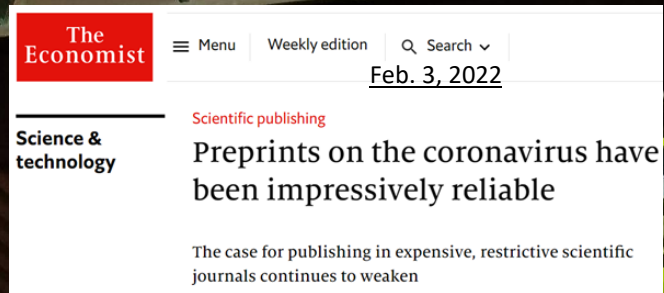
Following

In risposta a @ReaderMeter e @mrgunn

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

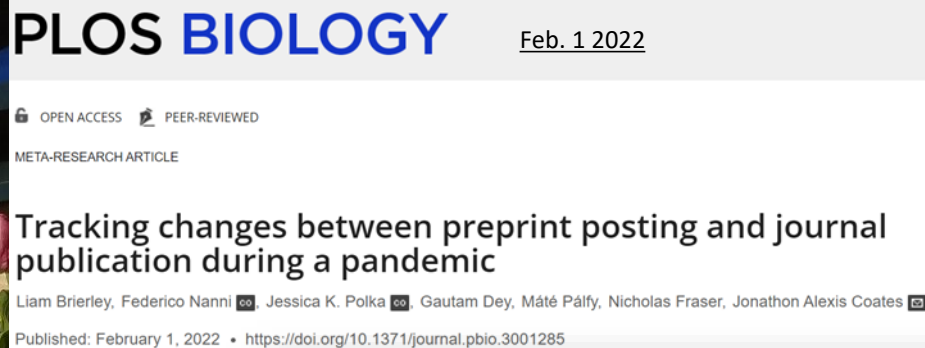
standard similarity measures, we should be able to detect and quantify such differences. Our analysis revealed that the text contents of the scientific papers generally changed very little from their pre-print to final published versions. These findings contribute empirical

Embargo?



freely and quickly. Dr Coates' analysis suggests that the usual gatekeepers of the research, scientific journals, may add little scientific value to the original research manuscripts. Their large subscription fees, therefore, look increasingly at odds with the value they provide.

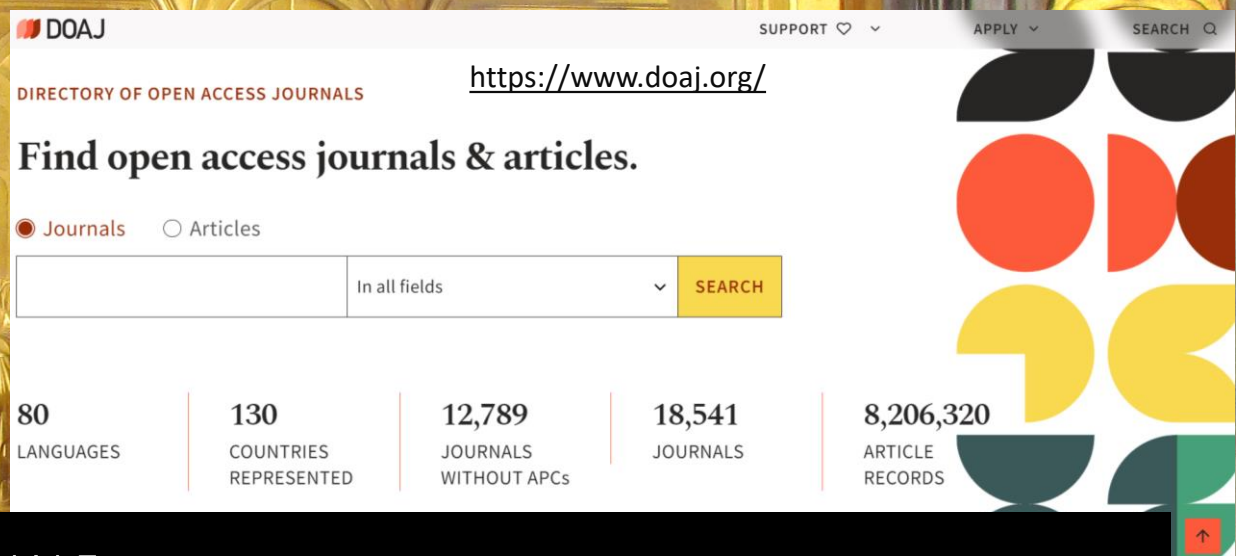
LE DIFFERENZE FRA
PREPRINT E VERSIONE
PUBBLICATA SONO
MINIME



and published articles in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. We found that preprints were most often passing into the "permanent" literature with only minor changes to their conclusions, suggesting that the entire publication pipeline is having a minimal but beneficial effect upon preprints (e.g., by increasing sample sizes or statistics or by making author language more

Our data analysing abstracts suggest that the main conclusions of 93% of non-COVID-19–related life sciences articles do not change from their preprint to final published versions, with only 1 out of 184 papers in our analysis contradicting a conclusion made by its preprint. These data support the usual caveats that researchers should perform their own peer review any time they read an article, whether it is a preprint or published paper. Moreover, our data provide confidence in the use of preprints for dissemination of research.

Gold road Pubblicazione in Open Access



- SI CAMBIA SEDE EDITORIALE
- SI SCEGLIE UNA DELLE OLTRE 15.000 RIVISTE OPEN ACCESS (ELENCO IN DOAJ, DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS)
- NEL **31% DEI CASI SI PAGANO APC - ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGES**, CHE VARIANO DA 500 A 2900 \$ PER ARTICOLO (È LA LOGICA DEL FRANCOBOLLO, PAGA CHI SPEDISCE E NON CHI RICEVE...)
- ANCHE GLI EDITORI TRADIZIONALI FANNO PAGARE FIGURE, PAGINE IN PIÙ...

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

JOURNAL PRACTICES (OTHER THAN OA)

Kramer-Bosman 2020

PROMOTING GOALS OF OPEN SCIENCE & SCHOLARSHIP

RELEVANCE

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

- rejection rates

- preprint policy
- null/negative results
- persistent IDs
- licenses in Crossref
- open citations / open abstracts

- data/code citation

- contributorship roles

REPRODUCIBILITY

- preregistration
- registered reports

- data/code availability

- open peer review

TDM allowance

EFFICIENCY

TRANSPARENCY



[ATTENZIONE]

ABBONAMENTI

- SONO PAGATI OGNI ANNO
- TUTTI PAGANO PER LA STESSA RIVISTA
 - CRESCONO OGNI ANNO
- CHIUDONO IL CONTENUTO PER CHI NON HA ABBONAMENTO

APC

- SONO PAGATE UNA VOLTA PER TUTTE
 - DA UNA SOLA ISTITUZIONE
- APRONO IL CONTENUTO PER TUTTI

DISTINGUETE SEMPRE

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

La «red road» / riviste IBRIDE

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

PAGANDO 3000 \$,
UN SINGOLO ARTICOLO VIENE PUBBLICATO OPEN ACCESS,
MENTRE LA RIVISTA RESTA IN ABBONAMENTO

DI FATTO, PAGHIAMO DUE VOLTE...

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

In a nutshell

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



29 aprile 2021

Plan S Principles & Implementation cOAlition S News Resources FAQ Blog Contact



< Go back

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



Marc Schiltz
@marcschiltz1

Important thread by [@mbeisen](#) recalling how legacy publishers (sadly, also including many learned societies) fiercely defended paywalls for decades and only recently converted to [#openaccess](#) after perverting the APC model into a new money-making machinery.

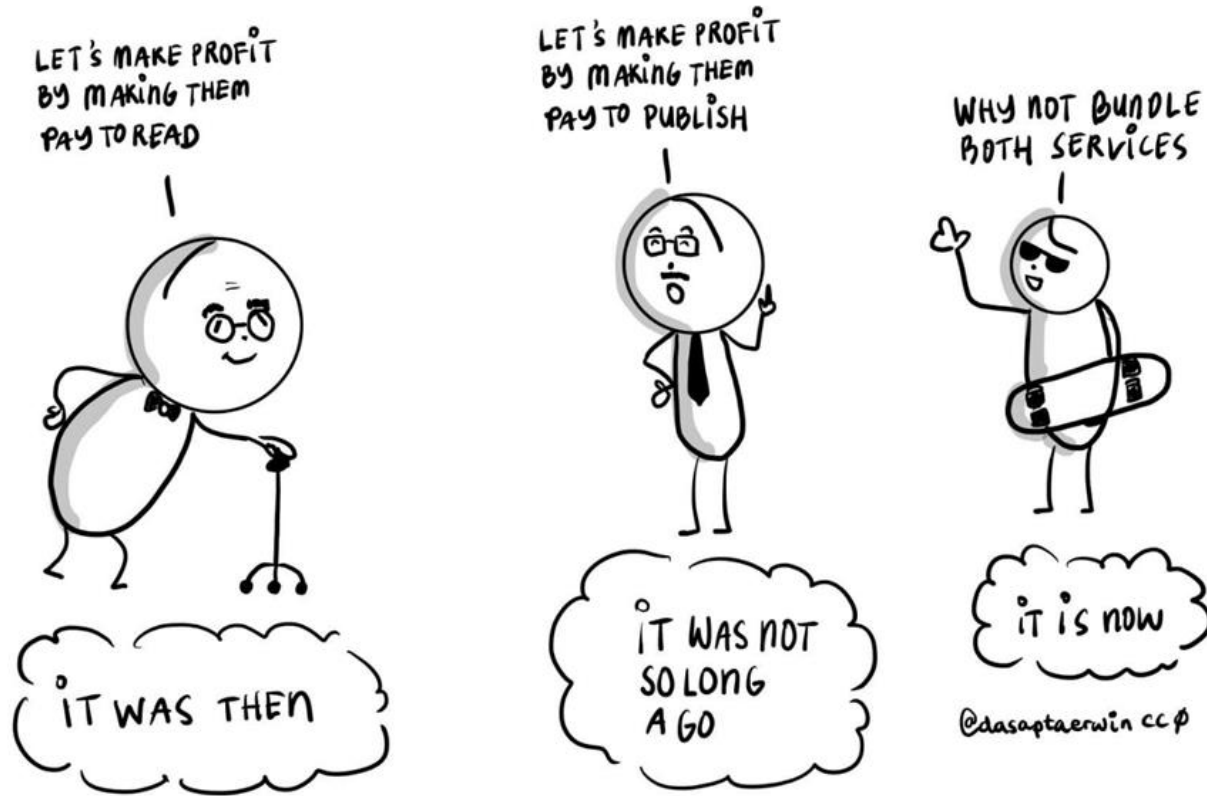
Traduci il Tweet

Michael Eisen #912238 [@mbeisen](#) · 19 feb

I want to add one more thing here. [@BrunaLab](#) is right in the narrow sense that APCs are problematic, but they are not the problem. The problem is publisher greed, and fecklessness from scientific leaders and senior scientists who are complicit in a deeply broken system. [twitter.com/BrunaLab/statu...](#)

[Mostra questa discussione](#)

[in pratica]



THE EVOLUTION OF BUSINESS MODEL PUBLISHING

Un nuovo modello



FOAA
Fair Open Access Alliance

- RIVISTE IL CUI PROPRIETARIO È LA COMUNITÀ
- PREZZI COMMISURATI AL SERVIZIO (E NON AL PRESTIGIO)

The Fair Open Access Principles

1. The journal has a transparent ownership structure, and is controlled by and responsive to the scholarly community.
2. Authors of articles in the journal retain copyright.
3. All articles are published open access and an explicit open access licence is used.
4. Submission and publication is not conditional in any way on the payment of a fee from the author or their employing institution, or on membership of an institution or society.
5. Any fees paid on behalf of the journal to publishers are low, transparent, and in proportion to the work carried out.

GINNY BARBOUR

January 18, 2022 • 2 min read • readability score 34.2 •

<https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.01.18.475688>

If anyone thought that 2022 was going to be a time of peace and harmony in open access, some of the last salvos of 2021 will surely have put that to rest. 2021 was the year in which Plan S requirements kicked in, when transformative agreements were negotiated more widely than ever before and when publishers really showed their colours in the way they moderated their actions and, crucially, their language to describe and shape the open access world they would like to see. Undoubtedly, the arcane language that is all too common in publishing nowadays does not help, not least the colours that have unfortunately come to be associated with various types of open access.

ATTENZIONE ALLA
TERMINOLOGIA... GLI
EDITORI COMMERCIALI
HANNO SFRUTTATO
ANCHE QUESTO PER
MODELLARE A LORO
FAVORE LA PERCEZIONE
DEI RICERCATORI VERSO
OPEN ACCESS

Jan 18 2022

This is not new, of course. In past years publishers used their words to shape public perceptions of open access to attempt to undermine its credibility — equating open access with low quality, non peer-reviewed work, and attempting to shore up the myth that only expensive commercial publishers could be trusted with the academic literature.

However, as open access to research publications continued to advance, supported by funder policies and buoyed up by innovation from small publishers within the open access sector, the larger commercial publishers have turned their attention towards ensuring that they shape the growing open access market to support their business models. Some of their action has been in buying up competitors and then folding them in or shutting them down. But this won't work for every competitor and this is where words and their meanings come in.

So what should we be looking out as we negotiate the word salad of publishing nowadays? First, some of the basics: use descriptive exact terms, not terms that only have meaning by association. For example:

say: “fully open access” (not “gold”) when referring to a journal where all of the content is open access

say: “repository-based” (not “green”) when referring to open access in an institution or other open repository



Diamond Open Access

1. Efficiency

Diamond Open Access currently represents an archipelago of relatively isolated journals and platforms. They would benefit from sharing common resources. This action plan proposes to undertake the following actions to increase efficiency and economies of scale:

- ▶ Flexibly align quality standards, create sustainability, and enhance trust for all stakeholders by promoting the sharing of infrastructures, standards, policies, practices, and funding streams while respecting cultural differences and disciplinary requirements.
- ▶ Make technical services and operations more accessible, interoperable, and streamlined for Diamond journals and platforms. Particular attention will be paid to the alignment and interoperability of submission systems, journal platforms, and metadata.
- ▶ Build synergies between Diamond journals and platforms in the same discipline, geographical location, or language via a network of existing organisations, groups, and societies to provide better service to researchers and readers in general.

2. Quality standards

Diamond Open Access journals and platforms have different practices to quality standards rooted in historical, cultural, and disciplinary diversity. To align and flexibly align the quality profile of the ecosystem, this action plan proposes to undertake the following actions:

- ▶ Flexibly align existing standards and best practices for OA publishing.

3. Capacity building

Diamond Open Access journals and platforms differ in terms of editorial and management skills. To build capacity, this action plan proposes to consecutively undertake the following actions:

- ▶ Build capacity through the creation of a tool suite for Diamond academic publishing. This includes training materials for Diamond Open Access editors and service providers, quality standards for journals, author and reviewer policies and guidelines that will be made available in a Common Access Point.

Introduction

This Action Plan provides a set of priority actions to further develop and expand a sustainable, community-driven Diamond scholarly communication ecosystem. It aims to bring together Diamond Open Access journals and platforms around shared principles, guidelines, and quality standards respecting the cultural, multilingual and disciplinary diversity that constitute the strength of the sector. Researchers, editors, and research institutions will benefit from this Action Plan.

DIAMOND=NON
PAGA NÉ AUTORE
NÉ LETTORE

COSTRUIRE UN
ECOSISTEMA
SOSTENIBILE E
RISPETTOSO DELLE
DIVERSITÀ



2022

ABOUT US

OUR PRIORITIES

WHAT'S GOING ON

Contact us

Access – researchers, RFOs, RPOs, faculties, departments, research groups to make them aware of their roles

Communication strategy about Diamond

Centre for Diamond Publishing (CCDP) financial, and training services and journals and editors. Governance of the centre of its stakeholder communities, recognised and diverse nature of the

> Events

Diamond Open Access Conference

Open Access Open Science

THE PROGRAMME



ACTION PLAN
DIAMOND
OPEN ACCESS
MARCH 2022
Mar 2022



19-20
Sep.
2022

Diamond Open Access

DIAMAS E CRAFT-OA
PER CREARE LE
CONDIZIONI PERCHÉ
DIAMOND PROSPERI

(DIAMAS), coordinated by OpenEdition, Aix-Marseille University. The 3-year project, which was awarded a grant of €3m, brings together 23 European organisations that will map out the landscape of Diamond Open Access publishing in the European Research Area and develop common standards, guidelines and practices for the Diamond publishing sector. The project partners will also formulate recommendations for research institutions to coordinate sustainable support for Diamond publishing activities across Europe. The main objective of the project is to deliver a Capacity Center for OA Diamond publishers to solve their main challenges.

OPERAS

open scholarly communication in the european
research area for social sciences and humanities

Projects ▾ Services Series ▾ Contact ▾ OPERAS Website

DIAMAS / OPERAS / SKILLS4EOSC

Diamas project successfully launched

BY JUDITH SCHULTE · 11/10/2022

ACTION PLAN FOR **DIAMOND OPEN ACCESS**

MARCH 2022
Mar 2022

“By strengthening the Diamond
Open Access sector we are
contributing to support a
scholarly publishing model that is
equitable, community-driven, and
academic-led and -owned.”

Lidia Borrell-Damián

Secretary General of Science Europe

ESISTE IL MODELLO DIAMOND

- ECOSISTEMA SOSTENIBILE
- NELLE MANI DELLA COMUNITÀ
- RISPETTO DELLA DIVERSITÀ

Open Access / green, gold, diamond

PUBBLICATE OVUNQUE POI
DEPOSITATE

DEPOSITO

ARCHIVI
ISTITUZIONALI/
DISCIPLINARI

- «LIBERATE» IL VOSTRO PAPER PUBBLICATO IN UNA RIVISTA IN ABBONAMENTO
- CONTINUATE A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE IMPACT FACTOR/FASCIA A COME RICHIESTO DAI CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE

CONTROLLATE SEMPRE LA
POLITICA EDITORE ED
EMBARGO SU

Sherpa Romeo

PUBBLICATE IN OPEN ACCESS

PUBBLICAZIONE

RIVISTE NATIVAMENTE
OPEN ACCESS
[EVITATE IBRIDO]

SPESE:

- 31% CHIEDE APC
- **DIAMOND** (NESSUNO PAGA)

- IL VOSTRO PAPER È
IMMEDIATAMENTE OPEN

- POSSONO ESSERCI COSTI
- POTREBBE NON ESSERE LA RIVISTA PIÙ PRESTIGIOSA

PIATTAFORME DI
PUBBLICAZIONE,
PREPRINT SERVERS,
OPEN NOTEBOOKS....

- SONO GLI STRUMENTI **PIÙ INNOVATIVI**
- POSSONO SCARDINARE IL SISTEMA ATTUALE INEFFICACE

- NON SONO ANCORA «**RICONOSCIUTE**» PER LA VALUTAZIONE
- MA SE SI CREA MASSA CRITICA IL SISTEMA CAMBIA (PREPRINTS IN AUSTRALIA)
- INIZIATIVA EC DI MODIFICA DEL SISTEMA DI VALUTAZIONE (ANVUR HA FIRMATO 6 OTT 22)

Predatory?

...SI TRATTA DI UNA RIGA IN PIÙ NEL CV,
MA SE PUBBLICATE PER AVERE RITORNO
IN TERMINI DI PRESTIGIO, ATTENZIONE
PERCHÉ VI FANNO DANNO...

Are they really a problem?

It depends on the motivations for publishing. Traditionally these include enhancing the reputation and visibility of the author and securing recognition for the work that has been done. Predatory publishers rarely enhance reputations and in extreme cases may result in lasting damage. Even if the individual research is sound there is little to be gained by having it sit alongside research that is substandard or even wrong. Publishing with these publishers often entails signing away copyright which means that authors lose the right to publish elsewhere.

However, there is an **argument** that these publishing models fulfil a genuine need as different reward systems leading to different behaviours.

Predatory publishers

Cambridge Univ - predatory publishers

What do we mean by the term 'predatory publisher'?

So-called *predatory publishers* are a growing phenomenon in the world of academic publishing. There is no one standard definition of what constitutes a predatory publisher but generally they are those publishers who charge a fee for the publication of material without providing the publication services an author would expect such as peer review and editing. Missing out on these important steps can undermine the final product and perpetuates bad research in general and exploits the Open Access publishing model.

Predatory publishers typically contact potential authors directly via email to offer their services and encourage publication with many starting to branch out into offering academic conferences. To the researcher eager to make an impact with their work these can seem like very tempting offers but they often come with little academic reward.

=EDITORI POCO SERI CHE NON
FANNO PEER REVIEW
(CHE DI SOLITO SFRUTTANO –
E ROVINANO – IL MODELLO
OPEN ACCESS)

...MA RISPONDONO A UNA
DOMANDA DEL MERCATO
(PUBBLICARE, PUBBLICARE,
PUBBLICARE)

Checklist of things to watch out for

For those concerned about the issue of predatory publishing there are number of factors that can be used to assess an individual publisher. **Please note:** none of these factors should be taken in isolation but used alongside good judgement.

PER CAPIRE

- **Association membership** – if a journal claims to be supporting Open Access then check if it is a member of either the [Open Access Scholarly Publishers' Association \(OASPA\)](#) or the [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#). It's also worth checking if they belong to the [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#) which maintains a code of conduct for publishers.
- **Transparency** – a good publisher will be open about their practices with contact information and a mission statement easily found on their website. Check the sending address of any emails carefully and look for spelling or grammatical mistakes but be aware of cultural differences that may explain overly formal language. Exercise caution if the publisher appears to focus on a huge range of topics as this may indicate a for-profit rather than for-research approach
- **Peer review** – the process of the individual journal should be clearly highlighted and guidelines for both authors and reviewers should be easily accessible. Beware of the promise of fast peer review periods as this may indicate a less than through process.
- **Editorial board** – members should be listed, along with a named Editor in Chief. Authors should consider if the names mentioned are recognised experts in the field the publisher is covering. It may also be worth checking the web presence of some members to see if their membership is mentioned elsewhere.
- **Website quality** – check if the website looks professional but be aware of cultural differences. What may look sophisticated to someone from a large UK university may be out of reach of a smaller publisher in another country.

Predatory publishers

Cambridge Univ - predatory publishers

- **Indexing** – appearing in typical indexes and databases for their associated discipline is a good sign for a publisher. However remember that there may be perfectly valid reasons why a particular journal is not indexed such as being very niche or new. Authors could also try searching for other titles from the same publisher to overcome this problem.
- **Quality of previous publications** – assessing previous output from the publisher in question may give an idea of the academic quality of the publication. Check for basic mistakes in spelling or grammar in the work which may indicate a lack of peer review.
- **Fees** – any author fees should be clearly explained prior to publication and be easily accessible to potential authors. Be wary of any 'hidden' fees which are raised during the publication process.
- **Copyright** – if the publisher claims to operate under an Open Access model then check whether a [Creative Commons](#) of other type of open licence is being applied. The publisher should also be upfront about the rights the author will retain after publication. It is the author's responsibility to check that these don't conflict with any

Above all - trust your judgement!

If something doesn't feel right with the publisher then further investigation is needed. Think of the publishing process as you would online shopping and exercise similar levels of caution – if an online store looks unreliable you are less likely to give them your credit card details until you have investigated further.

Predatory?

SONO UN
SOTTOPIRODOTTO DI
QUESTA VALUTAZIONE
QUANTITATIVA, NON
DELL'OPEN ACCESS

2021

Riviste predatorie: una questione di ecologia

Di Maria Fava, Paola Galimberti e Maria Chiara Pievatolo - 4 Ottobre 2021

Le riviste predatorie sono spesso definite come il lato oscuro dell'*open access*. Una sorta di effetto collaterale indesiderato di un movimento che in sé sarebbe virtuoso. L'analisi spesso si ferma qui e pochi collegano direttamente il fenomeno dell'editoria predatoria ai sistemi di valutazione *performance based*, che premiano e promuovono sulla base di indicatori quantitativi il cui soddisfacimento finisce per diventare lo scopo dei giovani ricercatori (*When a measure becomes a target...*). Recentemente si è affermato che la soluzione al fenomeno potrebbe essere rappresentata dall'acquisizione di *black lists* da editori commerciali che sarebbero e sono in formazione dei ricercatori.

Secondo questa prospettiva sarebbe l'*open access* la causa del proliferare delle riviste predatorie; i nostri esperti si sono appunto interrogati su che cosa si può fare per contrastare questo fenomeno, e in particolare come devono agire i ricercatori per evitare di esserne catturati.

Una simile impostazione affronta il problema a valle e non a monte, perché identifica il sintomo ma senza interrogarsi sulla causa con sufficiente radicalità. Se infatti si tratta di pubblicare a pagamento per interessi diversi da quello della partecipazione al dibattito scientifico, che la pubblicazione sia ad accesso aperto o chiuso dovrebbe essere teoricamente irrilevante.

Perché mai un ricercatore dovrebbe scegliere di pubblicare in una rivista predatoria, eventualmente ad accesso aperto? Certamente perché queste riviste garantiscono una pubblicazione rapida, cioè una riga in più nel proprio CV. Ma perché la riga in più nel CV è così importante? Perché al ricercatore è richiesto di soddisfare alcuni criteri numerici per poter aspirare ad una posizione da strutturato.

Visto da questa prospettiva allora la radice del fenomeno delle riviste predatorie è un sistema di valutazione che pone l'enfasi sulla quantità (di pubblicazioni e di citazioni). L'*open access* è un aspetto soltanto accidentale. Anche a riviste ad accesso chiuso capita di ospitare articoli privi di sostanza, talvolta neppure scritti da esseri umani. Si veda per esempio Cabanac, Guillaume, Cyril Labbé, e Alexander Magazinov. «Tortured phrases: A dubious writing style emerging in science. Evidence of critical issues affecting established journals». 12 luglio 2021. <http://arxiv.org/abs/2107.06751>.

What is a line on a CV worth? Does it make that grant a little more likely? Does it get you past the magic threshold to get on the applicant short list? Is there a shortcut? Researchers are experts at behaviour optimisation and seeing how systems work. I simply don't buy the "hapless victim" stance and a lot of the hand wringing is disingenuous at best. On a harsh economic analysis this is perfectly rational behaviour. Smart people doing dumb things for smart reasons.

In both cases the researcher is presented as a hapless victim, "hoodwinked" as the headline states into parting with money (either directly in the form of APCs or indirectly through their libraries). But really? I've no intent to excuse the behaviour of these publishers, but they are simply serving a demand. A demand created by researchers under immense pressure to demonstrate their productivity. Researchers who know how to play the game.

Researchers are not 'hoodwinked' victims. All choose to play the publishing game and some can choose to change it.

2015
GLI AUTORI SONO
VITTIME O COMPLICI?

Scott Edmunds perhaps summed it up best at the FORCE2015 meeting in Oxford:

GAME OVER

It is no longer the case that people are gaming the system, the system has become a game. It's time to say Game Over.



If we cast ourselves as mere victims we'll never change the rules. The whole narrative is an excuse for doing nothing.

At times it is tempting to suggest that it is not publishers that are predatory, but researchers. But of course the truth is that we are all complicit, from publishers and authors producing content that no-one reads, through to administrators counting things that they know don't matter, and funders and governments pointing to productivity, not to mention secondary publishers increasing the scope of their indices knowing that this leads to ever increasing inflation of the metrics that makes the whole system go round.

We are all complicit. Everyone is playing the game, but that doesn't mean that all the players have the same freedom to change it. Commercial suppliers are only responding to demand. Governments and funders can only respond to the quality assessments of the research community. It is only the research community itself that can change the rules. And only a subset of that.

Un nuovo

Compass to Publish

University of Liège ULiège Library



Test a journal

Predatory journals and publishers

Methodology

About

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

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- is outside of your area(s) of expertise.

Compass to Publish

FEEDBACK

Question

Answers

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

5. Editorial board and peer review

Question

Answers

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

6. Content and presentation

Question

Answers

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

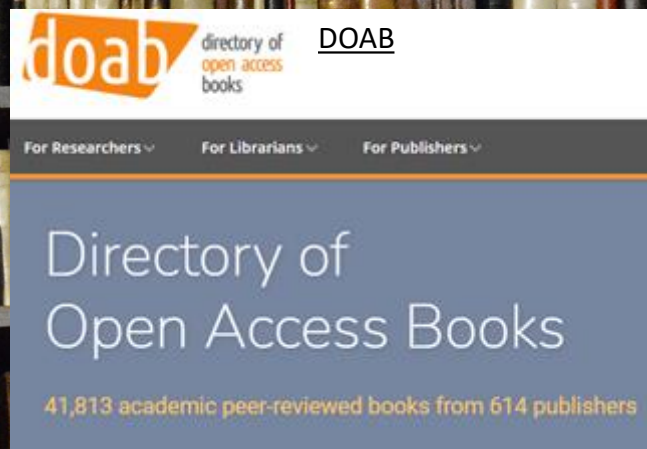
7. Communication strategies

Question

Answers

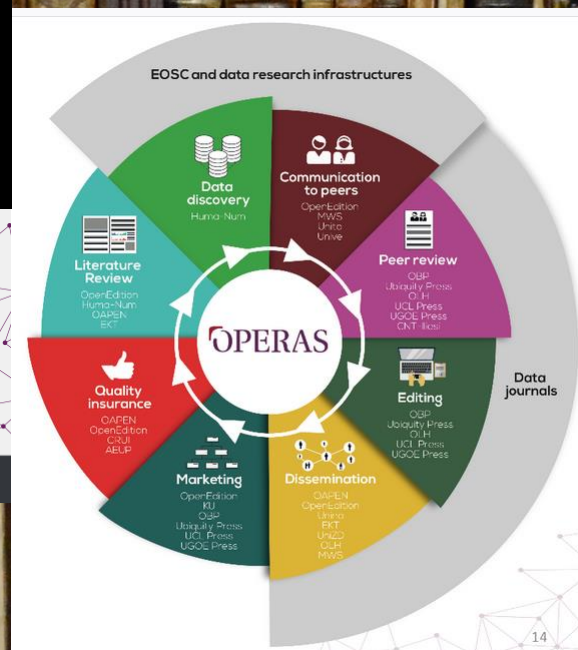
- ☐ ☐ Do you repeatedly get unsolicited email (spam) from the journal / publisher? Yes (-3) - No (0) - I don't know (0)
- ☐ Do these unsolicited emails offer you to republish an already published or archived text? Yes (-5) - No (0) - I don't know (0)

... e i libri?

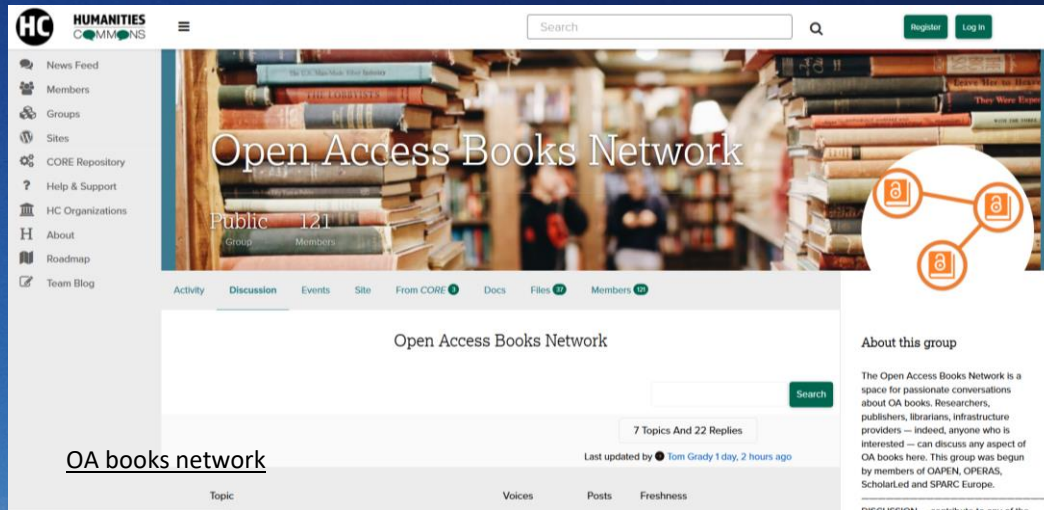


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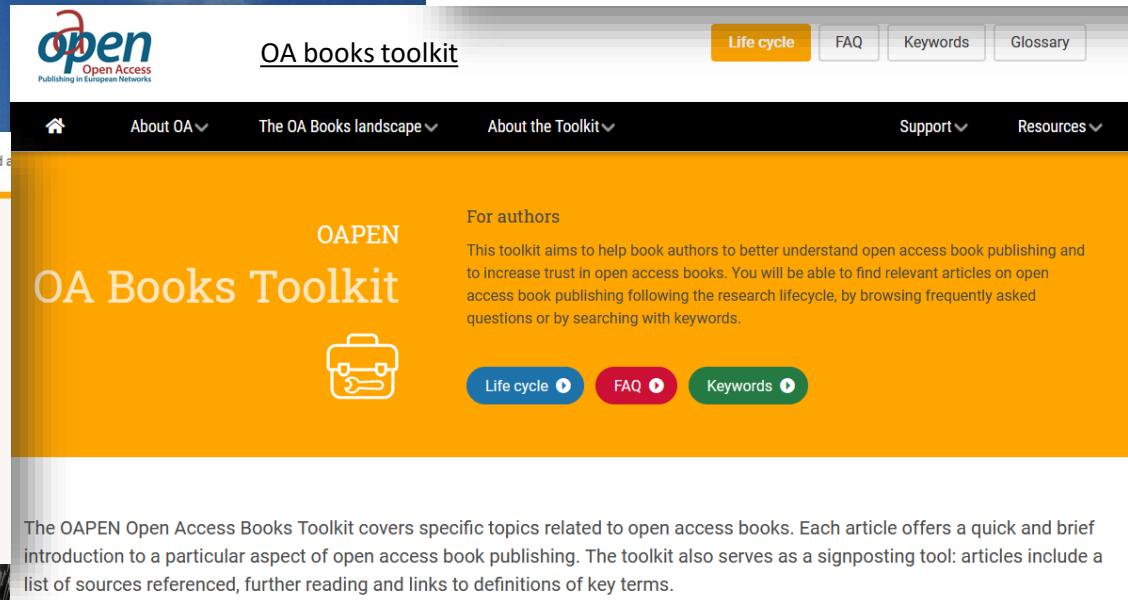
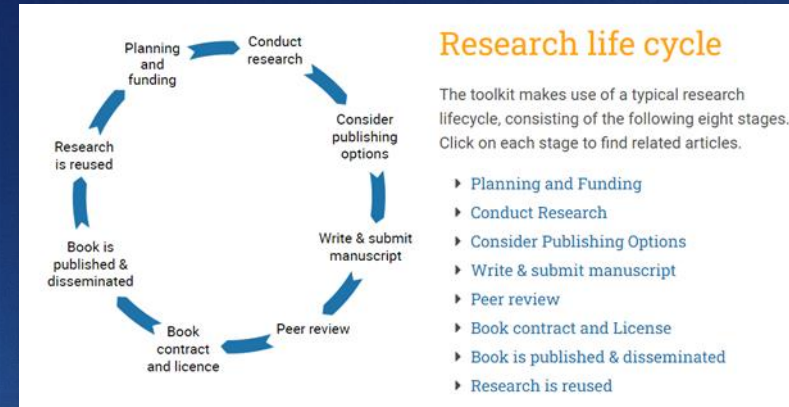
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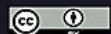
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Posted by Paula Clemente Vesa on 2021-09-10

COME RENDERE LA VOSTRA RICERCA OPEN ACCESS

LEGALMENTE E GRATUITAMENTE



Jon Tennant and Lisa Matthias
Translated by Elena Giglia

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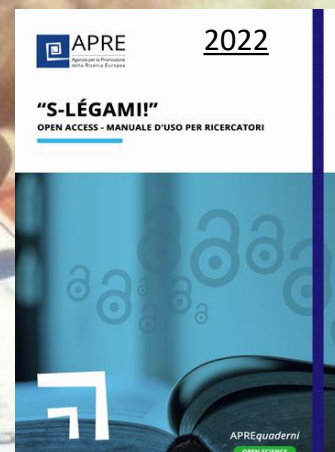
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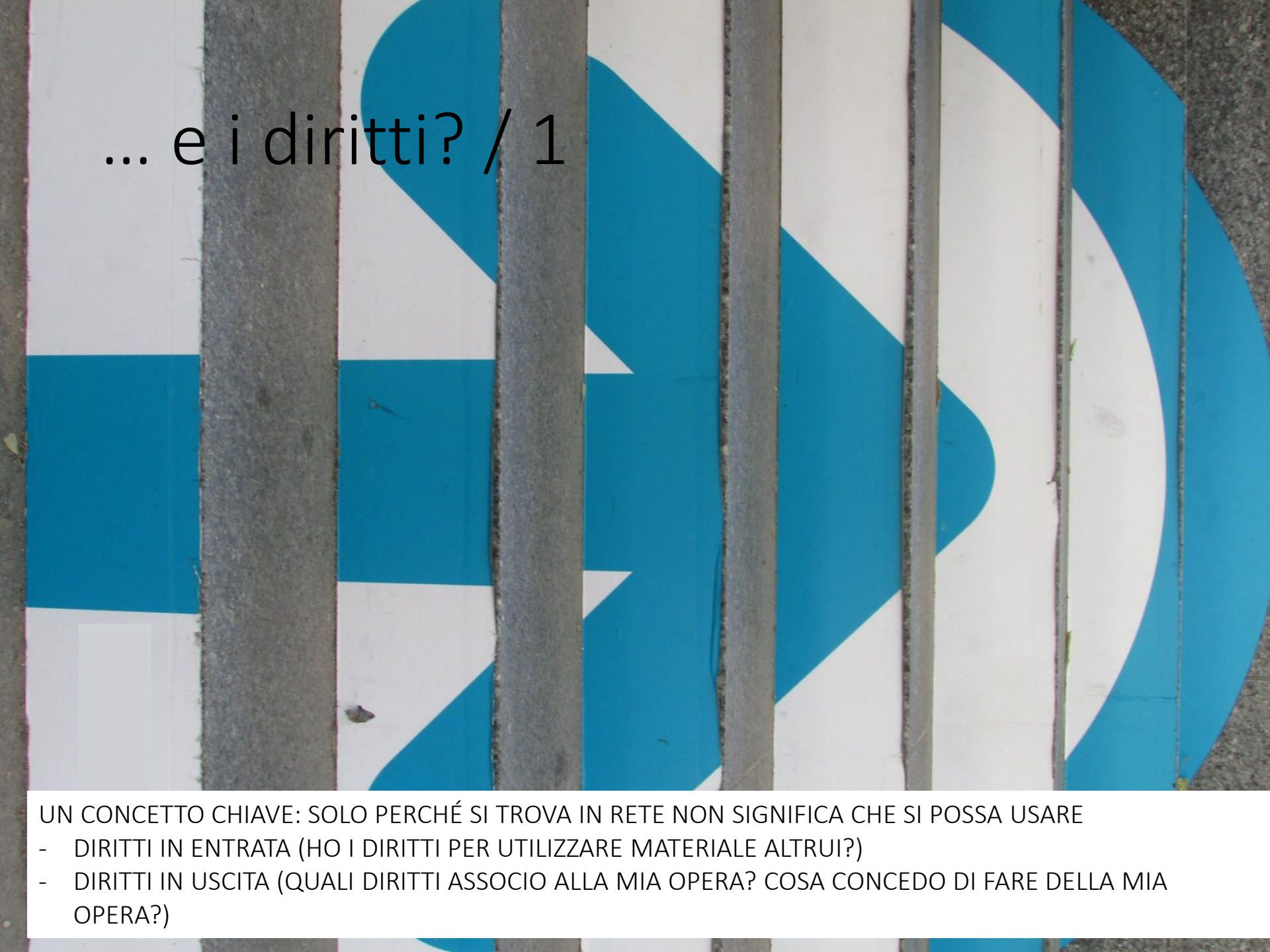
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... e i diritti? / 1

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Picture of the day



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



... e i diritti? / 2

GLI EDITORI
PRETENDONO LA
CESSIONE,
SPOGLIANDOVI
DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

GAZZETTA UFFICIALE
DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

LEGGE 22 aprile 1941, n. 633

Art. 19.

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

Essi hanno per oggetto l'opera nel suo insieme ed in ciascuna delle sue parti.

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Nuova direttiva

IN EVIDENZA

26 agosto 2021

Direttiva copyright: lo schema di decreto legislativo

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

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

Di Luca Franceschi

I) DIRETTIVA UE COPYRIGHT

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

II) DECRETO ATTUATIVO ITALIANO

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

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

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

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DIRETTIVA SUL COPYRIGHT

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Nuova direttiva



AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione della cultura

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

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

Publicato il 15 Settembre 2021 da Maria Chiara Plevatolo

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

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

a) Una procedura di normazione anomala e opaca

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

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

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

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Dati e diritti



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Paolo Guarda

IL REGIME GIURIDICO DEI DATI DELLA RICERCA SCIENTIFICA

Sett. 2021

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Title of work



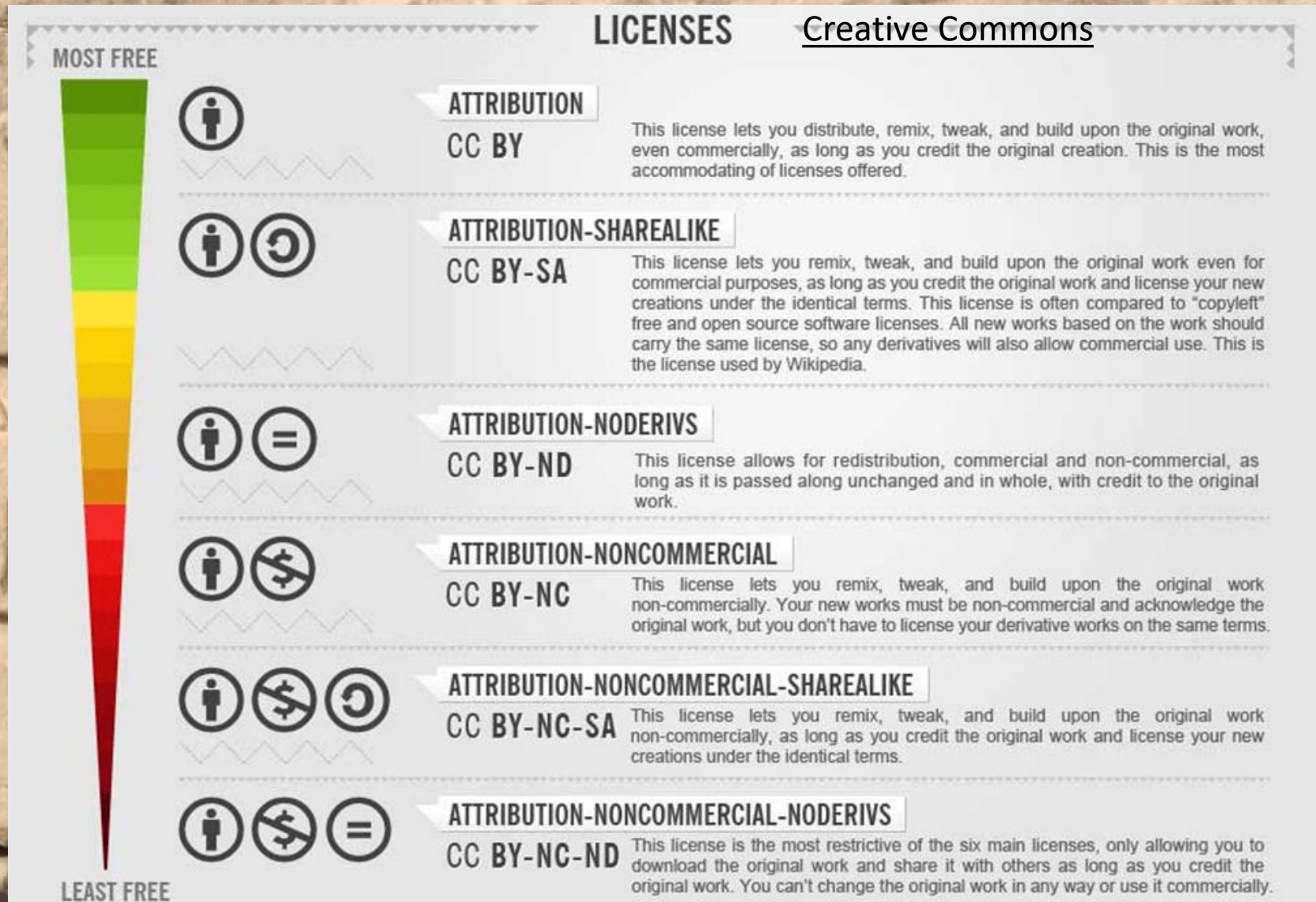
Have a web page?



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	NC	Non commerciale Non-Commercial	Permette che all'opera vengano fatte rielaborazioni, purché siano attribuite all'autore.
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...due parole sui contratti

FINAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT 14th Berlin Open Access Conference

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

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

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

- TEMPORANEI
- TRANSIZIONE IN POCHI ANNI

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

Harnack House, Berlin, 3-4 December 2018



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

Berlin 14

... contratti trasformativi, cosa

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

PER AVERE
- OPEN ACCESS
- CONTENIMENTO
COSTI



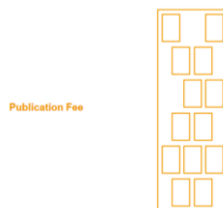
SONO TEMPORANEI,
UNA FASE DI TRANSIZIONE NON
L'OBIETTIVO FINALE

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

**Subscription funds are converted to
open access publishing funds**



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



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



Rome, Feb. 21 2019

**Transformative Agreements:
Come e perché**

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

Colleen Campbell
Open Access 2020 Initiative | Max Planck Digital Library

@oa2020ini

Le differenze: consapevolezza
durata, e

SONO ORGOGLIOSO CHE LA
COMUNITÀ SIA CON NOI

ESAC



Standing by its commitment to provide equitable and open access to scholarship, MIT has ended negotiations with Elsevier for a new journals contract. Elsevier was not able to present a proposal that aligned with the principles of the MIT Framework for Publisher Contracts.

principles of the MIT Framework, but I am proud knowing that the MIT community — as well as hundreds of colleagues across the country — stand by the importance of these principles for advancing the public good and the progress of science." said Chris Bourg, director of the MIT

MIT News



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

MARKET WATCH TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS WORKFLOW

Topical	Future	Archive	Olanda
Publisher	License details and conditions		Term of the de
American Chemical Society (ACS)	All new articles in 57 journals can be published at no cost.		2017-2021
BMJ	Authors from three universities publish free open access in 64 journals from this publisher.		2019-2021
Brill	Publish a total of 317 hybrid and full open access journals from Brill free of charge.		2020-2021
Cambridge University Press	This deal applies to both hybrid and fully open access journals.		2017-2020
Elsevier	No publication costs for Dutch authors in more than 2,200 "hybrid" and full OA journals.		
Emerald Publishing group	With a voucher, you can publish 1x open access for free in both hybrid and full open access journals.		
IOP Publishing	Corresponding authors from four universities can publish open access free of charge in 42 hybrid journals from this publisher.		
IOS Press	Publish open access free of charge in all hybrid and full open access titles from IOS Press.		
Karger	Publishing in all journals is free for authors of 10 Dutch universities.		

Open access

Since 2006 The National Library of Sweden (NLS) has worked with advancing open access to scholarly output. Since 2017 the NLS received an appropriation directive from the Swedish Government to act as a national coordinating body in the work towards a transition to open access to scholarly publications.

Immediate open access

The national goal is that all scientific publications resulting from research financed with public funds should be published immediately open access and that research data, on which the scholarly publication is based, should be made open access together with the publication.

The national approach is that the products of research must meet the FAIR principles as far as possible, that scientific publications arising from publicly funded research should be openly accessible immediately on publication from 2020 at the latest, and that the cost of scientific publication must be transparent.

The transition to open access to scholarly publications, research data and artistic works should be fully implemented in 2026 at the latest. It is a shared responsibility for all stakeholders within the research system to work towards the goal.

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

PARTE DI UN
PIANO
NAZIONALE



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

[transformative?]



Elena Giglia @egiglia · 8 set Sept. 2021

If someone from the global north build something and then impose it to the south... It will never work. We need to sit all at the same table and co-create the cultural change for #Openscience @DrSandersanOnie #OAI12



7

13



NON FUNZIONA OVUNQUE
(E NON PUÒ ESSERE IMPOSTO)



Alex Kostyuk @AlexKostyuk2 · 19 ott 2019

2019

There are two worlds of scholarly publishing - for rich and poor countries. In my country, Ukraine, very close to EU, it is 1,2 years! Large Publishers, where are your **Transformative Agreements** with these poor countries? No one? @ElsevierConnect @wileyinresearch @SpringerNature



Andrea Chiarelli @drAChiarelli · 16 ott 2019

APCs from a Global South perspective - interesting insights in @humbertodebat's poster at #force2019! #apc #publishing

Why we consider APCs unrealistic (unethical?):



Discussione

Oct. 2021



Peter Murray-Rust @petermurrayrust · 17 ott

1/ #openaccess BOAI budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read declares: "share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge."

1

6

5



Peter Murray-Rust @petermurrayrust · 17 ott

2/ This is the essential motivation for "openaccess". In much current endeavour the role of "sharing the learning of the poor with the rich" has been forgotten or ignored.

1

2

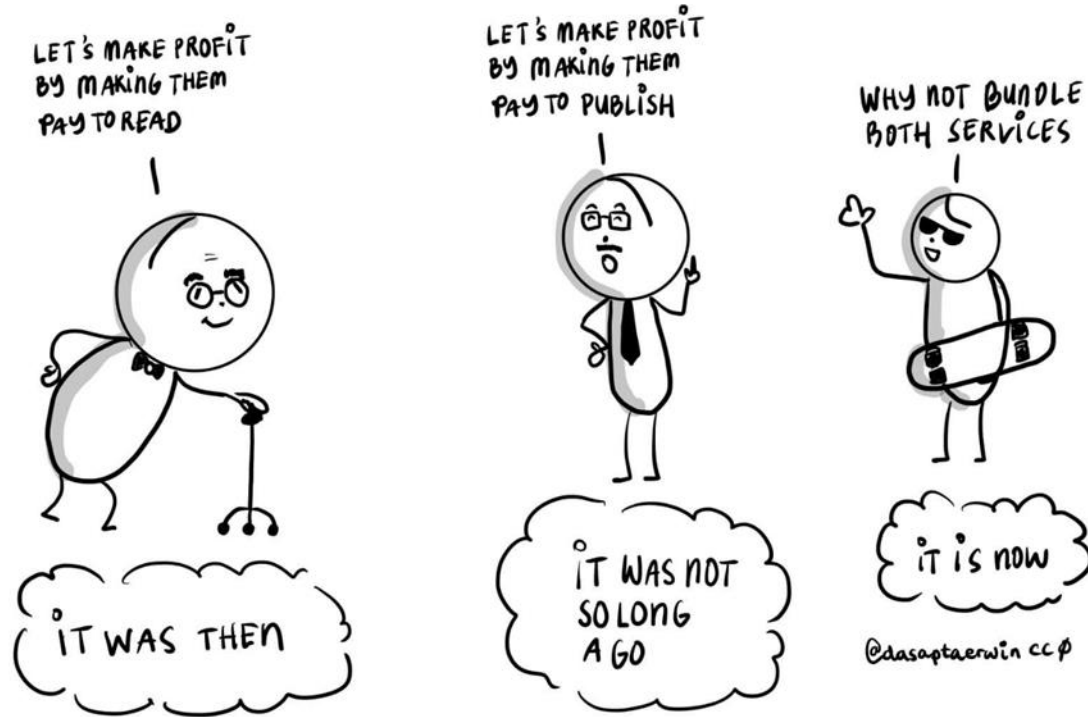
3



Peter Murray-Rust @petermurrayrust

3/ Current "transformative agreements" are an expensive tax-payer subsidised way for megapublishers to dominate world scientific knowledge. Discovery mechanisms are inherently neocolonialist. We pay huge sums to Northern venture capital to decide what the world should read

[in pratica]



THE EVOLUTION OF BUSINESS MODEL

PUBLISHING

Dasapta Erwnin Irawan Aug. 17 2022



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

«L
non si può rifiutare»

tivi in altre nazioni ci insegna quanto segue:

9 sett 2020

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

I contratti trasformativi durano **tre anni** al massimo

I costi dovrebbero **restare in linea** con quelli del modello subscription (con un price cap moderato)

Tutti gli articoli (**senza limite di numero**) che hanno come corresponding un autore di una istituzione aderente al consorzio devono poter essere pubblicati ad accesso aperto

Ovviamente i contratti trasformativi dovrebbero anche contenere un **esplicito impegno dell'editore a trasformarsi** entro la fine del contratto.

In Italia i contratti trasformativi per ora proposti non sembrano riprendere nessuno di questi punti, prevedendo tra l'altro un consistente incremento dei costi.

Se però i contratti trasformativi rappresentano un momento di transizione, le istituzioni e i sistemi nazionali dovrebbero cominciare fin da subito ad interrogarsi sui possibili scenari (transizione verso cosa?), sui costi e sugli strumenti a disposizione dei ricercatori e delle istituzioni in un sistema che veda una volta tanto gli editori al servizio della ricerca e non viceversa.

AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta

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

Pubblicato il 13 Luglio 2020, aggiornato il 18 Luglio 2020 da Maria Chiara Pievatolo

18 luglio 2020

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

MOLTO CRITICO
SULLA SITUAZIONE
IN ITALIA

Transformative in UK/



Stephen Eglen
@StephenEglen

Jan 10 2022

Here are my thoughts on Elsevier's proposal for a read and publish deal.

tiny.one/elsevier-7

Please leave comments, share widely, and ensure your views are known to your local library representatives asap. This is being decided in the coming days.

[#NoElsevier](#)

Reasons for:

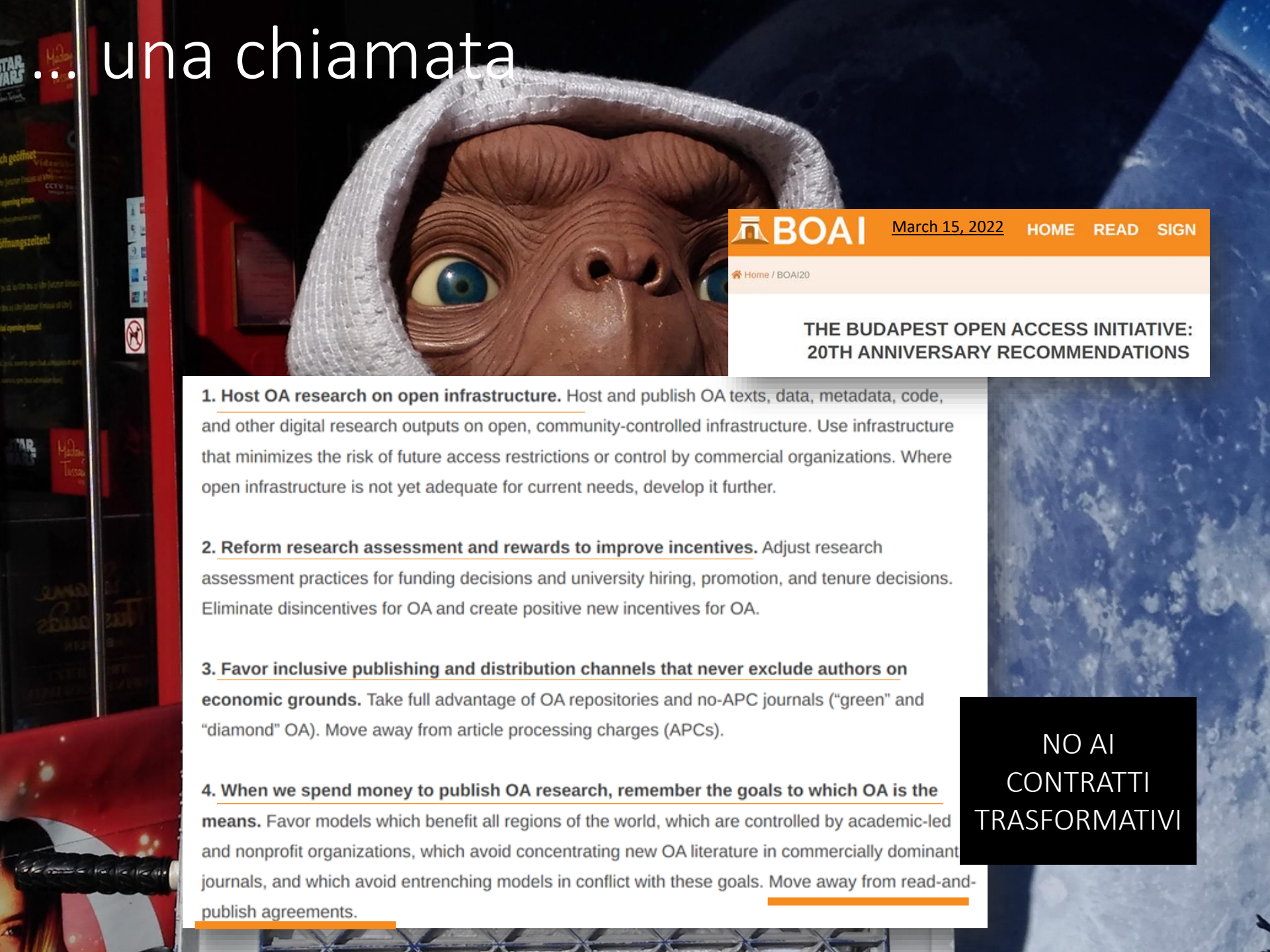
1. **The proposal looks affordable.** Without publicly disclosing the financial details of the proposed read and publish deal, it looks similar to the current (read-only) deal.
2. **It maintains the status quo.** People can continue to read and now publish as before.

Reasons against:

1. **Just because we can afford it, it doesn't mean we should subscribe** We could do so much more across the UK with the funding. We could develop and maintain an infrastructure for sustainable publishing. We could be supporting diamond Open Access initiatives (free of charges to read and publish in). Many researchers in other countries will not be able to afford a deal; by accepting this deal we would be perpetuating and perhaps widening the gap between a few well-funded Universities from the rest of the world.
2. **The deal says nothing about rights retention.** This proposal recognises the writing on the wall and that costs to publish are the growth area. However, a sustainable alternative for open access, now supported by UKRI and Wellcome, is that of rights retention and embargo-free green OA. Where does Elsevier stand on rights retention? If it allowed it for
3. **Most, if not all, UK universities have signed [DORA](#), which states that it is what we publish, not where, that is important.** There are many alternative venues for publishing our research. We do not need a deal that locks us into bulk publishing with a legacy publisher. There are more forward-looking publishers that are happy to consider our work.

DO NOT
CLIMB

Report Damage: 0543 232 1234



... una chiamata

THE BUDAPEST OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVE: 20TH ANNIVERSARY RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Host OA research on open infrastructure.** Host and publish OA texts, data, metadata, code, and other digital research outputs on open, community-controlled infrastructure. Use infrastructure that minimizes the risk of future access restrictions or control by commercial organizations. Where open infrastructure is not yet adequate for current needs, develop it further.
- 2. Reform research assessment and rewards to improve incentives.** Adjust research assessment practices for funding decisions and university hiring, promotion, and tenure decisions. Eliminate disincentives for OA and create positive new incentives for OA.
- 3. Favor inclusive publishing and distribution channels that never exclude authors on economic grounds.** Take full advantage of OA repositories and no-APC journals ("green" and "diamond" OA). Move away from article processing charges (APCs).
- 4. When we spend money to publish OA research, remember the goals to which OA is the means.** Favor models which benefit all regions of the world, which are controlled by academic-led and nonprofit organizations, which avoid concentrating new OA literature in commercially dominant journals, and which avoid entrenching models in conflict with these goals. Move away from read-and-publish agreements.

NO AI
CONTRATTI
TRASFORMATIVI

CARE - CONTRATTI

CARE dal 2014, oltre a curare le negoziazioni con i più grandi editori internazionali, ha ereditato precedentemente gestite dai Consorzi CINECA e CIPE, per le quali si sta completando il passaggio. Per alcune risorse elettroniche CARE gestirà il subentro ai contratti in essere, per altre sta avviando nuove trattative.

La presente tabella è work in progress e verrà periodicamente aggiornata.

CARE - Documenti amministrativi

Pagina in fase di elaborazione

Negoziazioni e Contratti

<http://www.crui-risorselettroniche.it/tabella/>

Visualizza elementi

Cerca:

CONTRATTO	EDITORE	STATO	DURATA
SCIENCE	AAAS	trattativa in corso	2017-2019
ACM - Association for Computing Machinery	ACM	trattativa in corso	
ACS - Journals	ACS - American Chemical Society	contratto in corso	2020-2023
American Institute of Physics	AIP	trattativa in corso	
Annual Reviews	Annual Reviews	trattativa in corso	
APS - Journals	APS - American Physical Society	trattativa in corso	
ARTSTOR	ARTSTOR		
ASM	ASM - American Society of Mechanical Engineers		



	Annual publications	Start date	End date	Details/ ID
Emerald	650	01/01/2020	12/31/2023	acs2020crui
IEEE	440	01/01/2020	12/31/2022	cam2020crui
Royal Society of Chemistry	220	01/01/2020	12/31/2024	eme2020crui
Springer Nature	1300	01/01/2022	12/31/2024	iee2022crui
Walter de Gruyter	250	01/01/2022	12/31/2024	rsc2022crui
Wiley	3800	01/01/2020	12/31/2024	sc2020crui
Wolters Kluwer Health	140	01/01/2020	12/31/2022	degruy2020crui
	2650	01/01/2020	12/31/2023	wiley2020crui
	340	01/01/2021	12/31/2024	lww2021crui

Accordi trasformativi: perché collaborare alla loro promozione?

Pubblicato il 21 Marzo 2022, aggiornato il 21 Marzo 2022 da AISA -

Seguendo a proprio modo una **tendenza** in atto nella maggior parte dei paesi europei, l'Italia ha concluso, attraverso il consorzio Coordinamento per l'Accesso alle Risorse Elettroniche (CARE) che fa capo alla Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane (CRUI), una serie di contratti cosiddetti trasformativi, i quali mirano a far transitare l'editoria scientifica commerciale ad accesso chiuso (pago per leggere) all'accesso aperto (pago per pubblicare).



AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta

FIRMIAMO UN
 TRASFORMATIVO DOPO
 L'ALTRO...SENZA DATI,
 CON IL MODELLO ANTICO
 DEI TOKEN CHE
 INCENTIVA SOLO L'IBRIDO
 PER ME, IBRIDO NON È OPEN
 ACCESS. È SOLO ULTERIORE
 SFRUTTAMENTO.

L'open access ad ogni costo non può essere una opzione.

Subscribe to Open

SUBSCRIBE TO OPEN

S2O Community of Practice

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

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

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

[Subscribe to Open](#)

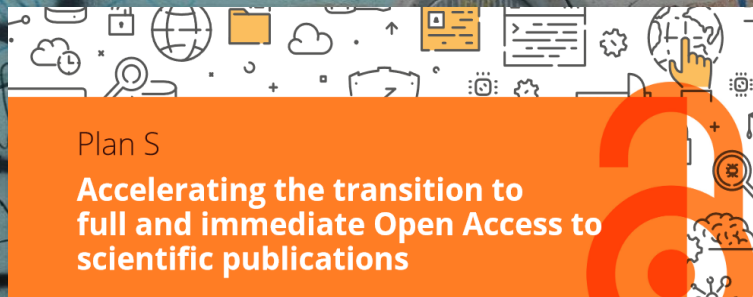
SI PAGA ABBONAMENTO PER APRIRE
(ANNO PER ANNO)

How S2O Works

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

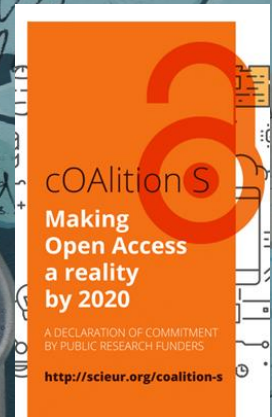
The offer is repeated every year, with the opening of each year's content contingent on sufficient participation. In some cases, access to backfile content may be used to enhance the offer.

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



Sept. 4, 2018

- AUTORI MANTENGONO IL COPYRIGHT (LICENZE CC BY)
 - RIVISTE IBRIDE NON SONO AMMESSE
 - SE (E SOTTOLINEO SE) CI SONO APC, VENGONO PAGATE DALLE ISTITUZIONI
 - LE APC HANNO UN TETTO
- [VANNO MODIFICATI I CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE]



PlanS, tre modalità e tre strumenti

There are three routes for b			
	PUBBLICARE (RIVISTE O PIATTAFORME)	DEPOSITARE	RIVISTE IN TRANSIZIONE
	Open Access publishing venues (journals or platforms)	Subscription venues (repository route)	Transition of subscription venues (transformative arrangements)
Route	Authors publish in an Open Access journal or on an Open Access platform.	Authors publish in a subscription journal and make either the final published version (Version of Record (VoR)) or the Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM) openly available in a repository.	Authors publish Open Access in a subscription journal under a transformative arrangement.
			cOAlition S funders can contribute financially to Open Access publishing under transformative arrangements.

JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL

Journal checker

BETA

Is this compliant with
Plan S ?

JOURNAL

MY FUNDER

By ISSN or title



By funder name

Plan S Rights Retention Strategy

<https://www.coalition-s.org/rights-retention-strategy/>

Summary

cOAlition S has developed a *Rights Retention Strategy* to give researchers supported by a [cOAlition S Organisation](#) the freedom to publish in their journal of choice, including subscription journals, whilst remaining fully compliant with Plan S.

cOAlition S Organisations will facilitate this by changing their grant conditions to require that a Creative Commons Attribution licence (CC BY^[1]) is applied to all Author Accepted Manuscripts (AAMs^[2]) or Versions of Record (VoR^[3]) reporting original research, supported in whole or in part by their funding.

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

CHULAS
2013

Rights retention

Rights Retention Strategy (RRS)

The principle

- **The RRS is based on a simple principle:**
The peer-reviewed Author Accepted manuscript (AAM) is the intellectual creation of the authors and belongs to them.
- To assert ownership, the author – as the original copyright holder – applies a CC BY licence to the AAM arising from their submission.
- Delivering publication services does not entitle publishers to ownership of the AAM, which remains the intellectual property of the author. Publication services should be paid for, but not with ownership of the AAM.
- Funders and universities should ensure that their researchers are not deprived of essential intellectual property rights, a valuable asset.



Rights Retention Strategy (RRS)

Publishers' permissions

- Embargoes differ between journals
- Conflicts between publisher's and funder's policy
- Time spent checking, applying, and releasing embargoes for different publishers
- Additional/different restrictions on dissemination:
 - personal website OK, but not in institutional repository.
 - free repositories OK, but not in commercial ones (e.g. ResearchGate,)
 - invited groups of limited size OK, but not beyond
- AAM locked up for months

(1) **Always** include the CC BY claim:

"A CC BY licence is applied to the AAM arising from this submission"

(2) **Do not sign** a contract agreeing to an embargo and

Your AAM is yours to reuse and share as you please!

Rights Retention Strategy (RRS)

What's in it for authors?

- Do not give away to publishers what authors rightfully own.
- CC BY on the AAM means authors do not need permission to **share** it as they see fit and **reuse graphs, images, and tables** in later publications.
- An AAM openly accessible in a repository maximises visibility.
- The publisher can own and receive payment for the Version of Record.
- Publishers provide the means to organize peer review but...
 - peer review is carried out at no charge to the publisher
 - peer review is part of the scholarly discourse
- This process is paid for:
 - by the subscription in subscription journals,
 - by the APC in Gold Open Access journals



Rights Retention Strategy

Open Access benefits everyone. Retain your rights.
It's good for you, for science, and for society

[PlanS]



Publisher practices

› Confusing and misleading guidance to authors

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

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

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

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

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

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

› Encouraging authors to breach their funder's grant conditions

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

BEWARE OF MISLEADING GUIDANCE
BY PUBLISHERS

Plan S Price Transparency Frameworks: guidance & requirements

The Fair Open Access Breakdown of Publication Services and Fees

Service baskets	Components	Specify	%	Price
1. Journal operations	- Journal support and submission system - Platform development and maintenance - Helpdesk & other support staff	In/out house		
2. Publication	- Triaging - Organization peer review - Other Editorial assistance - Indexing - Archiving	- Typesetting - Copy-editing - Language editing - Proofreading	Rejection rate	
3. Fees	- Scientific editors fees - Scholarly societies fees	Agreements		
4. Communication	- Dissemination - PR & marketing	- Community support - Advocacy		
5. General	- Management & administration - Other business costs - Taxes	Can be allocated elsewhere since it is not a service		
6. Surplus		- Can be allocated elsewhere - Cross-subsidizing of titles?		
7. Discounts & waivers		Policy		

Total publication fee per article

(Average for: i. all journals of a publisher, ii. one journal, iii. a subset of journals)

- Rules:**
- Baskets 1-7 represent the minimum information required.
 - These can be extended to a maximum of 10 baskets as publishers see fit for their operations.
 - For Baskets 1, 2 and 5, several components must be specified, though 5 can be allocated elsewhere.
 - Components can be joined together or extended.

COSTI REALI E
NON IL PREZZO
DEL PRESTIGIO

Journal comparison service



Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

JCS Plan S Principles & Implementation Services cOAlition S News Resources FAQ Blog

Journal Comparison Service (JCS)

Providing libraries, library consortia, and funders with the ability to quickly compare journal publishing services and fees.

Enabling publishers to respond to customer requests for more standard, transparent, and granular price and service information, to demonstrate their commitment to open business models and business cultures, and to build better awareness of and appreciation for their services and value.

What is the Journal Comparison Service?

A secure, free-of-charge service that enables libraries, library consortia, and funders to better understand if the fees they pay are commensurate with the publication services delivered. Publishers provide information in a standard format, including information about the publication frequency, the peer review process, times from submission to acceptance, the range of list prices for APCs and

JCS Login / Register

Resources for libraries, consortia, and funders



Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Plan S Principles & Implementation Services cOAlition S News Resources FAQ Blog

Journal Comparison Service

how to register and use the service

- > **Data collection templates** (to be used by publishers): [Information Power template](#), [FOAA-based template](#)
- > [Acceptable Use Policy](#)
- > [End-user service agreement](#)

Frequently asked questions

What value does the Journal Comparison Service bring for institutions?

A secure, free-of-charge service that enables libraries, library consortia, and funders (henceforth 'institutional users') to better understand if the fees they pay are commensurate with the publication services delivered. These users may wish to use the service when negotiating or reviewing an agreement offered by a publisher, or when advising researchers about their publishing options.

Who runs the Journal Comparison Service, and how is it funded?

Is participation in the service compulsory for publishers?

Journal Service Login / Register



Due parole sull'Europa

Open Science

SINTESI DELLE POLITICHE EUROPEE

PERSPECTIVE ARTICLE [Provisionally accepted](#) [The full-text will be published soon](#) [Notify me](#)

Front. Big Data | doi: 10.3389/fdata.2019.00043

[Nov.2019]

Open science, open data and open scholarship: European policies to make science fit for the 21st century

Jean-Claude Burgelman^{1*}, Corina Pascu^{2*}, Katarzyna Szkuta³, Rene Von Schomberg¹, Athanasios Karalopoulos⁴, Konstantinos Repanas⁵ and Michel Schoupe⁶

RISCHI A ESSERE I PRIMI MA RISCHI
MAGGIORI A ESSERE ULTIMI

Transition to open science is a multidimensional and multistage process. There is value and risk of being a first mover, but there is higher risk of being a follower. The European Commission has taken

DA «PUBBLICARE» A
«CONDIVIDERE LA CONOSCENZA»

Open science (or in fact, open scholarship) has shifted the prime focus of researchers away from publishing toward knowledge sharing.

OPEN SCIENCE=SCIENZA PIÙ
EFFICIENTE, CREDIBILE, RISPONDENTE

Open science will make science more efficient, reliable, and responsive to societal challenges. The European Commission

Verso l'Open

Plan S

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

POLITICHE NAZIONALI
SU TESTI E DATI
(RACCOMANDAZIONI
790/2018)

 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)

OPEN ACCESS BY
DEFAULT IN 2020
(COMPETITIVENESS
COUNCIL 2016)

 EUROPEAN COMMISSION

2018

Brussels, 25.4.2018
C(2018) 2375 final

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION
of 25.4.2018
on access to and preservation of scientific information

26.6.2019 IT Gazzetta ufficiale dell'Unione europea L 172/56

DIRETTIVA (UE) 2019/1024 DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO E DEL CONSIGLIO
del 20 giugno 2019
sull'apertura dei dati e al riutilizzo dell'informazione del settore pubblico
(rifusione)

RIFORMA DELLA
VALUTAZIONE
(COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS
ON THE FUTURE
GOVERNANCE OF THE ERA
– COM 14308/21)

DATI DELLA RICERCA COME
DATI DEL SETTORE PUBBLICO
(DIRECTIVE 1024/2019) +
D.Lgs 200/2021

14308/21

Dec. 2021

RECH 538
COMPET 865

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From: General Secretariat of the Council
On: 26 November 2021
To: Delegations
No. prev. doc.: 14126/21
Subject: Future governance of the European Research Area (ERA)
- Council conclusions (adopted on 26/11/2021)

STRATEGIA EUROPEA
PER I DATI
(COMMUNICATION
66/2020)

 EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 19.2.2020
COM(2020) 66 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

A European strategy for data

Verso l'Open Science

European 2022 Research Area Policy Agenda

LE PRIME TRE AZIONI DELLA NUOVA EUROPEAN
RESEARCH AREA (ERA) RIGUARDANO OPEN SCIENCE

Overview
of actions for
the period
2022-2024

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From: General Secretariat of the Council
On: 26 November 2021
To: Delegations
No. prev. doc.: 14126/21
Subject: Future governance of the European Research Area (ERA)
- Council conclusions (adopted on 26/11/2021)

Brussels, 26 November 2021
(OR. en)

14308/21

RECH 538
COMPET 865

Dec. 2021

Priority Area: Deepening a truly functioning internal market for knowledge

ERA Actions

1. Enable the open sharing of knowledge and the re-use of research outputs, including through the development of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)

2. Propose a EU copyright and data legislative and regulatory framework fit for research

3. Advance towards the reform of the Assessment System for research, researchers and institutions to improve their quality, performance and impact

Outcomes

- Deploy Open Science principles and identify Open Science best practices
- Deploy the core components and services of EOSC and federate existing data infrastructures in Europe, working towards the interoperability of research data
- Establish a monitoring mechanism to collect data and benchmark investments, policies, digital research outputs, open science skills and infrastructure capacities related to EOSC
- Identify barriers and challenges to access and reuse of publicly funded R&I results and of publications and data for scientific purposes, and identify potential impacts on research, through an analysis of relevant provisions under EU copyright and data legislation and related regulatory frameworks, and of relevant institutional and national initiatives
- Propose legislative and non-legislative measures to improve the current EU copyright and data legislative and regulatory frameworks
- Analysis of legal and administrative barriers at national and trans-national level for a modern research assessment system
- Create a coalition of European research funders and research performers who agree on a new approach for research assessment, following wide and inclusive consultations at European and international level
- Implementation plan of the coalition to roll-out the new approach, including pilots in different domains

Verso l'Open Science / 3

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2021/2122

of 26 November 2021 Nov.2021

on a Pact for Research and Innovation in Europe

RACCOMANDAZIONI DEL CONSIGLIO «PATTO PER RICERCA E INNOVAZIONE»

Working better

- (d) Free circulation: Free circulation of researchers and support staff, scientific knowledge and technology should be promoted, attracting talent and avoiding potential talent drain. This involves sharing scientific knowledge, data and tools as early as possible, in particular through open science practices, attractive and merit-based careers, the recognition of researchers' and support staff's skills throughout their careers, enhancing framework conditions for researchers' mobility, contributing to the circulation of researchers across the Union, encouraging exchanges between academia and industry (as well as other sectors), diffusing innovation and supporting open access to research infrastructures, technology infrastructures and their services;

Deepening a truly functioning internal market for knowledge

- (a) Open science: Support and reward a true open science culture across the Union, including mainstreaming open access to scholarly publications and research data (i.e. following the 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary' principle) and the diffusion and uptake of open science principles and practices, whilst considering differences between disciplines and cultural differences, including multilingualism, supporting the development of open science skills, and further developing and integrating the underpinning digital infrastructure and services;
- (b) Research infrastructures: Develop further the open access to, and better exploitation and connection of existing and new European and national research infrastructures, including e-infrastructures, in all the fields of science; exploit better their integrative function in the knowledge and innovation ecosystem and their potential in providing solutions to global challenges, in forming partnerships and pooling resources and connection to the European Open Science Cloud; improve their connection and interaction with technology infrastructures and industry to increase their impact; promote the creation of new infrastructural capacities on a European scale. Doing so will provide foundations for scientific excellence and help European science

Verso l'Open Science / 4

CONCLUSIONI DEL CONSIGLIO SULLA VALUTAZIONE

2. ACKNOWLEDGES that in order to accelerate the implementation and the impact of Open Science policies and practices across Europe, action has to be taken to move towards a renewed approach to research assessment, including incentive and reward schemes, to put in place a European approach in accordance with the Pact for Research and Innovation in Europe, and strengthen capacities for academic publishing and scholarly communication of all research outputs, and encourage where appropriate, the use of multilingualism for the purpose of wider communication of European research results;

RICONOSCE I DANNI
DELL'ATTUALE
SISTEMA SULLA
QUALITÀ E INTEGRITÀ
DELLA RICERCA

I. Reform of research assessment systems in Europe

3. ACKNOWLEDGES that research assessment systems should focus on quality and impact, and RECALLS that the current research assessment systems are nowadays to a great extent too focused on the use of some quantitative journal- and publication-based indicators and the evaluation of a narrow range of research outputs; CONSIDERS that such an approach may lead to negative biases in terms of research quality, reproducibility and integrity; STRESSES that research assessment should include other research outcomes and processes and promote early knowledge sharing and collaboration to accelerate the implementation of Open Science policies and practices;

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From:	General Secretariat of the Council 10 June 2022 Delegations
c.:	9515/22 Research assessment and implementation of Open Science - Council conclusions (adopted on 10 June 2022)



8. SUGGESTS that the evolution of the research assessment systems in Europe should be guided by the following principles, while respecting the autonomy of research institutions and the freedom of scientific research, as well as the diversity of national and disciplinary contexts, and taking into account their consistency with international initiatives:

a. moving to a more balanced approach between the quantitative and the qualitative evaluation of research, by strengthening the qualitative research assessment indicators while developing the responsible use of quantitative indicators;

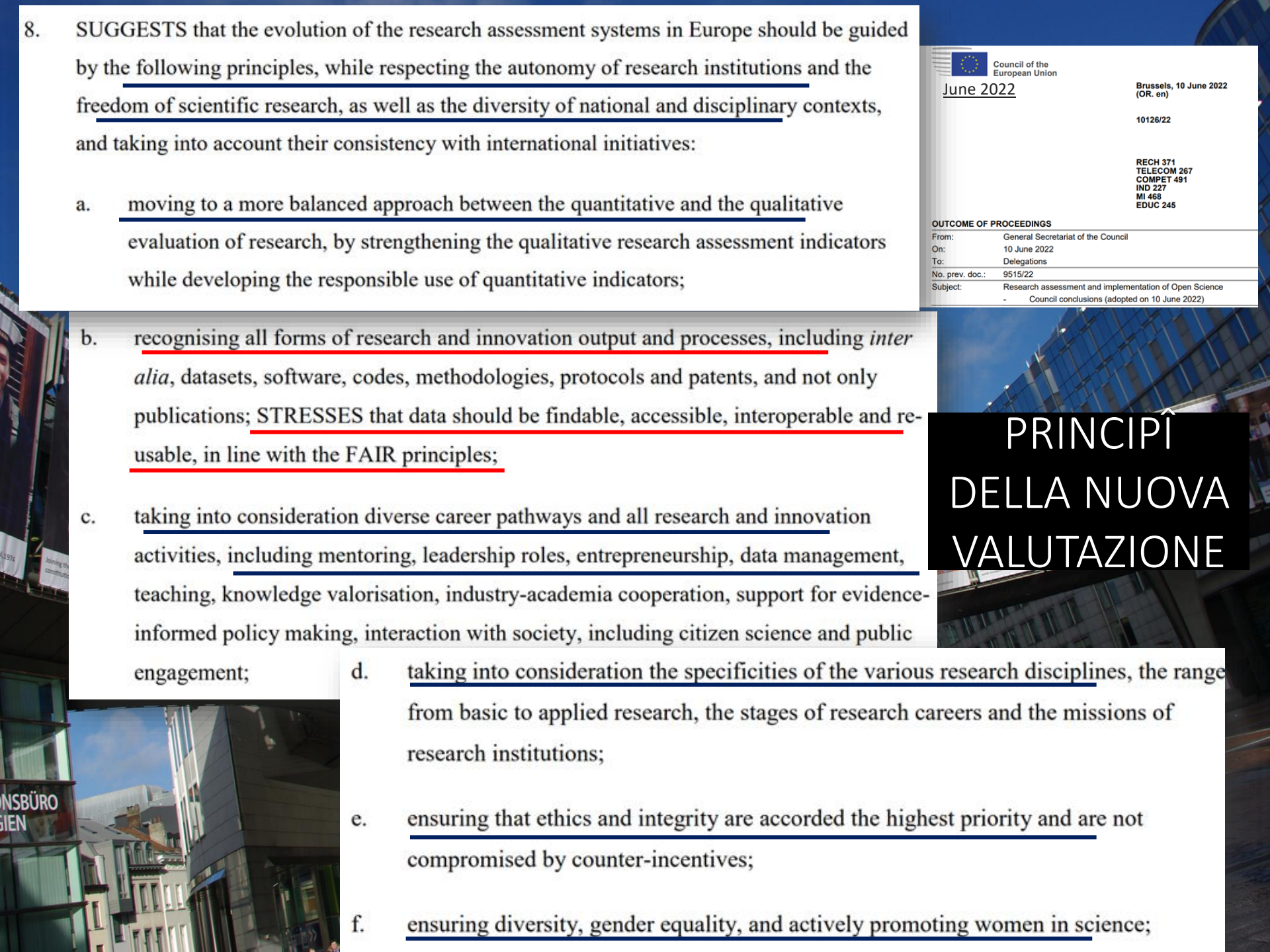
b. recognising all forms of research and innovation output and processes, including *inter alia*, datasets, software, codes, methodologies, protocols and patents, and not only publications; STRESSES that data should be findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable, in line with the FAIR principles;

c. taking into consideration diverse career pathways and all research and innovation activities, including mentoring, leadership roles, entrepreneurship, data management, teaching, knowledge valorisation, industry-academia cooperation, support for evidence-informed policy making, interaction with society, including citizen science and public engagement;

d. taking into consideration the specificities of the various research disciplines, the range from basic to applied research, the stages of research careers and the missions of research institutions;

e. ensuring that ethics and integrity are accorded the highest priority and are not compromised by counter-incentives;

f. ensuring diversity, gender equality, and actively promoting women in science;



 Council of the European Union
June 2022

Brussels, 10 June 2022
(OR. en)

10126/22

RECH 371
TELECOM 267
COMPET 491
IND 227
MI 468
EDUC 245

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From: General Secretariat of the Council
On: 10 June 2022
To: Delegations
No. prev. doc.: 9515/22
Subject: Research assessment and implementation of Open Science
- Council conclusions (adopted on 10 June 2022)

PRINCIPI
DELLA NUOVA
VALUTAZIONE

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

2019

Future of Scholarly Publishing and Scholarly Communication

Report of the Expert Group to
the European Commission

Amsterdam Call for Action
on Open Science
2016

- 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

Open Science for its own sake has never been the goal.
While a focus on Open Science as a mechanism must be emphasised in any transition, Open Science must ultimately be embedded as part of a larger more systemic effort to foster all practices and processes that enable the creation, contribution, discovery and reuse of research knowledge more reliably, effectively and equitably. Research cannot be 'excellent' without such attributes at its core.

Removing barriers to open science

1. Change assessment, evaluation and reward systems in science
2. Facilitate text and data mining of content
3. Improve insight into IPR and issues such as privacy
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

2020

Reproducibility of scientific results in the EU

Scoping Report

December 2020

Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practise Open Science

Open Science Skills Working Group Report

2017

June 2020

Progress on Open Science: Towards a Shared Research Knowledge System

Final Report of the Open Science Policy Platform

Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices

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

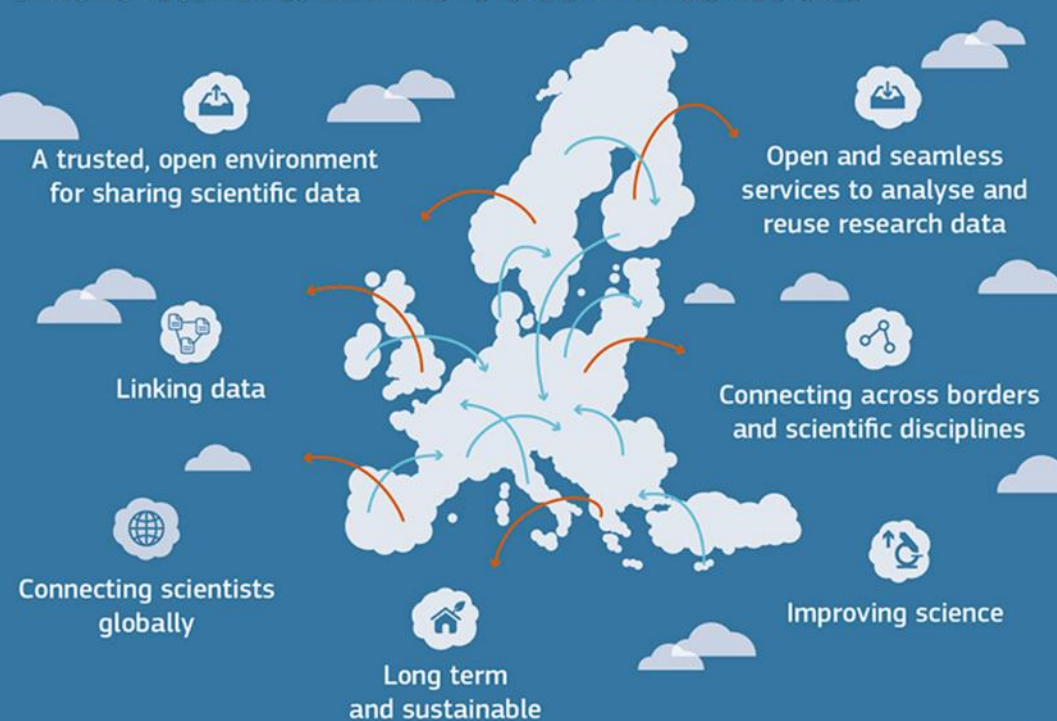
2017

[e poi c'è EOSC!]

The Vienna

Vienna, 23 Novem

BRINGING TOGETHER CURRENT AND FUTURE DATA INFRASTRUCTURES



We, Ministers European Op

1. **Recall** the challenge of the European Open Science Cloud, as discussed in the Declaration signed in Brussels on 10 July 2016.
2. **Reaffirm** the political commitment of the European Union to the vision of the European Open Science Cloud, as set out in the Declaration signed in Brussels on 10 July 2016.
3. **Recognise** that the European Open Science Cloud is an iterative and based on consensus among the European Union Member States, by its nature to build trust and to ensure the application of cloud computing to the world, and the federated
4. **Highlight** that the European Open Science Cloud is a key element for the European Union's digital agenda, and that it is essential for the European Union to reach out over the world, and the federated
5. **Recall** that the European Open Science Cloud is a key element for the European Union's digital agenda, and that it is essential for the European Union to reach out over the world, and the federated

ACCESSO TRASPARENTE A DATI FAIR
«AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»

9. **Call** for the European Open Science Cloud to provide all researchers in Europe with seamless access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary environment for storing, accessing, reusing and processing research data supported by FAIR data principles.

10. **Note** that the 2016 EOSC Summit (held on 11 June 2016) called for acceleration towards making the European Open Science Cloud a reality, hinting at the need to further strengthen the ongoing dialogue across institutions and with stakeholders, for a new governance framework to be launched in Vienna, on 23 November 2018.

[Da Praga]

EOSC

«A CROSSCUTTING DATA SPACE FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION»

EOSC part of the 'European Strategy for Data'

EOSC is defined as a basis for a '**science, research and innovation**' data space articulated with other common sectoral data spaces

- EOSC contribution to Commission Staff Working Document on **Common European Data Spaces** (SWD(2022)45)



European
Commission

[Da Praga]

EOSC =

- RESEARCH DATA EASY TO FIND, ACCESS, INTEROPERATE AND REUSE
 - TRUSTED AND SUSTAINABLE RESEARCH OUTPUTS ARE AVAILABLE WITHIN AND ACROSS SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES
- TO UNLOCK THE FULL POTENTIAL OF RESEARCH DATA TO ACCELERATE DISCOVERIES AND INNOVATION

EOSC Strategy – Status Current Thinking

What

EOSC is a web of FAIR data and related services for research
Research data that is easy to find, access, interoperate and reuse (FAIR)
Trusted and sustainable research outputs are available within and across scientific disciplines

Why

Unlock the full potential of research data to accelerate discoveries and innovation

How

Access and interoperability of research data and results

- Define ownership, authorship and responsibility of data and research outputs
- Ensure long-term preservation of data throughout its lifecycle
- Enable the creation of standards for all research domains
- Make data machine-actionable
- Enable new scientific discovery methods and science disciplines
- Train researchers on adopting FAIR principles as an integral part in their activity

A sustainable coordinated infrastructure

- Establish and maintain a coordinated federated reference architecture
- Implement an operational infrastructure framework that is long term sustainable
- Ensure high quality of data and services
- Ensure secure access to data and services
- Define clear standards for API and interoperability of data and services
- Apply user friendly practices
- Inspire EOSC ambassadors to assist in on-boarding of researchers

Inspired people and robust governance

- Communicate an inspiring EOSC vision and strategy
- Implement an unambiguous and clearly mandated governance structure
- Establish a framework to engage human capital in institutions, countries and scientific communities
- Enable disciplinary and cross-disciplinary transnational research to find new insights from existing and new research data and outputs

[Da Praga] EOSC SYMPOSIUM

×

eOSC OBSERVATORY

[EOSC Observatory](#)

EOSC Readiness

National contributions 2021

 **EOSC Policies** ▼

- EOSC-relevant Policies
- Implementation Measures**
- Financial Strategies
- EOSC-relevant Activities
- EOSC-relevant Services
- EOSC-relevant Infrastructure

 EOSC Practices ▼

Select one of the following to change the view of the map:

- ☒ Action plan
- ☐ Concrete objectives
- ☐ Indicators to monitor progress
- ☐ Associated financial planning

EOSC-relevant Policies Include Measures to Ensure Implementation

Action plan



DATI SU POLITICHE E PRATICHE

[EOSC NON È UNA BIG BOX]

THE EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD? SOME NUANCES AND DEFINITIONS

Imagine a federated, globally accessible environment where researchers, innovators, companies and citizens can publish, find and re-use each other's data and tools for research, innovation and educational purposes. Imagine that this all operates under well-defined and trusted conditions, supported by a sustainable and just value for money model. This is the environment that must be fostered in Europe and beyond to ensure that European research to knowledge creation, meet global challenges and fuel economic growth.

EOSC = AMBIENTE CHE FAVORISCE
LA OPEN SCIENCE E NON UN «OPEN
CLOUD» PER LA SCIENZA

EOSC NON È UN
REPOSITORY O UN
SERVIZIO «CLOUD»

SI RENDONO I DATI
FAIR IN MODO CHE I
SERVIZI IN EOSC
POSSANO TROVARLI
(«FINDABLE»)

NON SI FA
«UPLOAD» DEI DATI
DENTRO EOSC

OBJECTIVES

EOSC SRIA 1.0

Open Science practices and skills
are rewarded and taught, becoming
the 'new normal'

LEGO

LEGO

[EOSC e Lego]

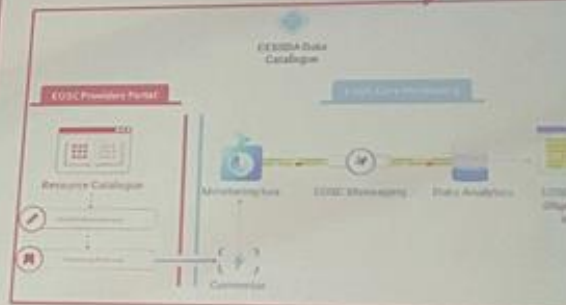
DATI E «PRODOTTI» DELLA
RICERCA SONO I LEGO.
EOSC VI OFFRE IL KIT PER
COSTRUIRE

EOSC Platform - Main features

Connect your services to EOSC Core Services

Helpdesk	- Adopt EOSC Helpdesk as your helpdesk - Connect your helpdesk to the EOSC one
Monitoring	- Adopt EOSC Monitoring as your monitoring system - Connect your monitoring system to the EOSC one
Order management	- Define Offers for your services in the Marketplace - Manage orders via SOMBO - Connect your order mgmt system with the EOSC
Accounting	Benefit from the EOSC Accounting for research product
	- Register your AARC compliant AAI proxy to the AAI Federation - Connect your services to an AAI proxy of the federation

Example of
integration with
EOSC Monitoring



najla

@najlaoa

Mark Dietrich on the [#EOSC](#) Lego analogy. Research outputs are a big pile of Lego. [#EOSC](#) gives you the kits to make your elaborate dinosaurs, planes, Eiffel towers

[#EOSCSymposium2022](#)

[Traduci il Tweet](#)

9:25 AM · 16 nov 2022 · Twitter for iPhone

[Nov 16 2022](#)

[eoscfuture.eu](#)

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[EOSCFuture](#)

[EOSC](#)

[EOSC come bene comune]

DOVREMMO CONSIDERARE SERIAMENTE
«OPEN» IN EOSC E PENSARE A
EOSC COME BENE COMUNE
AL DI LÀ DELLA RICERCA IN SÉ



EOSC Association
@eoscassociation

We should seriously consider the "Open" in [#EOSC](#) and interpret EOSC as a public good that goes beyond [#research](#) itself.
Per-Erik Yngwe at [#EOSCSymposium22](#)

[Traduci il Tweet](#)

9:31 AM · 15 nov 2022 · Twitter Web App

Nov. 15 2022

3 Retweet 1 Tweet di citazione 10 Mi piace



EOSC association

NATA 17 DIC 2020
GARR FONDATORE
22 MEMBRI ITALIANI
(FRA CUI UNITO)

**EOSC Association: Advancing
Open Science to accelerate the
creation of new knowledge, in
education, spur innovation and
promote accessibility and
transparency**

The European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) initiative will offer an environment with open and seamless services for storage, management, and data

, across borders and scientific disciplines by federating existing

EOSC is being co-created in a series of funded projects and

The EOSC Association for Board

17 August 2021



BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(PROF.SSA LAVITRANO)

The EOSC Association brings together key stakeholders in the European research environment to agree on strategies for the advancement of Open Science and to optimise the conditions for research outcomes, and ultimately, to make the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) a reality. EOSC will offer researchers open and seamless services for storing, managing, analysing and re-using research data, and thus accelerate the creation of new knowledge and spur innovation.

In joining us you will:

- Shape the European Open Science Cloud;
- Guide the strategy for the EOSC implementation phase;
- Participate in Advisory Groups and General Assembly meetings;
- Engage in policy dialogues;
- Network with like-minded people.

Together, we can create a European Research Data Commons that will not only benefit Europe but also research communities worldwide.

13

Task forces

200+

Members and
observers

4 GENERAL
ASSEMBLY MAY
2020 23-24

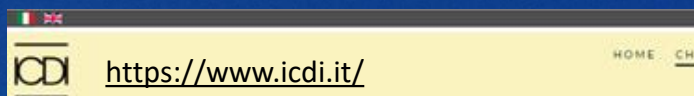
Join the Association



<https://www.eosc.eu/>

ICDI

TAVOLO DI LAVORO
INFRASTRUTTURE E ATENEI
PER FAVORIRE LA
PARTECIPAZIONE A EOSC E
INFRASTRUTTURE EUROPEE



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Communities

2021

elena.giglia@unito.it

HOME CHI SIAMO

Chi siamo

ICDI (Italian Computing and Data Infrastructure) è un'associazione di ricercatori e infrastrutture di ricerca che mira a ottimizzare la partecipazione italiana a EOSC e Infrastrutture Europee.

July 5, 2021

Working paper

Open Access

Competence Centre ICDI per Open Science, FAIR, ed EOSC - Mission, Strategia e piano d'azione

257

views

201

downloads

See more details...



<https://open-science.it/>

La scienza
condivisa

GUIDA ALL'USO

NAVIGA IL SITO

Italian Computing and Data Infrastructure

16 SETTEMBRE

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

Thomas Margoni, Università KU Leuven

Open Science
OS café Café

openAIRE

- COMPETENCE CENTER PER SUPPORTO
 - PORTALE OPENSOURCE IT
 - OPEN SCIENCE CAFÈ

ONE DAY OR
DAY ONE
you decide.

GRAZIE!