



OPEN SCIENCE DALLA A ALLA Z 4-OPEN ACCESS

Elena Giglia



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Perugia, 27 febbraio 2020
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 @egiglia

In questo modulo impareremo:

1. come fare Open Access e farlo correttamente

2. come comportarsi per VQR 2015-19

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- Open Access non è solo pubblicare ma anche depositare
- NON è incompatibile con la VQR, ASN...

Open Access

EL PAÍS

JOHN WILLINSKY | AUTOR Y ACTIVISTA

“El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”

El activista canadiense John Willinsky propone un modelo editorial compatible con la ciencia abierta

f t s 5

Apr. 26, 2018



R@ss Mounce
@rmounce

open access to knowledge is a human right,
"it gets me out of bed in the morning"
[@tonyR_H](#) [#coasp9](#) Useful to remind people.
OA isn't just \$

Traduci il Tweet

13:35 - 20 set 2017

10 Retweet 12 Mi piace



<https://twitter.com/rmounce/status/910467463690801152>

Foster Open Science
@fosterscience

Following

Entrevista de John Willinsky en el diario El País: "El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano"

elpais.com/elpais/2018/04 ... via [@materia_ciencia](#)

Traduci il Tweet



EL PAÍS

“El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”

El activista canadiense John Willinsky propone un modelo editorial compatible con la

Open Access

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



Open Access

Berlin Declaration

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...Houston, abbiamo un problema

10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing March 11, 2019

Myth 1 Preprints will get your research 'scooped' Preprints typically provide a time-stamp and a DOI, therefore establishing priority of discovery	Myth 6 Copyright transfer is required to publish and protect authors Copyright transfer procedures do not protect authors nor contribute to the advancement of scientific progress
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

NOT PEER-REVIEWED
 Please Preprint is a preprint. It is not a final communication or feedback before peer review. Data may be used for other purposes or to review peer-reviewed articles instead.

Ten myths around open scholarly publishing

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

OPEN ACCESS IN ITALIA:

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

10 Myths around Open Access Publishing

March 11, 2019

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Learn more about preprints or browse peer-reviewed articles instead.

Ten myths around open scholarly publishing

Literature review Science and Medical Education Science Policy

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I pilastri

The background of the slide features a photograph of classical architecture, specifically the upper portions of several large, fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. The columns are made of light-colored stone and are set against a clear, bright blue sky. The perspective is looking upwards, emphasizing the height and grandeur of the structures.

La conoscenza è un bene comune

La comunicazione scientifica
è una grande conversazione,
più è aperta più è ricca

I risultati delle ricerche finanziate con i fondi pubblici
devono essere pubblicamente disponibili

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

VANTAGGI:

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

Benefici / impatto reale

THE IMPACT OF OPEN ACCESS

Demonstrating Achievements

Open access for Institutions

Building Reputation	Garnering Funding	Developing Alumni Connections
Strengthening Recruiting	Demonstrating Learning Outcomes	Professionalizing Students
Contributing Stories for Public Relations	Aiding Accreditation	Boosting Operational Efficiency

Reputation Building

Open access for Authors

Amplifying Scholarly Expertise	Preserving Scholarly Legacy	Developing Niche Field
Forging Business & Government Partnerships	Popularizing Research in Mainstream Outlets	Finding Collaborators
Modeling Innovative Teaching	Launching Scholarly Career	Improving Quality

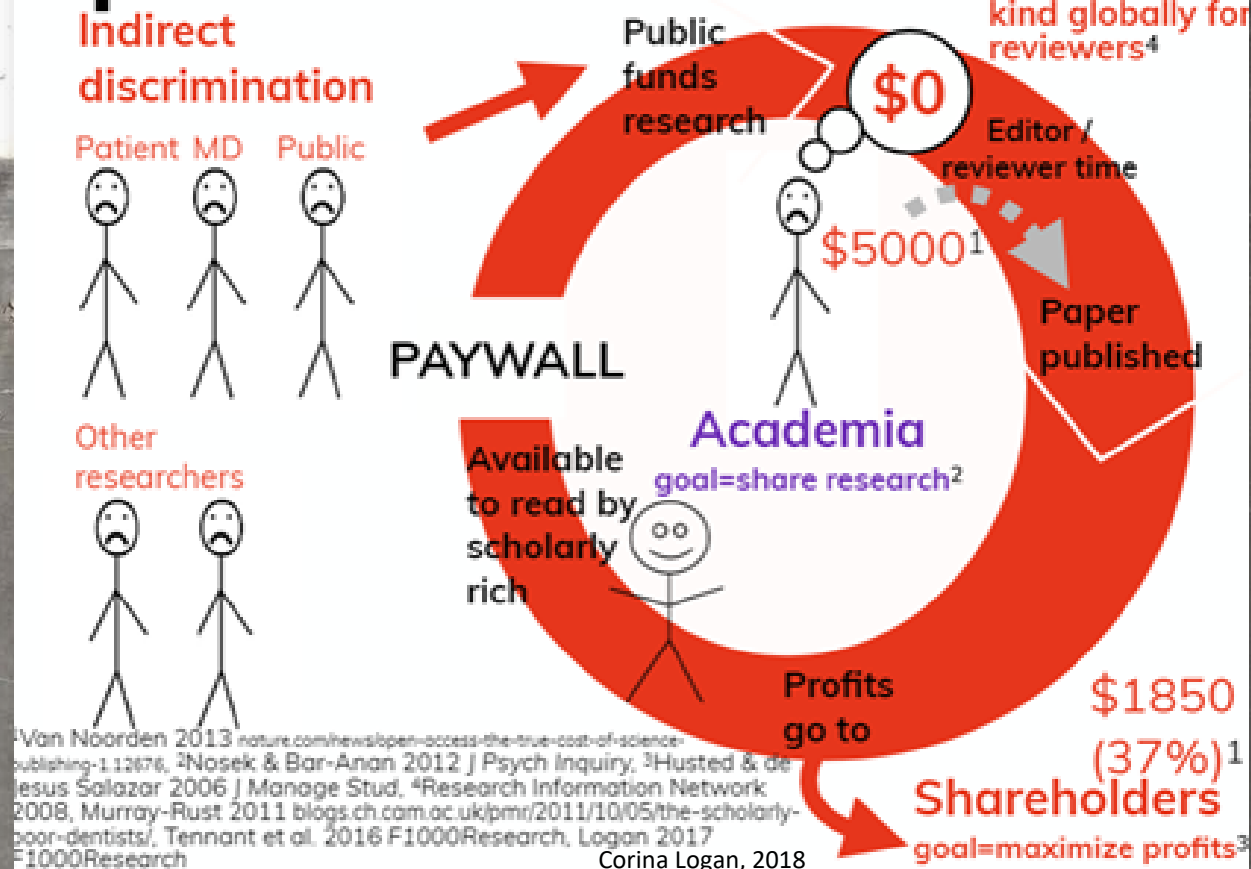
Advancing Knowledge

Open access for Readers

Affecting Public Policy	Advancing Innovation	Linking Global Experts
Building Local Community	Improving Access to Education	Datamining Research
Updating Practitioners	Connecting Cultures	Informing Prospective Applicants

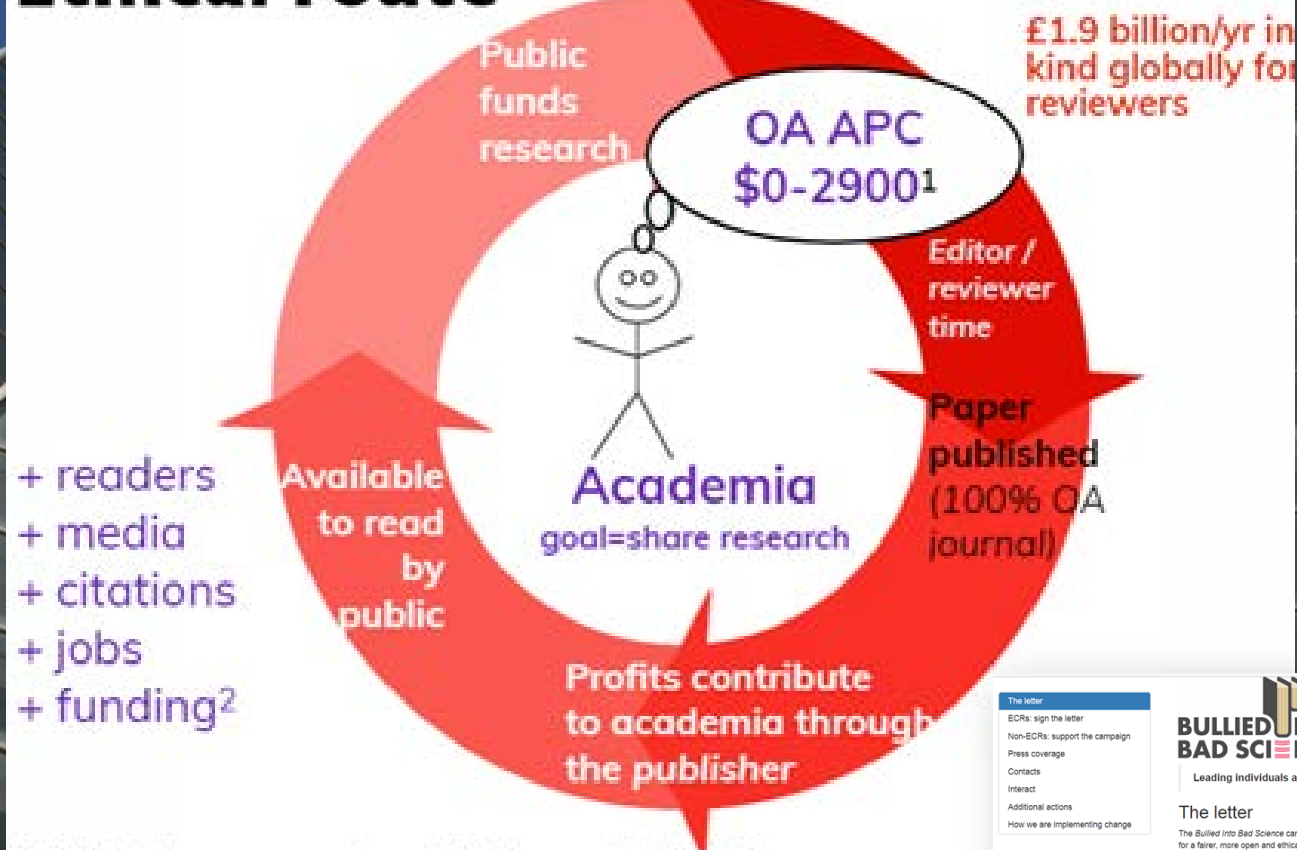
Perché serve l'Open Access? [ovvero: dove vanno i soldi?]

Exploitative route



Perché serve l'Open Access?

Ethical route



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

The letter
ECRs: sign the letter
Non-ECRs: support the campaign
Press coverage
Contacts
Interact
Additional actions
How we are implementing change

**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 a call for a better, more open and ethical research environment. <http://bulliedintobadscience.org/>

Corina Logan, 2018

Novità / Italia

Sei in: WebTV > Archivio > Evento

Mercoledì 26 Settembre 2018 Settembre ore 15:00

Audizioni su valorizzazione Pompei e accesso all'informazione scientifica

Sept-Oct 2018

VIDEO COMPLETO

15:00 scarica link embed

DESCRIZIONE

La Commissione Cultura ha svolto le seguenti audizioni:
alle **ore 15** Vincenzo Marrazzo, presidente del Distretto turistico "Pompei, Monti Lattari, Valle del Sarno", nell'ambito della discussione della risoluzione n. 7-00007 Gallo, sulla valorizzazione dell'area culturale circostante il sito di Pompei;
alle **ore 15.45** rappresentanti dell'Infn (Istituto Nazionale di fisica nucleare), dell'Aie (Associazione italiana editori) e dell'Aisa (Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta), nonché di Gino Roncaglia e Roberto Delle Donne, nell'ambito dell'esame in sede referente della proposta di legge recante "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto



LAVORI PREPARATORI DEI PROGETTI DI LEGGE APPROFONDIMENTI

Atto Camera: 395

Proposta di legge: GALLO: "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica" (395)

Iter Testi Emendamenti Esame in Commissione Discussione in Assemblea **Dossier** Votazioni OpenData

Documentazione degli uffici

Dossier	Titolo	Note
Dipartimento Cultura CU0023 (7 settembre 2018)	Interventi in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica	Schede di lettura

Legge 112/2013

«2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'erogazione o alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica adottano, nella loro autonomia, le misure necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, quando documentati in articoli pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue. I predetti articoli devono includere una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi. L'accesso aperto si realizza:

a) tramite la pubblicazione da parte dell'editore, al momento della prima pubblicazione, in modo tale che l'articolo sia accessibile a titolo gratuito dal luogo e nel momento scelti individualmente;

b) tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in archivi elettronici istituzionali o disciplinari, secondo le stesse modalità, entro diciotto mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le pubblicazioni delle aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e ventiquattro mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali.

Come funziona / green e gold



Green road - deposito

A vintage bicycle with a brown frame and a light blue fender is leaning against a light-colored stone wall. The bicycle has a large front wheel and a smaller rear wheel. In the foreground, there are large green leaves, possibly from a fig tree. The text is overlaid on the image.

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

QUESTO È QUANTO CHIEDE IL BANDO VQR

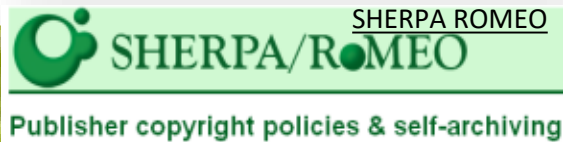
Si — può — fare!!!!!!

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

NON SONO INCOMPATIBILI!!!

Deposito pre-proof

82% degli editori internazionali lo consente (Elsevier, Wiley, Springer...), elenco:



...con limiti:

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

Author's Pre-print:	✓	author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print:	✓	subject to Restrictions below, author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Restrictions:		• 12 months embargo
Publisher's Version/PDF:	✗	author cannot archive publisher's version/PDF

- Some journals have separate policies, please check with each journal directly
- On author's personal website, institutional repositories, arXiv, AgEcon, PhilPapers, PubMed Central, RePEc or Social
- Author's pre-print may not be updated with Publisher's Version/PDF
- Author's pre-print must acknowledge acceptance for publication
- Non-Commercial
- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used
- Publisher source must
- Must link to publisher v
- If OnlineOpen is availa
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In UnITO Come Cui è utile Perché è importante

Per trovare le politiche di copyright e leggere bene le indicazioni di SHERPA-RoMEO

Il nuovo servizio **Disemini** vi aiuta a verificare in automatico se il vostro lavoro può essere messo in Open Access. Ma funziona ancora per poche discipline.

Per sapere quale **versione** è possibile e se viene richiesto un periodo di **embargo** (ovvero mesi in cui l'articolo pur depositato non è visibile all'esterno) si consulta:

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PRE-PRINT (o pre-refereed draft) è la versione inviata ai revisori. Non contiene quindi commenti e correzioni può essere molto diversa dalla versione finale. Se lo fosse, per il Regolamento è motivo di deroga

<http://www.oa.unito.it/new/leggere-bene-le-indicazioni-di-sherpa-romeo/>

Attenzione...

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

...dubbi sul copyright

IRIS **AperTO**

<https://iris.unito.it/sr/htm/copyright.html>

IRIS Uni Torino / Dubbi sul copyright

Dubbi sul copyright

- › Una domanda di fondo: l'Open Access è compatibile con il diritto d'autore/copyright?
- › Come posso sapere qual è la versione consentita dall'editore?
- › Cosa si intende per pre-print/post-print?
- › E se il mio editore prevede un periodo di embargo per l'Open Access?
- › E se il mio editore non consente il deposito in Open Access in nessuna forma?
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- › Cosa devo fare se l'editore mi chiede di ritirare un mio lavoro messo in Open Access?
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- › Posso ancora firmare ulteriori contratti sulla mia opera dopo aver firmato la licenza?
- › Posso negoziare di nuovo le condizioni del contratto firmato con l'editore per garantirmi il deposito in AperTO?
- › Devo sempre cedere tutti i diritti all'editore?

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 of this element on meristem activity study, short-term experiments with whether plant growth impairment was studied by evaluating apical fragmentation and microtubule or that arsenate, at the lowest concentrations, whilst the other concentrations, mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration) (through immunofluorescence). Mitotic metaphases increased, as did the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and anaphase/telophase 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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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental and Experimental Botany

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



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

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

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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/telophase 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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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
- **PERCHE' IN UN ARCHIVIO OA?**
 - assegna identificativo univoco
 - assicura conservazione

- possono chiudere domani
- possono essere comprate domani

Due specie diverse

OFFICE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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

A social networking site is not an open access repository

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

 **LC**
Lenz Caemmerer

<https://goo.gl/RnUszK>

Attorneys
and Notaries

Basel
Attorneys - Notaries:
Dr. Felix Iselin, notary
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f, notary
y, notary
y, Inheritance Law
H, LL.M.
ten-Kiefer
ten
ert
m, LL.M.
Ho - EU-Attorney
ber-Stadt

ResearchGate GmbH

To
Dr
Ho
An
Ja
Inv
Be



ResearchGate vs. publishers

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated May 8, 2018

May 2018

NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material



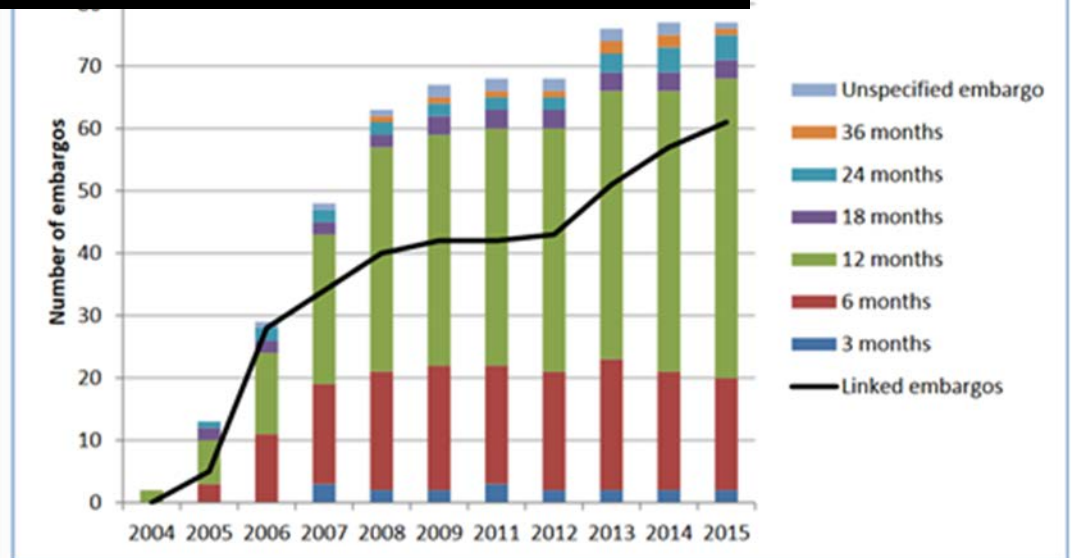
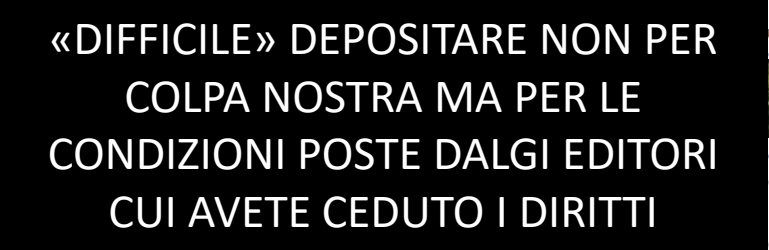
BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

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

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

The chart illustrates the increasing number of restrictions on open access and the corresponding growth in publishers offering paid open access options. The number of restrictions on where, when, and how open access is used has grown significantly over the period, with 'Restrictions on how' being the most prevalent. The number of publishers offering paid open access options also shows a steady increase, particularly after 2012.

Year	Restrictions on where	Restrictions on when	Restrictions on how	Paid Open Access option
2004	55	5	110	5
2005	65	15	130	10
2006	110	45	180	25
2007	120	55	200	30
2008	140	70	215	35
2009	145	75	225	40
2011	155	75	240	45
2012	155	75	245	48
2013	175	85	245	55
2014	180	85	245	58
2015	190	85	245	60



Green road - Sharing secondo Elsevier



Article Sharing

Authors who publish in Elsevier journals can share their research by posting a free draft copy of their article in a preprint repository or website. Researchers who have subscribed access to articles published by Elsevier can share them too. There are some simple guidelines to follow, which vary depending on the article version you wish to share. Elsevier is a signatory to the [STM Voluntary Principles](#) for article sharing on Scholarly Collaboration Networks and a member of the [Coalition for Responsible Sharing](#).

Preprint Accepted manuscript Published article Help and support

Preprint

- Authors can share their preprint anywhere at any time.
- If accepted for publication, we encourage authors to link from the preprint to their formal publication via its Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Millions of researchers have access to the formal publications on ScienceDirect, and so links will help your users to find, access, cite, and use the best available version.
- Authors can update their preprints on arXiv or RePEc with their accepted manuscript.

Please note:

- [Cell Press](#), [The Lancet](#), and some society-owned titles have different preprint policies. Information on these is available on the journal homepage.
- Preprints should not be added to or enhanced in any way in order to appear more like, or to substitute for, final versions of articles.

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Policies for sharing published journal articles differ for subscription and gold open access articles:

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- If you are an author, please share a link to your article rather than the full-text. Millions of researchers have access to the formal publications on ScienceDirect, and so links will help your users to find, access, cite, and use the best available version.
- If you are an author, you may also share your Published Journal Article privately with known students or colleagues for their personal use.
- Theses and dissertations which contain embedded PJAs as part of the formal submission can be posted publicly by the awarding institution with DOI links back to the formal publications on ScienceDirect.
- If you are affiliated with a library that subscribes to ScienceDirect you have additional private sharing rights for others' research accessed under that agreement. This includes use for classroom teaching and internal training at the institution (including use in course packs and courseware programs), and inclusion of the article for grant funding purposes.
- Otherwise sharing is by [agreement only](#).

Gold open access articles

- May be shared according to the author-selected end-user license and should contain a CrossMark logo, the end user license, and a DOI link to the formal publication on ScienceDirect.

Accepted Manuscript

Authors can share their accepted manuscript:

Immediately

- via their non-commercial personal homepage or blog
- by updating a preprint in arXiv or RePEc with the accepted manuscript
- via their research institute or institutional repository for internal institutional uses or as part of an invitation-only research collaboration work-group
- directly by providing copies to their students or to research collaborators for their personal use
- for private scholarly sharing as part of an invitation-only work group on [commercial sites with which Elsevier has an agreement](#)

After the embargo period

- via non-commercial hosting platforms such as their institutional repository
- via commercial sites with which Elsevier has an agreement

In all cases accepted manuscripts should:

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- bear a CC-BY-NC-ND license – this is easy to do, [click here](#) to find out how
- if aggregated with other manuscripts, for example in a repository or other site, be shared in alignment with our [hosting policy](#)
- not be added to or enhanced in any way to appear more like, or to substitute for, the published journal article

...non lo trovate un «pochino»
complicato?

Le difficoltà del deposito
NON sono tecniche
sono imposte dagli editori



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

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.

<https://twitter.com/BastianDrees/status/981773607234887680>



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?

Embargo?

SE PRETENDONO
EMBARGO, CHE
VALORE
AGGIUNGONO AL
POST PRINT?

Cercate un editore italiano?

IRIS A_{per}TO Aiuto Sfoglia - Cerca nel repository <https://aperto.unito.it>

CINECA IRIS Institutional Research Information System

IRIS è il sistema di gestione integrata dei dati della ricerca (persone, progetti, pubblicazioni, attività) adottato dall'Università degli Studi di Torino.

AperTO è l'archivio istituzionale Open Access destinato a raccogliere, rendere visibile e conservare la produzione scientifica dell'Università degli Studi di Torino.

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

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<http://www.oa.unito.it/editori/>

In UniTO

Come

Cos'è utile

Perché è importante

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Eventi

Editori

Showing 1-20 of 1,227 items.

Editore

Ambito

Risposta

Accademia University Press

Politica in vigore

	Pre-print	Post-print	Pdf	Embargo
Monografie	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no
Monografie di dipartimento	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no
Capitoli	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no
Articoli	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no

Dati

Editore	Accademia University Press
Comune	Torino (Torino)
Indirizzo	Via Carlo Alberto 55
Url	http://www.aaccademia.it/
Email	info@aaccademia.it
Altra email	
Ambito	Tutte le tipologie
Ultimo aggiornamento	Giugno 2016

✗ Non ha risposto

✓ Risposta (vedi note)

✓ Risposta (vedi note)

✗ Non ha risposto

✓ Risposta

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✓ Risposta (vedi note)

Open Access: istruzioni

Come depositare

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

Politiche di copyright

- Per articoli, editori internazionali: SHERPA RoMEO
- Per articoli, editori italiani o non presenti in SHERPA RoMEO
- Per capitoli e libri, editori nazionali e internazionali
- Riviste Elsevier (embargo specifico)
- Dubbi sul copyright
- Versioni ed embargo già calcolato

In avvio il progetto di Banca dati nazionale

- Identificativo univoco
- Authority file
- Connessione a IRIS



About Resources Events Courses News

Search for...

Open Access Publishing

This course helps you to become skilled in Open Access (OA) publishing in the context of Open Science. By the end of the course, you will:

- understand how to publish your work openly and be aware of the advantages
- be able to find an OA publisher for your research
- know how to find a suitable repository to provide OA and archive your work
- know how to publish OA monographs
- understand funders' expectations and policies on OA
- be able to secure funding for Article Processing Charges (APCs) where applicable

[Start the Free Course](#)

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2331>



SERVICES SUPPORT OPEN SCIENCE

An Open Access primer to get you started

Open Access Basics

Home / Support / Open Science Primers / Open Access Primer

How to implement open access and open science

WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS?

HOW TO PROVIDE OPEN ACCESS?

HOW TO FIND A SUITABLE OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL?

HOW TO BE SURE THAT YOU CAN TRUST A JOURNAL?

HOW TO FIND A SUITABLE REPOSITORY FOR

What is Open Access?

Nick Shockey and Jonathan Eisen take you through the world of open access publishing and explain just what it's all about.

ONLINE AVAILABILITY RIGHTS

Access Explained!

<https://www.openaire.eu/oa-basics>

Servono altre informazioni?

Gold road

Pubblicazione in Open Access

- si cambia sede editoriale
- si sceglie una delle oltre 14.000 riviste Open Access (elenco in DOAJ, Directory of Open Access Journals)
- nel **27% dei casi si pagano APC Article Processing Charges**, che variano da 500 a 2900 \$ per articolo (è la logica del francobollo...)
- anche gli editori tradizionali fanno pagare figure, pagine in più...

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS

<https://doaj.org/>

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

PUBBLICANO I **DATI** INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO

- **TRASPARENZA**
- **RIPRODUCIBILITÀ**

PUBBLICANO LE **REVISIONI** INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO

- **TRASPARENZA**
- **CONOSCENZA**

PUBBLICANO CON **LICENZE** CREATIVE COMMONS E
NON CHIEDONO CESSIONE DEI DIRITTI

- **RIUSO**
- **TEXT E DATA MINING**

PUBBLICANO RAPIDAMENTE

(spesso) PUBBLICANO IN FORMATI MACHINE-READABLE

- **TEXT E DATA MINING**



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»
- EDITORI IBRIDI

(EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO OPZIONE OPEN)

La «red road»

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

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

di fatto, paghiamo due volte...

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

[DA EVITARE SE POSSIBILE, perché auto-
archiviando ottengo stesso effetto, gratis!!!]

Un nuovo modello



RIVISTE IL CUI PROPRIETARIO
È LA COMUNITÀ

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 its 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.

The mission of the foundation is

- a. to promote and support initiatives concerning (Fair) Open Access publications in the broadest sense;
- b. to acquire resources and financially sustain (Fair) Open Access publications;
- c. to support foundations financially and otherwise in various disciplines (xxxOA's) that pursue the same goals;
- d. to expand the [Open Library of Humanities](#) to other disciplines.
- e. to propagate and promote the [principles of Fair Open Access](#) over all disciplines of science.

Qualità?

College & Research Libraries
news
Association of College & Research Libraries
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March, 2015

Beyond Beall's List

Better understanding predatory publishers

Monica Berger and Jill Cirasella

Author Affiliations

If you have even a fleeting interest in the evolving landscape of scholarly communication, you've probably heard of predatory open access (OA) journals. These are OA journals that exist for the sole purpose of profit, not the dissemination of high-quality research findings and furtherance of knowledge. These predators generate profits by charging author fees, also known as article processing charges (APCs), that far exceed the cost of running their low-quality fly-by-night operations.

Cites & Insights

Crawford at Large
Libraries • Policy • Technology • Media

Volume 14, Number 4: April 2014 ISSN 1534-0937 Walt Crawford

Intersections

Ethics and Access 1: The Sad Case of Jeffrey Beall

Open access (OA) is all about ethics, economics and equity, and the three interact in various ways. OA is

ways a little different, however. He first encountered OA when reviewing a publisher, Bentham Open, for *The Charleston Advisor*. It's a very negative review for what seem to be good reasons, and at the time Beall seemed to be at least potentially positive about OA itself, based on the first sentence of this extract:

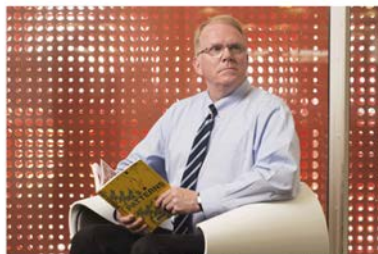
The Open Access model is a good one, for it makes research freely available to everyone. However, Bentham Open is exploiting the good will of those who established the Open Access model by twisting it "just because a journal is it legitimate or high

Scholarly Open Access

PUBLISHING

Why Beall's List Died — and What It Unresolved About Open Access

By Paul Basken | SEPTEMBER 12, 2017 ✓ PREMIUM



Theo Stroomer for The Chronicle

Jeffrey Beall, an academic librarian at the U. of Colorado at Denver, abruptly shuttered a blacklist of journals he deemed untrustworthy nine months ago. But while the project has ended, debates over its merit and impact live on.

Nine months after an academic librarian deleted his careful list shaming more than a thousand scientific journals as unscrupulous, the Beall's List Mystery remains unsolved.

Why, after toiling so hard for finding and creating a resource cherished by scientists wary of exploitative publishers — did the University of Colorado at Denver's Jeffrey Beall abruptly give it all up? Who, or what, forced his hand?

it is NOT junk

a blog about genomes, DNA, evolution, open science, baseball and other important things

Beall's Litter

By MICHAEL EISEN | Published: DEC 11, 2016

Jeffrey Beall, a librarian at the University of Colorado at Denver, in science publication circles for his access publishers and curating a list of people seeking to navigate the so-called legitimate, many scammers — that is

Unfortunately, as he has gained a reputation for trying to identify bad open access publishing in general. Then that Beall is a credible contributor with an article he published last year can't really describe it. So I'm just publishing in an open access journal (so do), along with my comments

The Open-Access Movement is

Jeffrey Beall

<http://www.michaeliseisen.org/blog/?p=1500>

Walt at Random

The library voice of the radical middle.

<http://walt.lishost.org/2016/01/trust-me-the-other-problem-with-87-of-bealls-lists/>

« Gold Open Access Journals 2011-2015: A SPARC Project
Not quite gone: a short catchall post »

“Trust Me”: The Other Problem with 87% of Beall's Lists

Here's the real tidbit: I could only find any discussion at all in Beall's blog for 230 of the 1,834 journals and publishers in his 2016 lists—and those cases don't include even 2% of the journals in DOAJ.

Now for the shorter version...

As long-time readers will know, I don't much like blacklists. I admit to that prejudice: I don't think blacklists are good ways to solve problems.

And yet, when I first took a hard look at Jeffrey Beall's lists in 2014, I was mostly assessing whether the lists represented as massive a problem as Beall seemed to assert. As you may know, I concluded that they did not.

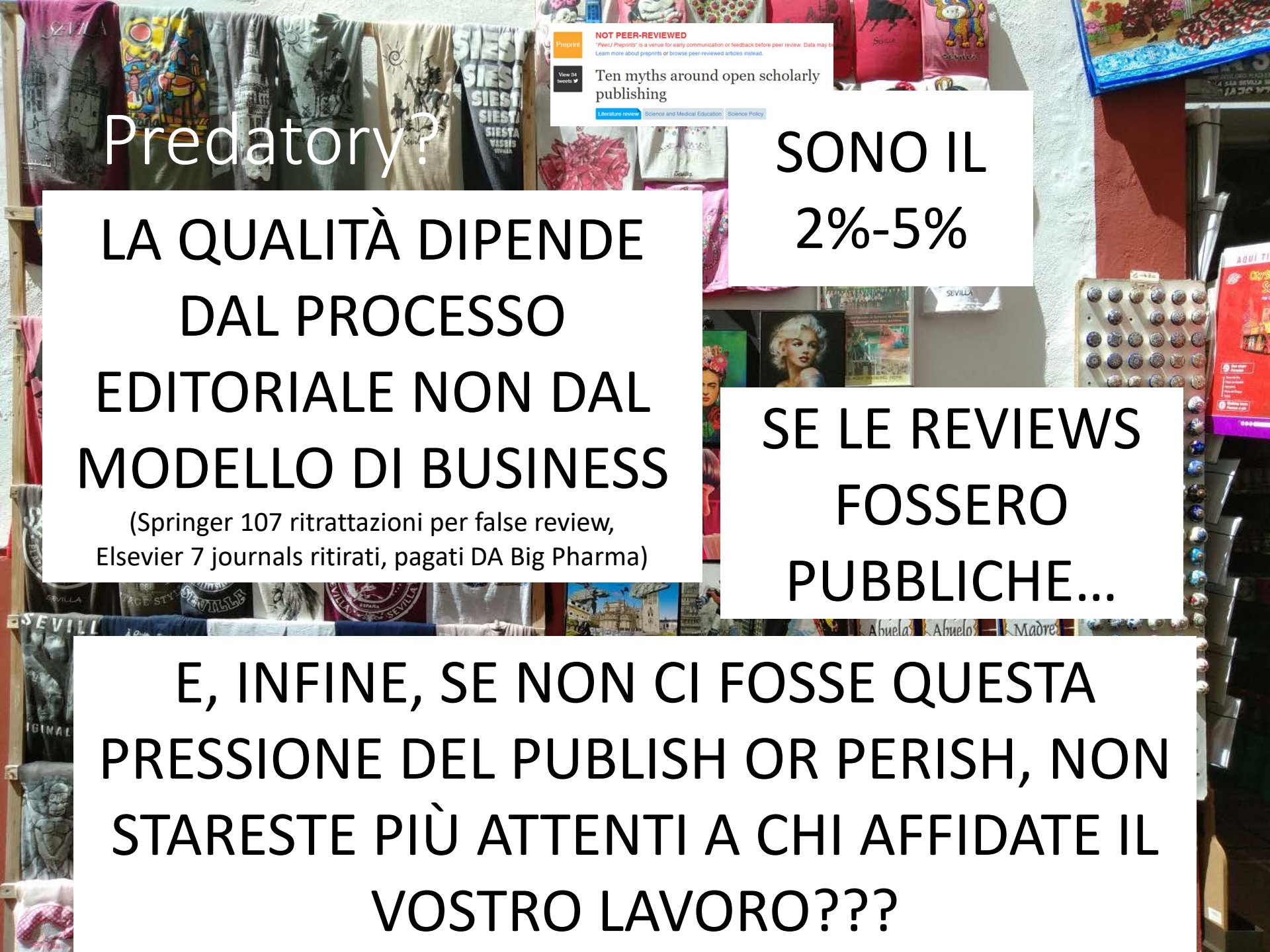
But there's a deeper problem—one that I believe applies whether you dislike blacklists or mourn the passing of the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*. To wit, Beall's lists don't meet what I would regard as minimal standards for a blacklist even if you agree with all of his

iv171414.pdf

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- o The 5th Publisher
- o ABC Journals

- o article proces
- o Australia
- o Mandates
- o Misleading



Predatory?

LA QUALITÀ DIPENDE
DAL PROCESSO
EDITORIALE NON DAL
MODELLO DI BUSINESS

(Springer 107 ritrattazioni per false review,
Elsevier 7 journals ritirati, pagati DA Big Pharma)

NOT PEER-REVIEWED

"Preprint" is a venue for early communication or feedback before peer review. Data may be preliminary.

Ten myths around open scholarly publishing

[Learn more about preprints](#) or [browse peer-reviewed articles instead](#).

SONO IL
2%-5%

SE LE REVIEWS
FOSSERO
PUBBLICHE...

E, INFINE, SE NON CI FOSSE QUESTA
PRESSIONE DEL PUBLISH OR PERISH, NON
STARESTE PIÙ ATTENTI A CHI AFFIDATE IL
VOSTRO LAVORO???

...un classico «giudiz

The image shows two overlapping website screenshots. The top one is the CASPA (Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association) website, featuring a green and white color scheme with a search bar and a 'Members' section. The bottom one is the DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) website, which has an orange header and a search bar. It displays statistics: 10,011 Journals, 7,272 searchable at Article level, 122 Countries, and 2,593,811 Articles. It also includes a 'Latest News' section and a 'Professional OA Publisher (Medium)' section listing AOSIS OpenJournals and Co-Action Publishing.

CASPA Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

HOME ABOUT OASPA CONFERENCE

Members

The following organizations and individuals are recognized as Members of OASPA.

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Home Search Browse Subjects Apply News About For Publishers API Login

Search DOAJ

☒ journals ☒ articles [Advanced Search]

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

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

Latest News

DOAJ gets its first sponsor from Mexico! [DOAJ consigue su primer patrocinador de México!]

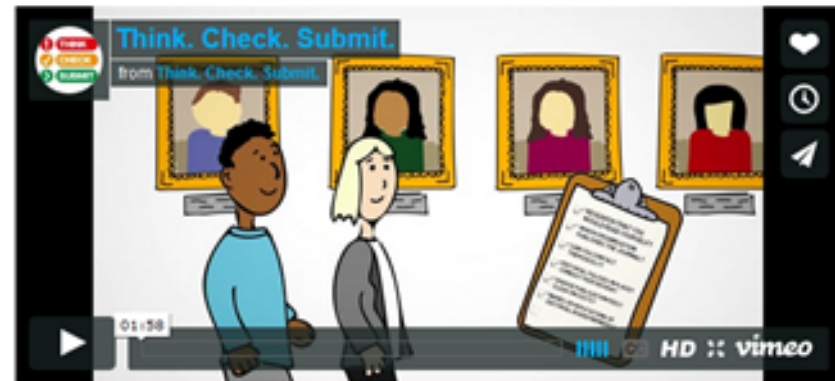
DOAJ has had excellent connections and representation throughout Latin America for many years, thanks to previous work by Redalyc, sponsorship from SciELO and, more recently, our fantastic DOAJ Latin America Ambassador. This week we welcome our first sponsor from Mexico: the Tecnológico de Monterrey. This sponsorship is of great importance to both DOAJ and the open [...] Read More...

Published Fri, 25 Aug 2017 at 07:00

Professional OA Publisher (Medium)

- AOSIS OpenJournals, division of AOSIS (Pty) Ltd
- Co-Action Publishing

<https://oaspa.org/>



Sharing research results with the world is key to the progress of your discipline and career. But with so many publications, how can you be sure you can trust a particular journal? Follow this check list to make sure you choose trusted journals for your research.



Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?
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Use our [check list](#) to assess the journal



Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list

<http://thinkchecksubmit.org/translations/italian/>

COME RENDERE LA VOSTRA RICERCA OPEN ACCESS

LEGALMENTE E GRATUITAMENTE



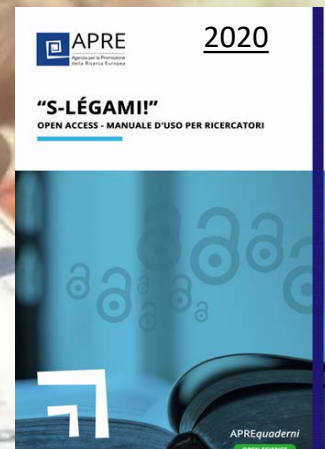
Jon Tennant and Lisa Matthias
Translated by Elena Giglia

... in pratica

...c'è sempre un modo per fare Open Access, anche gratis (e questo non rovina la vostra carriera)



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Simone_Aliprandi_Fare_Open_Access.pdf



[https://figshare.com/articles/How to make your research open access For free and legally_/5285512](https://figshare.com/articles/How_to_make_your_research_open_access_For_free_and_legally_/5285512)



... e i diritti? / 1

Un concetto chiave:

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

... e i diritti? / 2

GLI EDITORI
PRETENDONO LA
CESSIONE,
SPOGLIANDOVI
DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

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

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

vigenti al 24-11-2015

Articoli

TITOLO I
DISPOSIZIONI SUL DIRITTO
DI AUTORE

CAPO I
Opere protette

1
2
3
4
5



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

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others share alike

Allow commercial uses of your work?



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International



This is a Free Culture License!



Help others attribute you!

This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!

Title of work



Have a web page?

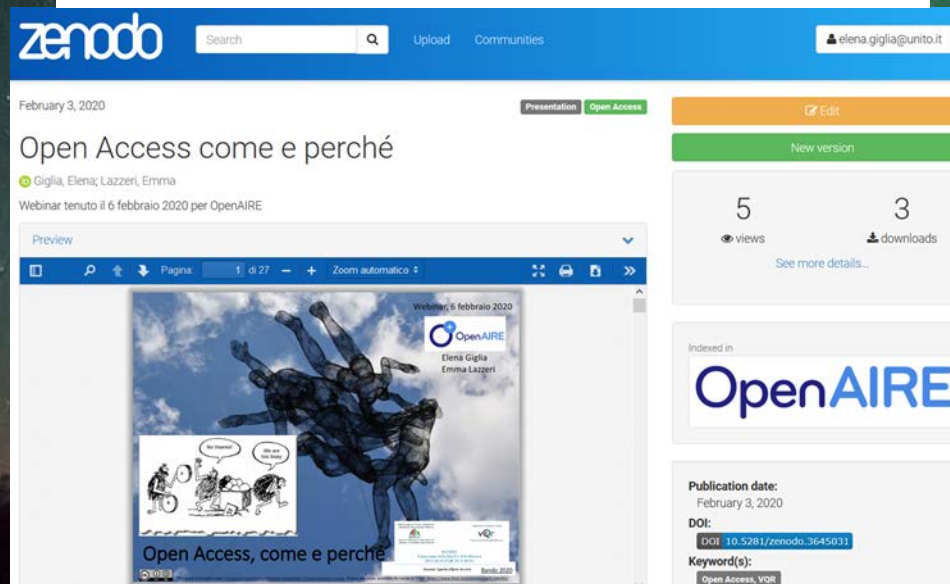


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<https://creativecommons.org/choose/?lang=en>

Open Access e VQR

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3634825>



<https://www.openaire.eu/item/cos-e-e-come-si-fa-open-access>



Open Access, come e
perché

Risposte alle domande 6 febbraio
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3634825>



29 nov. 2019

Il Ministro dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca

Linee guida per la valutazione della qualità della ricerca (VQR) 2015 - 2019

... VQR 2015-2019



3 gen 2020

Evaluation of Research Quality

Valutazione Qualità della Ricerca

BANDO

**Valutazione della Qualità della Ricerca
2015-2019 (VQR 2015-2019)**

Articolo 8 Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

1. In ottemperanza a quanto stabilito all'art. 1 comma 3 delle Linee Guida MIUR e tenuto conto di quanto previsto dall'art. 4, comma 2, lettera b) del Decreto Legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, modificato dalla Legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, i prodotti sottoposti a valutazione dovranno essere resi disponibili secondo quanto di seguito indicato:
 - a) nel caso di articoli scientifici relativi a risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50% con fondi pubblici e pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue, attraverso accesso aperto tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in almeno una delle modalità e dei formati di cui al comma 4, entro 18 mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e entro 24 mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali e, comunque, non oltre il 31 dicembre 2021; sono esclusi da tale previsione i prodotti relativi a risultati delle attività di ricerca, sviluppo e innovazione che godono di protezione ai sensi del codice di cui al decreto legislativo 10 febbraio 2005, n. 30;
 - b) nel caso di articoli scientifici relativi a risultati di una ricerca finanziata per una quota inferiore al 50% con fondi pubblici, ovvero con periodi di embargo superiori a quelli indicati alla lettera a), almeno attraverso una delle seguenti modalità:
 - i. come previsto alla precedente lettera a) nel caso di accordo con la rivista che consenta la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in accesso aperto;
 - ii. almeno con l'indicazione del metadato dell'articolo se non è possibile procedere come previsto al punto i);
 - c) nel caso di monografie e degli altri prodotti della ricerca, almeno attraverso l'indicazione del metadato del prodotto.
2. Al termine della VQR e comunque entro il 31 dicembre 2021, l'ANVUR metterà a disposizione sul proprio sito l'elenco di tutti i prodotti valutati e per ciascuno di essi riporterà le seguenti informazioni (metadato): Titolo, Editore, Tipologia Prodotto, DOI, Titolo della Rivista, Numero, Volume, Numero prima e ultima pagina; Autori; Codice ISSN/ISBN/ISMN; Anno di Pubblicazione; Universal Resource Locator (URL) ove disponibile.

3. Salvo quanto previsto dall'art. 4, comma 2, lettera b), del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, i prodotti della ricerca di cui al comma 2 sono liberamente e gratuitamente accessibili a tutti in almeno uno dei seguenti repertori:

- a) *Repository* di ateneo;
- b) *Open subject repository* (ad es. PubMed, ArXiv);
- c) *Discussion papers series*;
- d) Siti web personali dei ricercatori.

Per le monografie, l'ANVUR potrà definire accordi specifici con gli editori.

**RIFERIMENTO ALLA LEGGE
112/2013**

METADATI NECESSARI

VQR 2015-2019

...come nel nostro Regolamento, Open Access è
UN PREREQUISITO non un elemento di valutazione



3. Al fine di riportare l'URL corretto sarà cura di ogni Istituzione procedere, entro il 3 novembre 2021, a inserire le informazioni necessarie per consentire il collegamento ai prodotti della ricerca consultabili in accesso aperto indicando il collegamento corretto a uno degli archivi di cui al comma 4.

4. I prodotti di cui al comma 1, lettera a) e, laddove possibile in base agli accordi sottoscritti con gli editori, quelli di cui alle lettere b) e c) dovranno essere resi disponibili in accesso aperto in almeno una delle seguenti modalità:

- a) Pubblicazione ad accesso aperto in Rivista o Volume;
- b) Archivio di Ateneo ad accesso aperto;
- c) Archivio disciplinare ad accesso aperto (es. PubMed, ArXiv, etc);
- d) Documenti di Lavoro (serie);
- e) Siti Web personali dei ricercatori.

IRIS-APERTO
PREFERENZIALE PER IL
DEPOSITO

e in almeno una delle seguenti versioni:

- a) versione finale pubblicata (*Version of Record, VoR*);
- b) versione manoscritta accettata per la pubblicazione (*Author's Accepted Manuscript, AAM*);
- c) versione inviata alla rivista per la pubblicazione (*Submitted Version*).

PDF EDITORIALE

POST-PRINT

PRE-PRINT

LA VERSIONE DA DEPOSITARE NON È AD
ARBITRIO VOSTRO... DIPENDE DALLA POLITICA DI
COPYRIGHT DELL'EDITORE

Definizioni



e in almeno una delle seguenti versioni:

- a) versione finale pubblicata (*Version of Record, VoR*);
- b) versione manoscritta accettata per la pubblicazione (*Author's Accepted Manuscript, AAM*);
- c) versione inviata alla rivista per la pubblicazione (*Submitted Version*).

Articolo 8
Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

PREPRINT:

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

c) VERSIONE INVIATA ALLA RIVISTA
PER LA PUBBLICAZIONE
(SUBMITTED VERSION)

POSTPRINT:

LA VERSIONE FINALE REVISIONATA, CONTIENE I COMMENTI
DEI REVISORI MA NON HA LA VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

b) VERSIONE MANOSCRITTA
ACCETTATA PER LA PUBBLICAZIONE
(AUTHORS' ACCEPTED
MANUSCRIPT)

PDF EDITORIALE:

LA VERSIONE FINALE PUBBLICATA,
CON VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

a) VERSIONE FINALE PUBBLICATA
(VERSION OF RECORD)

EMBARGO:

MESI IN CUI L'ARTICOLO PUR DEPOSITATO NELL'ARCHIVIO
NON RISULTA VISIBILE

- SI CALCOLA DALL'USCITA DEL FASCICOLO ONLINE (NON DAL DEPOSITO!)
- SI APPLICA ALLA VERSIONE CONSENTITA E NON AL PDF EDITORIALE!
- IL SISTEMA SBLOCCA IL FILE ALLA DATA FINE EMBARGO IMPOSTATA

Attenzione!

Articolo 8 Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

BANDO
Valutazione della Qualità della Ricerca
2015-2019 (VQR 2015-2019)

4. I prodotti di cui al comma 1, lettera a) e, laddove possibile in base agli accordi sottoscritti con gli editori, quelli di cui alle lettere b) e c) dovranno essere resi disponibili in accesso aperto in almeno una delle seguenti modalità:

- a) Pubblicazione ad accesso aperto in Rivista o
- b) Archivio di Ateneo ad accesso aperto;
- c) Archivio disciplinare ad accesso aperto;
- d) Documenti di Lavoro (serie);
- e) Siti Web personali dei ricercatori.

PUBBLICAZIONE/GOLD (solo in origine!)

DEPOSITO/GREEN (secondo policy
editore, 82% sì)

e in almeno una delle seguenti versioni:

- a) versione finale pubblicata (*Version of Record, VoR*);
- b) versione manoscritta accettata per la pubblicazione (*Author's Accepted Manuscript, AAM*);
- c) versione inviata alla rivista per la pubblicazione (*Submitted Version*).

1. LA **VERSIONE NON È A VOSTRA DISCREZIONE** MA DIPENDE DALLA POLITICA DELL'EDITORE (CHE TROVATE IN SHERPA ROMEO)
2. POTREBBERO ESSERCI ANCHE **RESTRIZIONI SUL TIPO DI ARCHIVIO** (ES. SÌ DISCIPLINARE [ARXIV] NO ISTITUZIONALE [IRIS])
3. **PREFERIRE SEMPRE GLI ARCHIVI OPEN ACCESS** [IRIS, ARXIV] PERCHÉ ASSEGNANO IDENTIFICATIVO UNIVOCO E PERSISTENTE (E SI SPERA SARANNO CONNESSI AL SISTEMA DI CONFERIMENTO)

Il riferimento normativo

Articolo 8 Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

Legge 112/2013

«2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'erogazione o alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica adottano, nella loro autonomia, le misure necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, quando documentati in articoli pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue. I predetti articoli devono includere una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi. L'accesso aperto si realizza:

a) tramite la pubblicazione da parte dell'editore, al momento della prima pubblicazione, in modo tale che l'articolo sia accessibile a titolo gratuito dal luogo e nel momento scelti individualmente;

b) tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in archivi elettronici istituzionali o disciplinari, secondo le stesse modalità, entro diciotto mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le pubblicazioni delle aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e ventiquattro mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali.

1. In ottemperanza a quanto stabilito all'art. 1 comma 3 delle Linee Guida MIUR e tenuto conto di quanto previsto dall'art. 4, comma 2, lettera b) del Decreto Legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, modificato dalla Legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, i prodotti sottoposti a valutazione dovranno essere resi disponibili secondo quanto di seguito indicato:

- a) nel caso di articoli scientifici relativi a risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50% con fondi pubblici e pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue, attraverso accesso aperto tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in almeno una delle modalità e dei formati di cui al comma 4, entro 18 mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e entro 24 mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali e, comunque, non oltre il 31 dicembre 2021; sono esclusi da tale previsione i prodotti relativi a risultati delle attività di ricerca, sviluppo e innovazione che godono di protezione ai sensi del codice di cui al decreto legislativo 10 febbraio 2005, n. 30;
- b) nel caso di articoli scientifici relativi a risultati di una ricerca finanziata per una quota inferiore al 50% con fondi pubblici, ovvero con periodi di embargo superiori a quelli indicati alla lettera a), almeno attraverso una delle seguenti modalità:
 - i. come previsto alla precedente lettera a) nel caso di accordo con la rivista che consenta la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in accesso aperto;
 - ii. almeno con l'indicazione del metadato dell'articolo se non è possibile procedere come previsto al punto i);

- 1. non tocca il diritto d'autore, per cui se avete ceduto i diritti è inapplicabile
- 2. il vostro stipendio non è pagato con fondi pubblici? Quindi siete tutti oltre il 50% di fondi pubblici (Art. 8 comma 1 del bando)

... E POI... Dovrebbe essere nell'interesse dei ricercatori dare visibilità alla propria ricerca e condividere il più possibile per far avanzare la conoscenza... (senza pesare col bilancino).

Per saperne di più

- www.oa.unito.it pagine su Open Access, Open Science, FAIR data...
- [Slegami](#) – manuale pratico Open Access (APRE)
- [Fare Open Access](#) (a cura di S.Aliprandi)
- [FAQ diritto d'autore](#)

Previsto a marzo il rilascio di openscience.it, portale dedicato

- [OpenAIRE Open Science primers](#)
- [OpenAIRE Guides](#)



Feb.4, 2019

**Future of
Scholarly Publishing and
Scholarly Communication**

*Report of the Expert Group to
the European Commission*

In Europa, intanto...

The conclusion is actually simple: the evaluation of research is the keystone, and it has already been identified by scholars around the world, and by various expert groups within the European Commission, as structuring a global research architecture characterised by an unlimited quest for rankings. The ranking imperative affects all levels of the research structure, and it tends to constrain change for nearly all actors. This is true of individual researchers, of research groups, of whole research institutions, and even of whole countries. Symmetrically, publishers design their marketing strategies around journal rankings. But they too have become prisoners of this strategy, even though they benefit from it, and they have difficulties seeing beyond it.

PLAN S

TRANSFORMATIVE
AGREEMENTS

...una chiamata: PlanS

CHIUNQUE VOGLIA
CAPIRE PLANS
DOVREBBE VEDERE
QUESTO VIDEO

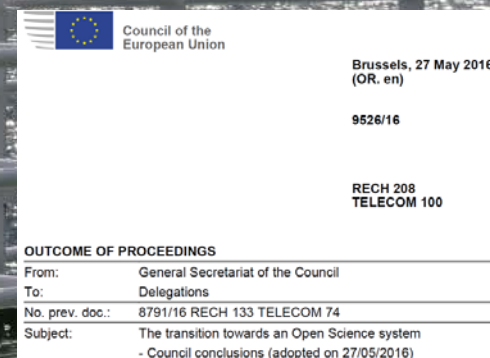


...UNA
TRANSIZIONE CHE
DURA 15 ANNI SI
CHIAMA
TRANSIZIONE O
«ULTERIORE
SFRUTTAMENTO»?

WE NEED RADICAL
AND ROBUST
ACTIONS



...da dove viene PlanS



- DALL'ESIGENZA DI SVELTIRE UNA «TRANSIZIONE» ALL'OPEN ACCESS TROPPO LENTA E INEFFICACE (15 ANNI)
- DAL **COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS** DI MAGGIO 2016

...il 4 settembre 2018 esce PlanS

cOAlition S
Making
Open Access
a reality
by 2020

A DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT
BY PUBLIC RESEARCH FUNDERS

<http://scieur.org/coalition-s>

RIVISTO A MAGGIO 2019
INIZIO POSTICIPATO AL 2021

Plan S Sept. 4, 2018

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

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS

3.846 SU 14.305
JOURNALS CON APCs
27%

PLAN S

- NON SIGNIFICA PAGARE PER PUBBLICARE
- RICHIEDE MODIFICA DEI CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE

- 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]

...ma l'essenziale sta nel Preamble

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

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

PlanS Preamble

- **PAYWALLS SONO UN DISSERVIZIO ALLA SCIENZA E ALLE ISTITUZIONI**
- **I RICERCATORI POSSO ESSERE MOSSI DA UN SISTEMA DI INCENTIVI FUORVIANTE**

... reazioni negative

Sept. 2018

For Better Science

A Response to Plan-S from Academic Researchers: Unethical, Too Risky!

Summary

Open access (OA) publishing in general has many advantages over traditional subscription, or toll access (TA) publishing. OA publishing is more accessible to a larger public, but also expands the impact of their research. Plan S is a

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AT RISK!

Plan S Open Letter

1712

Signatories

<https://sites.google.com/view/plansopenletter/signatories>

Clearly there are complications here, but I hope at least that the above analysis gives a clearer view of the boundary where Plan S has landed. For what it's worth I believe that academics should certainly be as free as possible to choose where to publish, in acknowledgement of their professionalism and expertise. I think it is therefore important that the implementation of Plan S strives to ensure that there remains a rich variety of outlets. But we also need to acknowledge that at present academics' publishing choices are constrained by the [perverse incentives that have grown up around metrics of journal prestige](#). For that reason, I was pleased to see that reform of research evaluation is at the heart of Plan S. If it can help to drive real change on this front, arguably Plan S will make a positive contribution to academic freedom.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM:
ON WHAT, NOT «WHERE» TO
PUBLISH... AND TODAY AREN'T
YOU CONSTRAINED BY THE
EVALUATION CRITERIA?

Reciprocal Space

Oct. 2018



Home About Stephen

← Ten Years a Blogger

Endings and Beginnings

Academic freedom and responsibility: why Plan S is not unethical

Posted on October 1, 2018 by Stephen

... molte positive

1.916

Open Letter in Support of Funder Open Publishing Mandates

We, the undersigned, believe that the world's scholarly literature is a public resource that only achieves its full value when it is freely available to all. For too long we have tolerated a pay-for-access business model for scholarly journals that is inequitable, impedes progress in our fields, and denies the public the full benefit of our work. We therefore welcome efforts on the part of public and private research funders to require that publications based on

liately freely and openly available without restrictions on access or use.

d to transform scholarly publishing by changing the explicit and implicit rules under
nize that funder mandates may superficially limit our publishing options in the short
to a system that optimizes what we really care about: maximizing the reach of our
research community and public.

scholarly communication costs money, and support substantial investment in this
everyone to freely access and use the scholarly literature. We acknowledge that
insuring that all scholars everywhere have the unfettered ability to freely share their
ns recognized. And we therefore commit to continue working with funders,
s and other stakeholders until we have created a stable, fair, effective and open
tion.

<http://www.michaeliseisen.org/petition/>

eurodoc
The European Council of Doctoral
Candidates and Junior Researchers



Jan. 28, 2019



Joint Statement on Implementation Guidance for Plan S

Plan S is an initiative by cOAlition S to achieve full and immediate Open Access to scientific publications after 01 January 2020 in Europe. At the heart of the plan are 10 principles currently being developed into a set of implementation guidelines. We, representatives of early-career and senior researchers across Europe, have already commented on Plan S and hereby reaffirm our general support and offer our views on the implementation guidance.

We c
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concerns and for the open consultation on compliance via either author-accepted manuscript (AAM) or institutional repository (IR). It is crucial, however, that cOAlition S ensure appropriate regulations, funding, and support. We recommend that the implementation on Plan S: disruption for doctoral dissertations should be minimised; venues with no author-facing fees and societies as well as open infrastructures should be supported; institutions and funders should modernise their researcher evaluation and implement the Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA).

GIOVANI
RICERCATORI

(1) We agree that copyright on publications should stay with the original copyright holder and not be transferred to publishers. The copyright holder is typically the author and/or institution, which can depend on legal requirements, but is often not explicitly stated. We encourage cOAlition S to recommend the author as copyright holder where legally possible.

- LA LETTERATURA SCIENTIFICA HA VALORE SOLO SE CONDIVISA CON TUTTI
- PER TROPPO TEMPO ABBIAMO TOLELRATO IL MODELLO «PAY PER ACCESS» HE IMPEDISCE LA CONOSCENZA
- ABBIAMO BISOGNO DI UN SISTEMA APERTO SOSTENIBILE



... alcune tragicomiche

EMS on new developments concerning Open Access

Two months ago the EMS reiterated its position on open access, see [here](#).

While scientific publishing may move in this direction, any change of the system must be done in a balanced way taking into account the interests of all parties involved, in particular that of the scientific community.

However, at the moment we are witnessing several disturbing developments. The European Commission (EC) announced its "Plan S" which would make so-called "Gold Open Access" obligatory from 2020 within the EU. The participation of big commercial publishers in formulating this plan was explicitly mentioned. Furthermore, the EC has selected Elsevier as a subcontractor responsible for implementing the plan. In our view this is an obvious conflict of interests. We are surprised that the EC, with its manifest willingness to fight big internet companies, should turn a blind eye to such a serious problem in its own backyard.

This decision will have a serious and lasting impact on the future of Open Science and innovation in Europe, the livelihoods of European citizens, and even the legitimacy of the European Commission. A number of people have accordingly supported [a complaint](#) to the European Ombudsman, requesting that this decision be revoked.

The European Mathematical Society shares these worries about the future of scientific publishing and strongly supports the complaint.

<https://zenodo.org/record/1305847#.W6UXwvYzU2w>

Submitted by [Vicente Munoz](#) | 1 / Oct / 2018

EMS e le fake news:

- Attribuisce il complaint di Jon Tennant (uscito a luglio) a PlanS uscito a settembre
 - Afferma che Elsevier è subcontractor per monitorare PlanS
 - Insinua che PlanS sia stato «scritto con gli editori»

...Houston, abbiamo un problema

- PLAN S PENSATO PER EDITORI, NON PER AUTORI
- PLAN S VUOLE FORZARE IL SISTEMA, NON ESSERE ADATTABILE



Lenny Teytelman

@lteytelman

Nov. 28 2018

Following



Reminder - you can't criticize Plan S for "not being flexible enough so that all of today's journals are deemed compliant." As [@ashleydfarley](#) said - the whole point of Plan S is to force the current system/journals to change.

Ashley Farley @ashleydfarley

Plan S isn't meant to fit into the traditional publishing system. It's meant to drive systemic change in a broken system. Hybrids were meant as a way to transition. Now it's become the ugly norm. I would love to see more conversation around solutions that #PlanS is pushing for

[le resistenze...]

*Research

Advertise

Company

N

March 4th, 2019

Robert-Jan Smits: the future for Plan S

SE I RICERCATORI DICONO CHE NON COLLABORANO
SE NON VIENE LORO CONSENTITO DI PUBBLICARE
DIETRO UN PAYWALL ALLORA FORSE DOBBIAMO
APRIRE UN DIBATTITO SUL RUOLO DELLA SCIENZA
NELLA SOCIETÀ

"I thought that scientists work together across borders to extend the frontiers of knowledge and solve problems for society," he said. "If now scientists tell me that they will not cooperate anymore if they are not allowed to publish behind a paywall, I think we have a serious problem with the role of science in our society and we probably have got to have a more fundamental debate."

[non solo PlanS, anche AmeliCA]

Principles to achieve Open Access Jan 24, 2019

Europe	Latin America and the Global South
 Plan S Making full and immediate Open Access a reality	 AmeliCA Open Knowledge for Latin America and the Global South: Social Sciences and Humanities
Authors retain copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution Licence CC BY. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration:	1 Scientific knowledge generated by public funds is a common good and access to it is a right.
The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and	Open Access must be legally protected in order to avoid the appropriation of

3

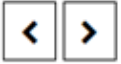
Open Access has no future or meaning without an evolution of research evaluation systems.

universities, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means:	4 scientific communication as an essential axis.
When Open Access publication fees are applied, their funding is standardised and capped (across Europe):	5 The economical investment in Open Access must be coherent with its benefit to society just as commercial solutions are paid.
The Funders will ask universities, research organisations, and libraries to align their policies and strategies, notably to ensure transparency:	6 The adverse economic scenarios facing Open Access will have to be overcome with work schemes based on collaboration and sustainability.
The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for monographs and books may be longer than 1 January 2020:	7 It is necessary to recognize the diversity of scientific journals and stop the pressures that seek to homogenize them. In the other hand, journals must support the strengthening of institutional repositories by means of the disappearance of policies of embargo.
The importance of open archives and repositories for hosting research outputs is acknowledged because of their long-term archiving function and their potential for editorial innovation:	8 The social impact of science is the foundation of Open Access' existence.
The hybrid model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles:	9 It is necessary to respect the different dynamics of generation and circulation of knowledge by area, especially the dynamics of the social sciences and the humanities.
The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliance.	10 Open Access must be permanently conceptualized and accordingly defined. The three "B" homogenize the conditions of the development of science and the conditions of the South are different from those of the North.

Drivers

Interview With the Plan S Implementation Committee's David Sweeney

March 18, 2019



In News by Mark Piesing / March 18, 2019 / 1 Comment

'My question for those who say it's too tight a time scale,' says Plan S task force co-chair David Sweeney, 'is how long do you want?'

"There's an implementation period," he said. "From January 1, 2020, funders will only apply this to new grants or new calls for grants. This implementation period means the publications that will emerge from these new calls will be a couple of years down the line from then."

"We recognize that we can't abrogate existing contracts that are in place and there are lots of contacts that are being signed now which cannot just be turned over. I fail to see that it's quite the tight time scale that people make it out to be."



David Sweeney

"My question for those who say it's too tight a time scale," he said, "is how long do you want? Given that we're now talking about implementing principles which were agreed many years ago and that were then set out in transitional models. I don't remember going back to scratch and resetting this clock for Plan S. We're imposing the same open access guidelines that we've been working on for many years."

...contratti trasformativi

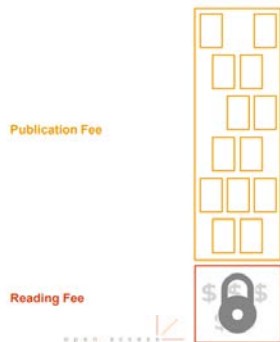
Transformative agreements get control over hybrid costs



Subscription funds are converted to open access publishing funds



Costs and workflows shift from package level to the individual article level



Rome, Feb. 21 2019

**Transformative Agreements:
Come e perché**

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

Caitlin Campbell
Open Access 2020 Initiative | Max Planck Digital Library
Twitter: @oa2020init

FINAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT
14th Berlin Open Access Conference

open access
2020

be informed take action collaborate lead

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

Harnack House, Berlin, 3–4 December 2018



<https://oa2020.org/b14-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.

[Deal-exit? Yes!]

couperin.org

Consortium Unité des Établissements Universitaires et de Recherche pour l'accès aux Publications Numériques

PRESS RELEASE

In 2018, French researchers will no longer have access to Springer Nature journals: the consortium Couperin.org is not renewing the previous national agreement with this publisher.

Researchers from institutions and universities in France will no longer have subscriptions to Springer journals. Access that had been granted to this point will be eliminated on April 1, according to the publisher.

SPARC*

Who We Are

What We Do

Why It Matters

Become a Member

<https://sparcopen.org/our-work/big-deal-cancellation-tracking>

News Opinions Careers Events Surveys

**INSIDE
HIGHER ED**

Admissions

Trending Laptop Ban Women as Donors
Apology From Duke

Subscribe F

#News #Books And Publishing

May 8, 2018

'Big Deal' Cancellations Gain Momentum

An increasing number of universities are ending, or threatening to end, bundled journal subscriptions with major publishers.

By Lindsay McKenzie // May 8, 2018

9 COMMENTS

POPULAR RESOURCES

Big Deal Cancellation Tracking

Open Access

Outcome

Estimated Annual Savings

Under

UNIT

March 12, 2019

Følg Unit - Direktoratet for IKT og fellestjenester

Søk

Nyheter Bilde & Video Kontaktpersoner Eventer

Norwegian research institutions have decided not to renew their agreement with Elsevier



Foto: Shutterstock

The offer from Elsevier is a long way from fulfilling the Norwegian requirements for open access to research articles. There is also no movement in transitioning the agreement from paying to read to paying for open publishing. The agreement with Elsevier will therefore not be renewed for 2019. The rectorates at the universities of Bergen, Oslo, Tromsø and Trondheim all support this decision.



SEKTOR
US ARMY

Feb. 28, 2019

Berkeley News

Research People Campus & community

CAMPUS & COMMUNITY, CAMPUS NEWS, PEOPLE, RESEARCH

Why UC split with publishing giant Elsevier

By Gretchen Kell, Media relations | FEBRUARY 28, 2019

Twitter Facebook YouTube Email RSS



University Librarian Jeffrey MacKie-Mason, co-chair of the UC team that negotiated with scholarly journal publishers

The FSU Faculty Senate voted unanimously in March 2018 to endorse the Libraries' plan to cancel its Elsevier "big deal". The Libraries will subscribe to a subset of Elsevier journals, based on faculty interest and usage data. The Libraries will rely on ILL and per-article purchases to fill any gaps.

Le Consortium Couperin	2018	France	Springer Nature	Couperin.org represents more than 250 higher education research and	The analysis determined that the utilization of Springer	5 million euros
------------------------	------	--------	-----------------	---	--	-----------------

Big deals? No grazie (e si guadagna!!!)

TLAČÍTKO
PRO SLEPCE

PUSH TO
RESET THE
WORLD

RELX PLC

+ Add to myFT

Mutinous librarians help drive change at Elsevier

Move to cut fees adds pressure to funding model already under strain



When Florida State University cancelled its “big deal” contract for all Elsevier’s 2,500 journals last March to save money, the publisher warned it would backfire and cost the library \$1m extra in pay-per-view fees.

But even to the surprise of Gale Etschmaier, dean of FSU’s library, the charges after eight months were actually less than \$20,000. “Elsevier has not come back to us about ‘the big deal,’” she said, noting it had made up a quarter of her content budget before the terms were changed.

Mutinous librarians such as Ms Etschmaier remain in a minority,

...ma non in Italia, che raddoppia

I ricercatori italiani potranno beneficiare dell'accesso continuo al database ScienceDirect di Elsevier

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CRUI
Conferenza dei Rettori
delle Università Italiane

ARCHIVIO NOTIZIE

I dettagli dell'accordo sono stati finalizzati alla fine del mese di dicembre, avvenute alla fine del 2017, e prevedono l'estensione della partnership al periodo 2018-2022. Grazie a questo accordo quinquennale, oltre 70 istituzioni di ricerca italiane potranno usufruire di ScienceDirect, ottimizzando la modalità con cui scoprono, consultano e condividono la ricerca accademica.

"L'accesso alla ricerca scientifica di qualità è la chiave di volta che ha permesso a uno dei principali Paesi europei attivi nella ricerca," ha dichiarato Gaetano Manfredi, Presidente della CRUI. "La collaborazione con Elsevier ci aiuta a espandere l'infrastruttura della conoscenza in Italia e, di conseguenza, la gamma di strumenti a disposizione dei nostri ricercatori".

CRUI ed Elsevier hanno anche avviato un progetto pilota che incoraggia i ricercatori italiani a pubblicare i propri articoli scientifici in open access, a sostegno delle ambizioni di accesso aperto della CRUI.

"Oltre a contribuire agli obiettivi del Piano Nazionale della Ricerca, insieme un

NOT IN MY NAME

oltre 70 istituzioni di ricerca italiane, sosterranno gli sforzi italiani volta a comprenderne le esigenze e creare valore".
EVP Global Sales Elsevier.

**«UN PROGETTO PILOTA CHE
INCORAGGIA I RICERCATORI A
PUBBLICARE OPEN ACCESS A SOSTEGNO
DELLE AMBIZIONI DI ACCESSO APERTO
DELLA CRUI»**

... e i libri?



10869 Academic peer-reviewed books and chapters from 256 publishers

News Register for newsletter

- 2017-11-24 DOAB reaches milestone of 10.000 open access books & De Gruyter on its way to 1000 titles on degruyter.com
- 2017-07-06 New Features, New Publishers and Growth
- 2017-03-22 De Gruyter sponsors DOAB



Basic services

- **Identification** services will attribute several identifiers to the documents, hence allowing to create links between publications and other digital objects. The data service will produce **3 additional data** : **authors identification, documents identification, named entities identification**.
- Entity recognition and disambiguation through **entity-fishing** service.
- **Certification** service will guarantee that monographs selected inside the platforms are compliant with common open science criteria : the certification service will produce and expose in a standardized way **2 additional data** : **description of peer-reviewing process and licence information**

Advanced services

- **Open annotation** will add open peer review and open commentary to the documents and link to them through unique identification. It will increase interactions with users inside and outside the academic field. It will add **1 additional data to the document** : **annotations** produced by the users.
- **Usage Metrics** services will standardize usage measures on the documents and add 1 additional data : **usage indicators such as downloads and social media mentions**. <http://www.hirmeos.eu/services/>

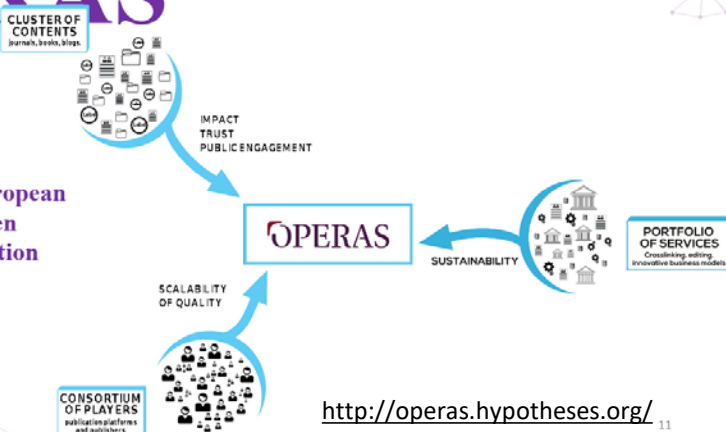
OPERAS

open access in the european research area through scholarly communication

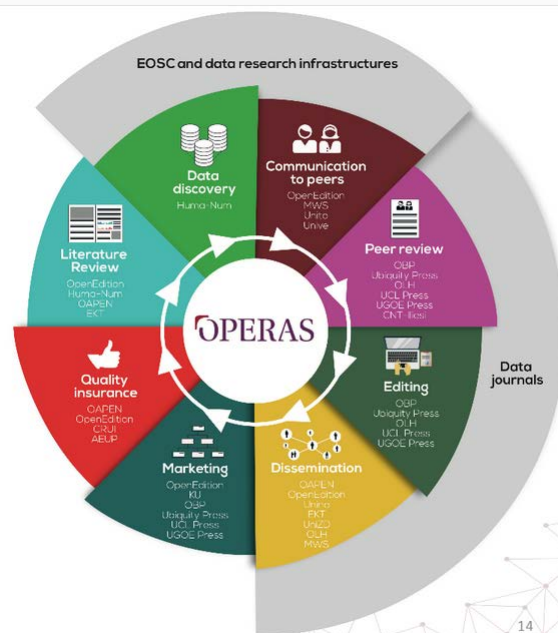
OPERAS MAIN MISSION

To provide a pan-European infrastructure for open scholarly communication

Integration of the long tail into Open Science



<http://operas.hypotheses.org/>



... la strada è lunga

A defining overview on OA & academic books

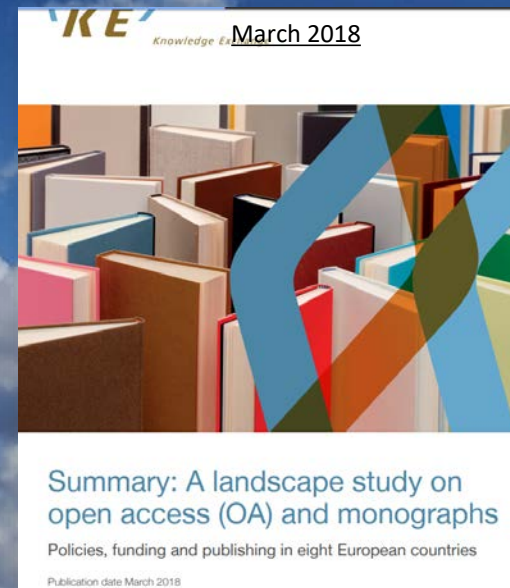
2019

This first-of-a-kind study from Knowledge Exchange maps the landscape for Open Access books in the Knowledge Exchange countries, together with Norway and Austria as well exploring next steps with key stakeholders for the development of OA books.

1 January 2017 - 31 January 2019, 00:00 - 00:00.

***Are books included in national Open Access policies?
What kind of funding streams supporting open
access monographs exist? And what variety of
publishing models for Open Access monographs can
be located?***

“
There is a need for a number of
business models to serve the
needs of OA monographs
”



ONE DAY OR
DAY ONE
you decide.

THANK YOU!