Open Science in pratica

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Genova, 18 ottobre 2018

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…con occhi nuovi…

PARTECIPARE, ANCHE
CON PICCOLI PASSI

OPEN SCIENCE È ADESSO

FARE OPEN SCIENCE E
FARLO CORRETTAMENTE
È FACILE

AIUTARE A CREARE LA
«CULTURA»
DELLA OPEN SCIENCE

GUARDARE UN PO' OLTRE
I CONFINI
(E OLTRE ANVUR)

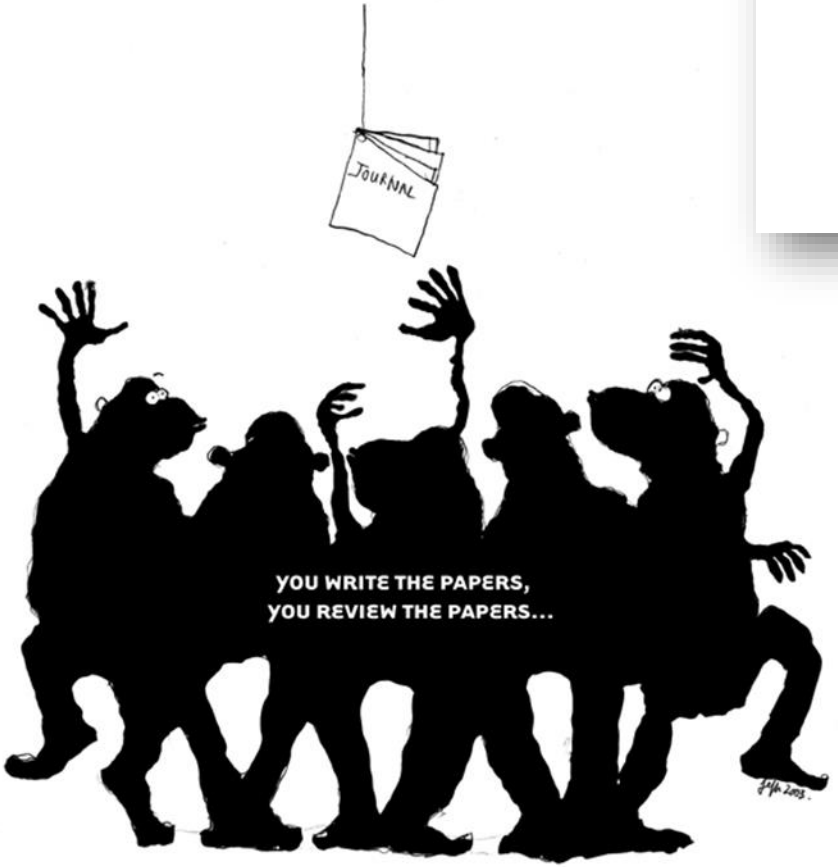
NON PERDERE
L'OCCASIONE DI EOSC

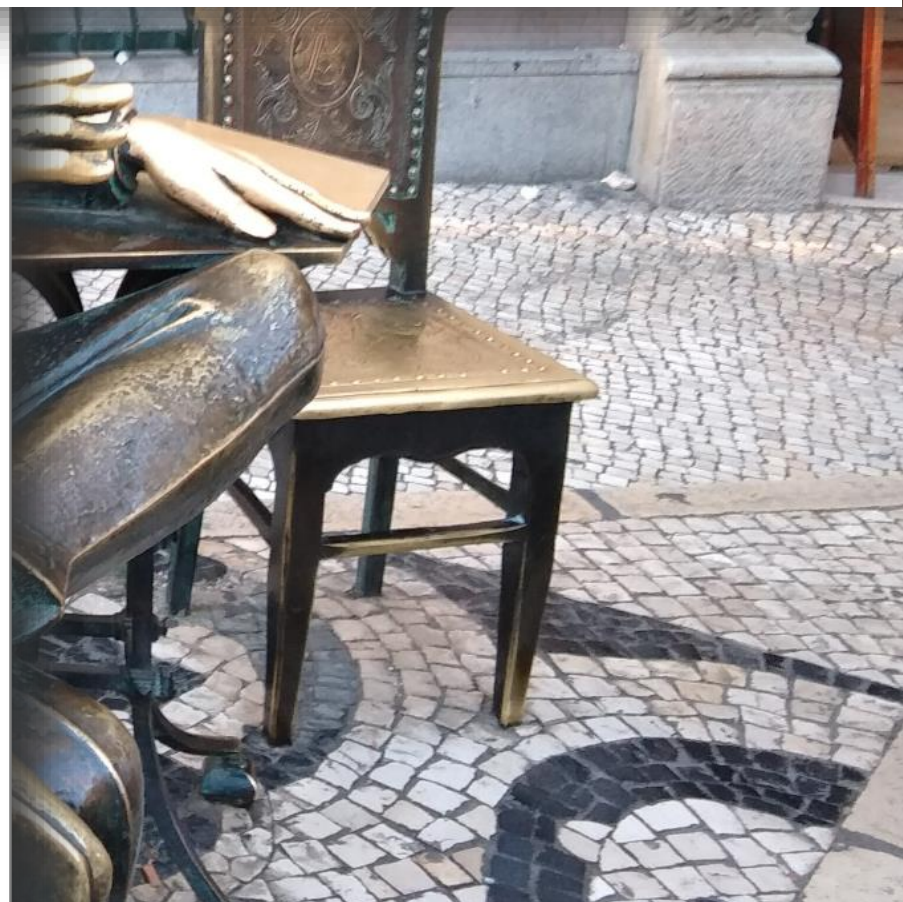
Comunicazione scientifica è …

… comunicazione?

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

You are the provider, the product, and the consumer.
Jon Tennant, Open Science: just science done right, Sept. 2018





… se si costruisse da zero

björn.brembs.blog

Oct 05

The Scholarly Commons: From Profiteering To Servicing

http://bjoern.brembs.net/2017/10/academic-publishers-profiteering-servicing/

In: Science Politics • Tags: bidding, infrastructure, publishers, services

These days, many academic publishers can be considered mere Pinos: 'Publishers in name only'. Instead of making scholarly work, commonly paid for by the public, public, as the moniker 'publisher' would imply, in about 80% of the cases, they put them behind a paywall. As if that weren't infuriating enough, profits and paywall costs add up such that the final cost to the taxpayer is tenfold higher than if each article were just made, you know, public.

The only reason scholarship is in this embarrassing calamity is historical baggage. Nobody in their right mind would construct scholarly communication in the current way if they had to design it from scratch.

So how would one design our scholarly communication infrastructure from scratch, without historical baggage? To do that, one would have to start by defining the basic functionalities of this infrastructure. Importantly, the infrastructure would have to cover all of scholarships output: our narratives (text, audio, video) as well as our data

NESSUNO SANO DI MENTE LA COSTRUIREBBE COSÌ SE DOVESSE PARTIRE DA ZERO

https://paywallthemovie.com/

[come ottenere il pdf se non avete abbonamento]

HOW TO GET THE PDF?

Alternatives to the publisher version of full-text journal articles

updated: February 20, 2018

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Get full-text of research papers as you browse, using Unpaywall's index of 10 million legal, open access articles.
For CHROME | Firefox
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https://openaccessbutton.org/

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8 **NARCIS**
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http://www.narcis.nl/

9 **OSF PREPRINTS**
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https://osf.io/preprints/

10 **DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS**
DOAJ offers access to over 10.000 open access journals.
https://doaj.org/

11 **SCIENCE OPEN**
Science Open contains over 37 million articles, a large part in open access.
http://www.scienceopen.com/

12 **SCI-HUB**
If all else fails, you may be tempted to use Sci-Hub. Do realize, however, that in many countries, including The Netherlands, the use of Sci-Hub is considered as an illegal act, as it involves content protected by copyright laws and licensing contracts.

open access.nl | News and events | What is open access? | In the Netherlands | You

Alternative ways to access journal articles

Feb. 27, 2018

unpaywall

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An open database of 17.025.907 free scholarly articles.

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… un po' di Zen…

Much of scientific work is made up of **collaboration rather than competition.** Science exhibits the nature of **networks, not that of Olympic games**. **Concern of quality** has been **replaced by an obsession for competition. Competition means "doping"**

Scholarly communication is a distributed process of knowledge creation that requires a great conversation.

Scholarly communication is changing. Two questions:

1) **What will it be like?** The question can be framed in two ways:

The first is the "scriptorium way" when press was invented:

how to adapt the present to the (yet unknown) future.

Open Access debate has followed this path.

The second way, more fundamentally, strongly foregrounds the notion of "scientific communication": **WHAT DOES IT NEED TO WORK BEST?**

- **a set of useful, credible, peers;**
- **"crystals" of knowledge**

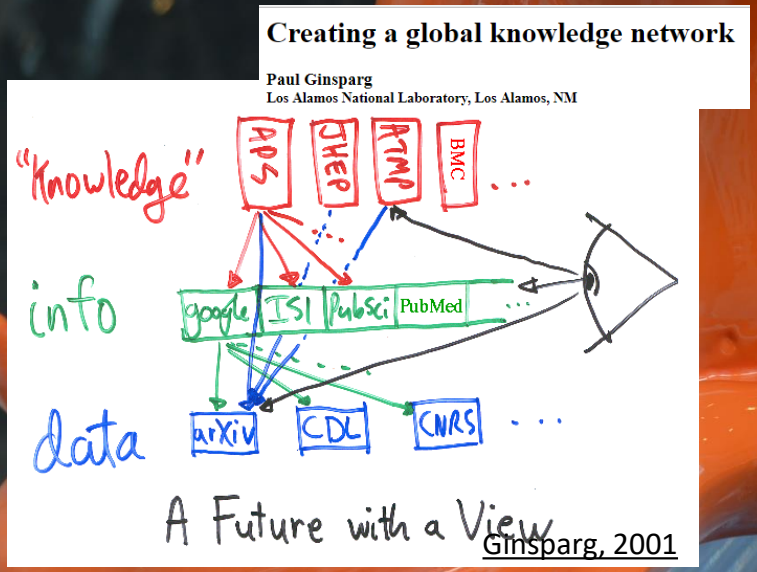
2) **Who will control it?**

Scholars must regain possession of their own work (and its evaluation)

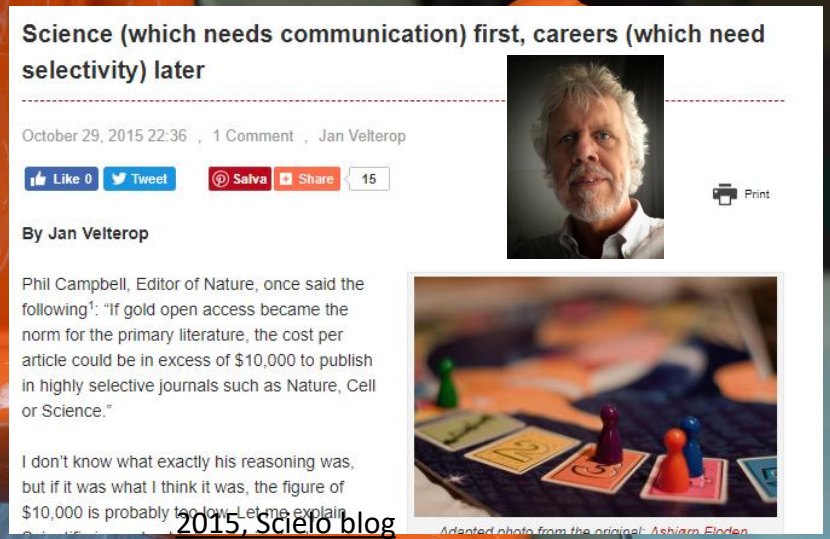
SKILLS AND SERVICES NEEDED FOR THE GREAT CONVERSATION SHOULD SERVE ITS OBJECTIVES, NOT THE REVERSE.

… un po’ di Zen / 2 …

manage visibility, authority and prestige. The question we should ask is *whether the communication system and the reputational system of science and scholarship should be one and the same*[56].



Ginsparg, 2001



2015, Scielo blog

From all that precedes, it becomes obvious that the kind of Open Access really needed should dissociate communication from evaluation. And the dissociation may be easier to achieve if one

Guédon, Towards the Internet of the Minds, 2017

…un po’ di ordine

FOSTER

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https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science-definition

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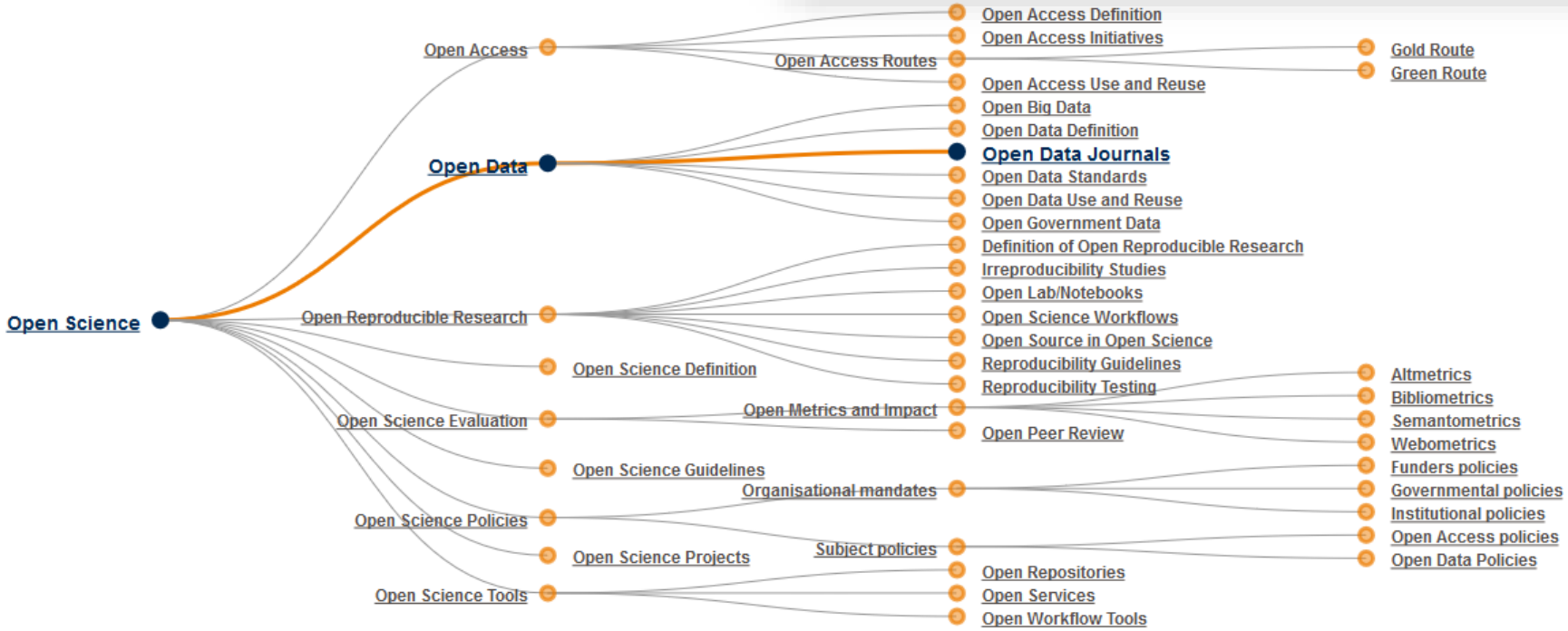

Open Access

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

The Open Content definition defines five rights[2], also known as the five Rs, that should hold true for a copyrightable work to be truly open:

- **Retain** - the right to make, own, and control copies of the content (eg, download, duplicate, store, and manage)
- **Reuse** - the right to use the content in a wide range of ways (eg, in a class, in a study group, on a website, in a video)
- **Revise** - the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (eg, translate the content into another language)
- **Remix** - the right to combine the original or revised content with other material to create something new (eg, incorporate the content into a mashup)
- **Redistribute** - the right to share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (eg, give a copy of the content to a friend)

http://opencontent.org/definition/

Open Access:
canale alternativo e complementare

Open Access

Berlin Declaration

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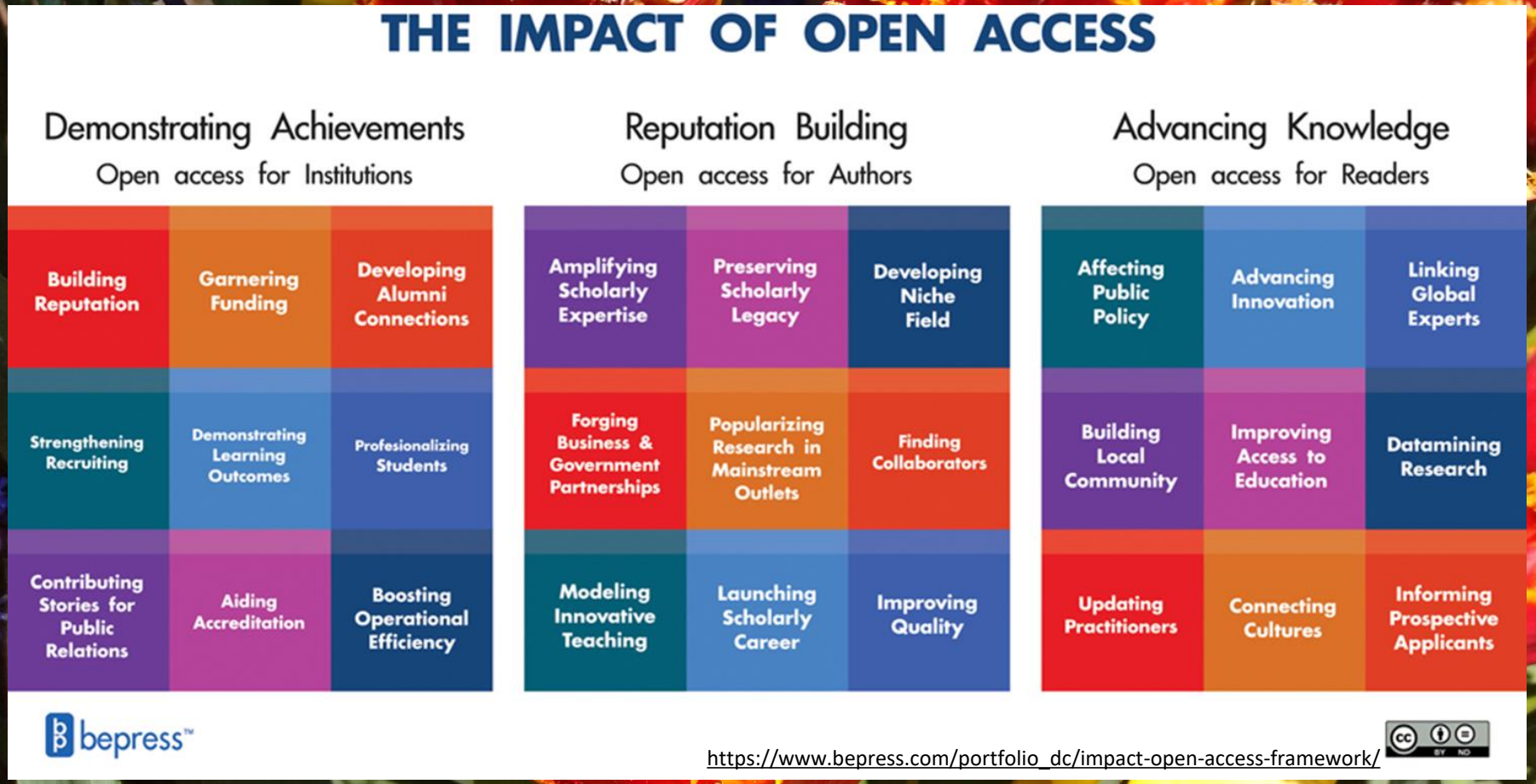
I pilastri

La conoscenza è un bene comune

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

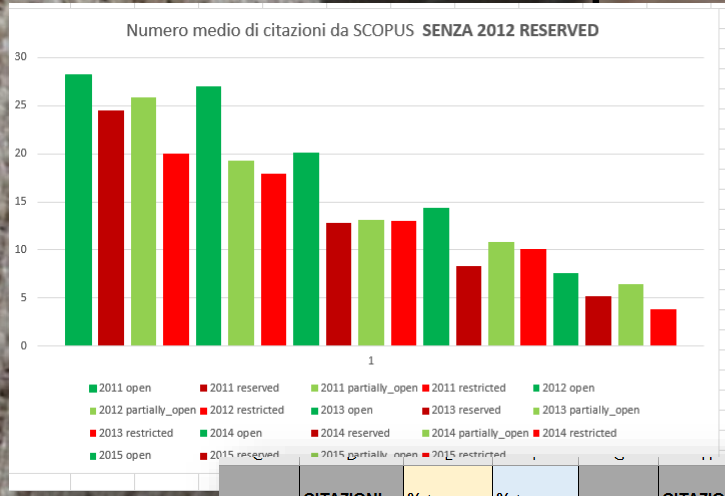
I risultati delle ricerche finanziate con i fondi pubblici
devono essere pubblicamente disponibili

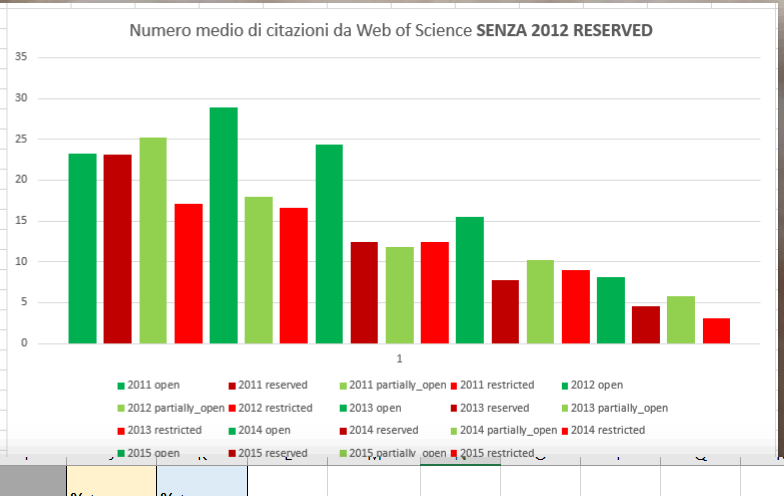
I vantaggi / vero impatto



https://www.bepress.com/portfolio_dc/impact-open-access-framework/

[ma nessuno ci crede]





TOT ARTICOLI	CITAZIONI MEDIE SCOPUS	% > CITAZIONI §	% > CITAZIONI #	TOP CIT.	CITAZIONI MEDIE WOS	TOP CIT.	% > CITAZIONI §	% > CITAZIONI #
958	28,2	**15,23**		399	23,23	339	**0,38**	
1125	24,473		**40,83**	647	23,141	589		**35,62**
411	25,827	**28,98**		293	25,24	363	**47,35**	
426	20,024		**5,53**	591	17,129	456		**9,07**
1430	26,976	**-60,60**		570	28,925	423	**-61,84**	
1105	68,474		**50,38**	3.214	75,798	3.676		**74,14**
644	19,306	**7,62**		711	17,901	621	**7,77**	
376	17,939		**-71,80**	375	16,61	337		**-76,38**
1688	20,081	**56,69**		271	24,388	276	**95,37**	
1017	12,816		**53,74**	319	12,483	261		**96,53**
781	13,144	**0,63**		202	11,851	178	**-4,50**	
456	13,062		**2,56**	181	12,409	520		**-5,06**
2043	14,413	**73,13**		287	15,55	439	**99,49**	
964	8,325		**43,06**	134	7,795	136		**72,57**
786	10,82	**7,39**		548	10,21	389	**13,31**	
614	10,075		**29,97**	311	9,011	259		**30,98**
2583	7,591	**48,03**		382	8,146	151	**78,48**	
193	5,128		**100,77**	50	4,564	42		**167,26**
442	6,431	**70,09**		153	5,804	143	**90,42**	
1177	3,781		**25,41**	94	3,048	81		**27,17**
11766								
7453	**57,9% IN PIU' DI PRODOTTI AD ACCESSO APERTO**							

§ RAPPORTO OPEN/RESERVED; PARTIALLY OPEN/RESTRICTED

RAPPORTO OPEN/RESTRICTED; PARTIALLY OPEN/RESERVED

2011	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015
partially_op	restricted	open	reserved	partially_o	restricted	open	reserved	partially_ope	restricted	open	reserved	partially_o	restricted	open	reserved	partially_o	restricted
25,827	20,024	26,976	68,474	19,306	17,939	20,081	12,816	13,144	13,062	14,413	8,325	10,82	10,08	7,591	5,128	6,431	3,781
28,98		**-60,60402**		**7,62**		**56,69**		**0,63**		**73,13**		**7,39**		**48,03**		**70,09**	
		50,38	su "restricted"														

2011	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015

…è il modo migliore per aprirsi al territorio, PMI, start up…
(trasferimento tecnologico?)

Come funziona

SI PUBBLICA IN UNA RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS

[senza abbonamento, 23% chiede spese pubblicazione]

SI DEPOSITA IN UN ARCHIVIO OPEN ACCESS LA VERSIONE FINALE DELL'ARTICOLO, OVUNQUE ESSO SIA STATO PUBBLICATO, NEL RISPETTO DELLE NORME DI COPYRIGHT DELL'EDITORE

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- 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

Si – può – fare!!!!!!!

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

NON SONO INCOMPATIBILI!!!

-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
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting

https://goo.gl/RnUszK

LC
Lenz Caemmerer

Attorneys
and Notaries

ResearchGate GmbH

To:
Dr Ijad Madisch, CEO

Basel
Attorneys · Notaries:
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Dr. Gert Thoenen, LL.M.
Dr. Benedikt A. Suter, notary
Dr. Caroline Cron
Dr. Martin Lenz, notary
Certified Specialist SBA Inheritance Law
Dr. Beat Eisner
Carlo Scollo Lavizzari, LL.M.
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Attorney to the bar of Paris - EU-Attorney
van Quy Peter Tran
Michel Jutzeler
admitted to the bar in Basel-Stadt
André Myburgh
Foreign Counsel
Karlsruhe

TheScientist
EXPLORING LIFE, INSPIRING INNOVATION

Home / News & Opinion

Major Publishers File Second Lawsuit Against ResearchGate

Oct.9, 2018

As the American Chemical Society and Elsevier move litigation forward, other academic publishers have opted to collaborate with the academic network platform instead.

Oct 9, 2018
DIANA KWON

144 129

ResearchGate, a popular networking platform where scientists can post their published work, has a complicated relationship with academic publishers. A number of them have accused the site of illicitly disseminating copyrighted work, and two of these—Elsevier and the American Chemical Society—filed a lawsuit in Germany last year to try to force ResearchGate to change its practices.

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/

Green road - deposito

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

SHERPA/RoMEO

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

Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

…ovviamente, con limiti:
- quasi mai pdf editoriale, spesso **«postprint»**
- possibile **embargo**

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

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

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

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most to
plant growth. Despite the growing
this element on meristem activity
study, short-term experiments wit
whether plant growth impairment
was studied by evaluating api
fragmentation and microtubule or
that arsenate, at the lowest co
parameters, whilst the other conc
mitotic and labelling index (after b
(through immunofluorescence). T
metaphases increased, as did the
mitotic spindles, which closely
ana/telophase bridges were virtua
onwards. These data point to a p
the main targets of As.

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

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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

Environmental and Experimental Botany 69 (2010) 17–23

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Environmental and Experimental Botany

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

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

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TUNEL test

ABSTRACT

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the root have not been explored to any great extent. In the present study, short-term experiments with arsenate have been conducted on *Pisum sativum* L. seedlings to assess whether plant growth impairment is due to DNA/chromosome or mitotic microtubule damages. Root growth was studied by evaluating apical meristem activity and cell elongation. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 μM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 μM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and ana/telophase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 μM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenetic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

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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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- si cambia sede editoriale
- si sceglie una delle 12.177 riviste Open Access (elenco in DOAJ, Directory of Open Access Journals)
- di queste, 3.214 (26%) chiedono una Article Processing Charge [APC], che varia da 500 a 2900 $ per articolo (è la logica del francobollo…)
- anche gli editori tradizionali fanno pagare figure, pagine…

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS
Apply News About For Publishers API
https://doaj.org/

Attenzione!

DISTINGUETE SEMPRE
EDITORI OPEN ACCESS «PURI»
DA EDITORI IBRIDI
(EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO OPZIONE OPEN)

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

La «red road»

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

AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione d

http://aisa.sp.unipi.it/doubledip/

Associazione Organi Statuto Attività Notizie Politiche Seguici Scrivici Sostienici

Accesso aperto ibrido e no: perché pagare due volte per la stessa cosa?

Pubblicato il 3 ottobre 2018, aggiornato il 3 ottobre 2018 da Maria Chiara Pievatolo

L'Associazione Italiana per la promozione della Scienza Aperta desidera richiamare l'attenzione di ricercatori, studenti, bibliotecari e amministratori di università ed enti di ricerca su un aspetto del contratto CARE con l'editore Elsevier relativo al periodo 2018-2022, il cosiddetto "Pilot Open Access Gold".

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Il contratto CRUI-CARE, destinato a restare in vigore cinque anni, oltre a regolare gli abbonamenti alla piattaforma Science Direct, propone degli sconti sui cosiddetti *article processing charges* (APC). Questa seconda opzione permette agli autori di rendere i propri articoli usciti sulle riviste Elsevier immediatamente disponibili a tutti, a prezzo di un esborso ulteriore rispetto a quello dell'abbonamento. Abbonamento e APC non sono dunque reciprocamente alternativi: una singola università, a proposito di una medesima rivista, può sottoscrivere un abbonamento e pagare degli APC.

Elsevier, adottando questo modello ibrido, può farsi pagare l'accesso ai testi sia dal lato del lettore, sotto forma di abbonamento, sia dal lato dell'autore, sotto forma di APC. In quanto autori e lettori fanno capo a un medesimo ente,

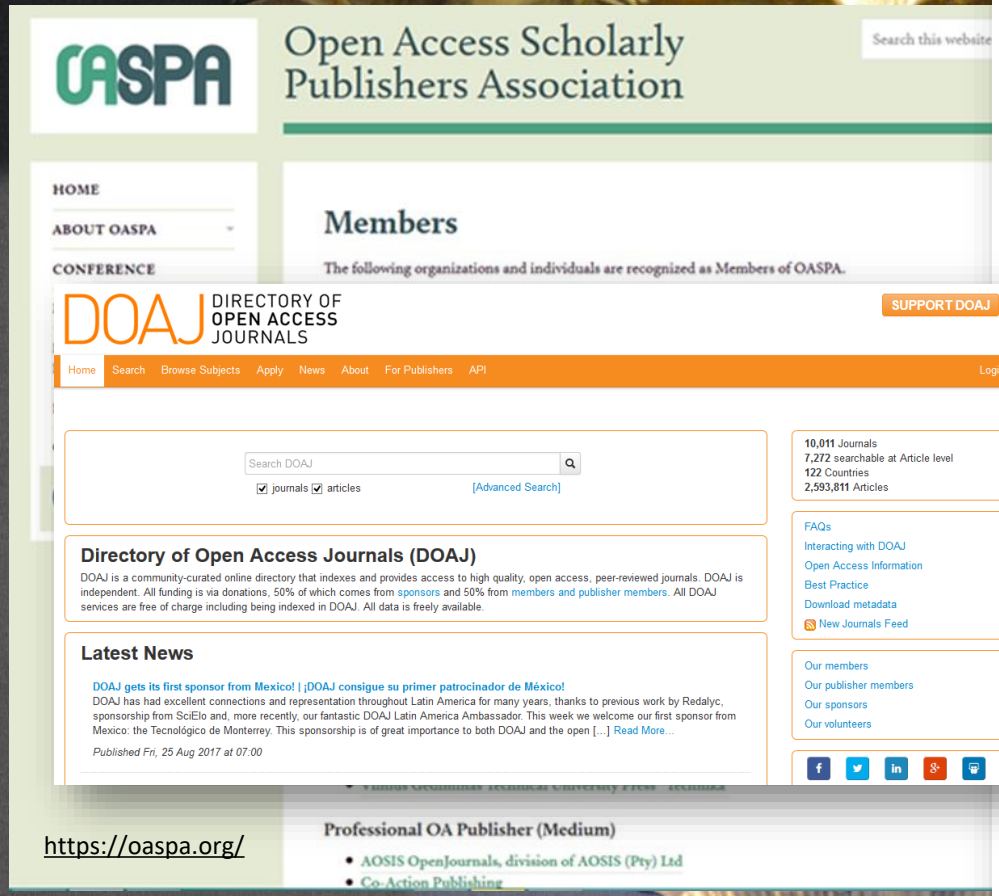
pagando 3000 $,
UN SINGOLO articolo viene reso Open Access,
mentre la rivista resta IN ABBONAMENTO

di fatto, paghiamo due volte…

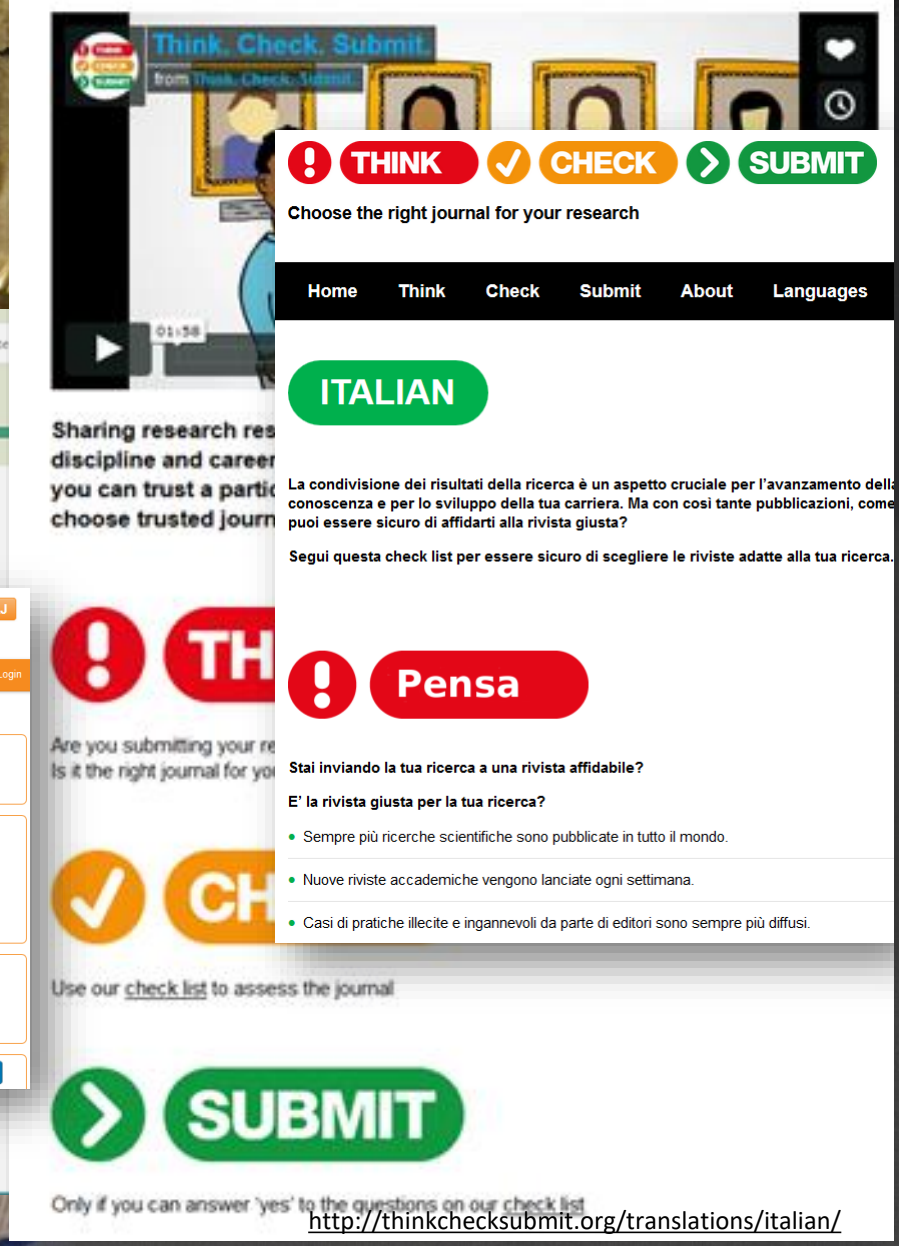
serve solo se l'ente finanziatore stabilisce embargo massimo inferiore a quello stabilito dall'editore
(es. Horizon 2020, che però rimborsa)

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

…predatori?



https://oaspa.org/



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

un nuovo modello

- APC trasparenti, proporzionate e FAIR
- la rivista è controllata dalla comunità accademica
- copyright agli autori
- licenze aperte

FOAA
Fair Open Access Alliance

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.

https://www.fairopenaccess.org/

… e i libri?

https://www.doabooks.org/

doab directory of open access books

Search | Browse

Find books in DOAB...

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

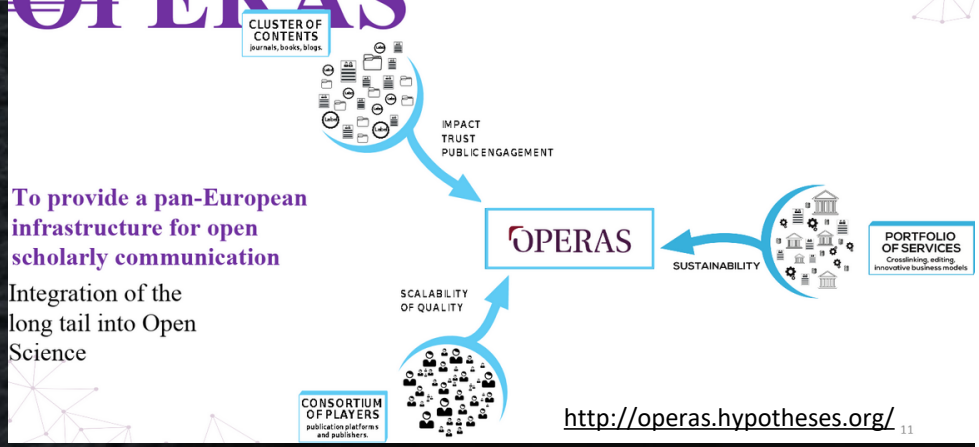
- **Open annotation** will add open peer review and open commentary to the documents and link to them through unique identification. It will increase interactions with users inside and outside the academic field. It will add **1 additional data to the document : annotations** produced by the users.
-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

http://www.hirmeos.eu/services/

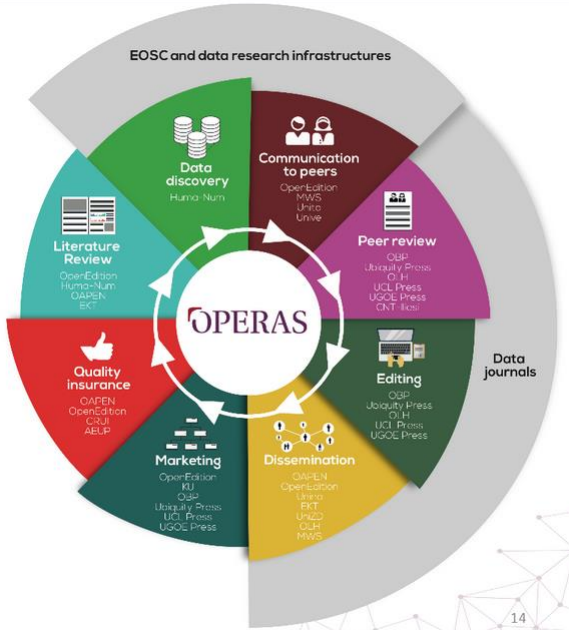
OPERAS

open access in the european research area through scholarly communication

OPERAS **MAIN MISSION**

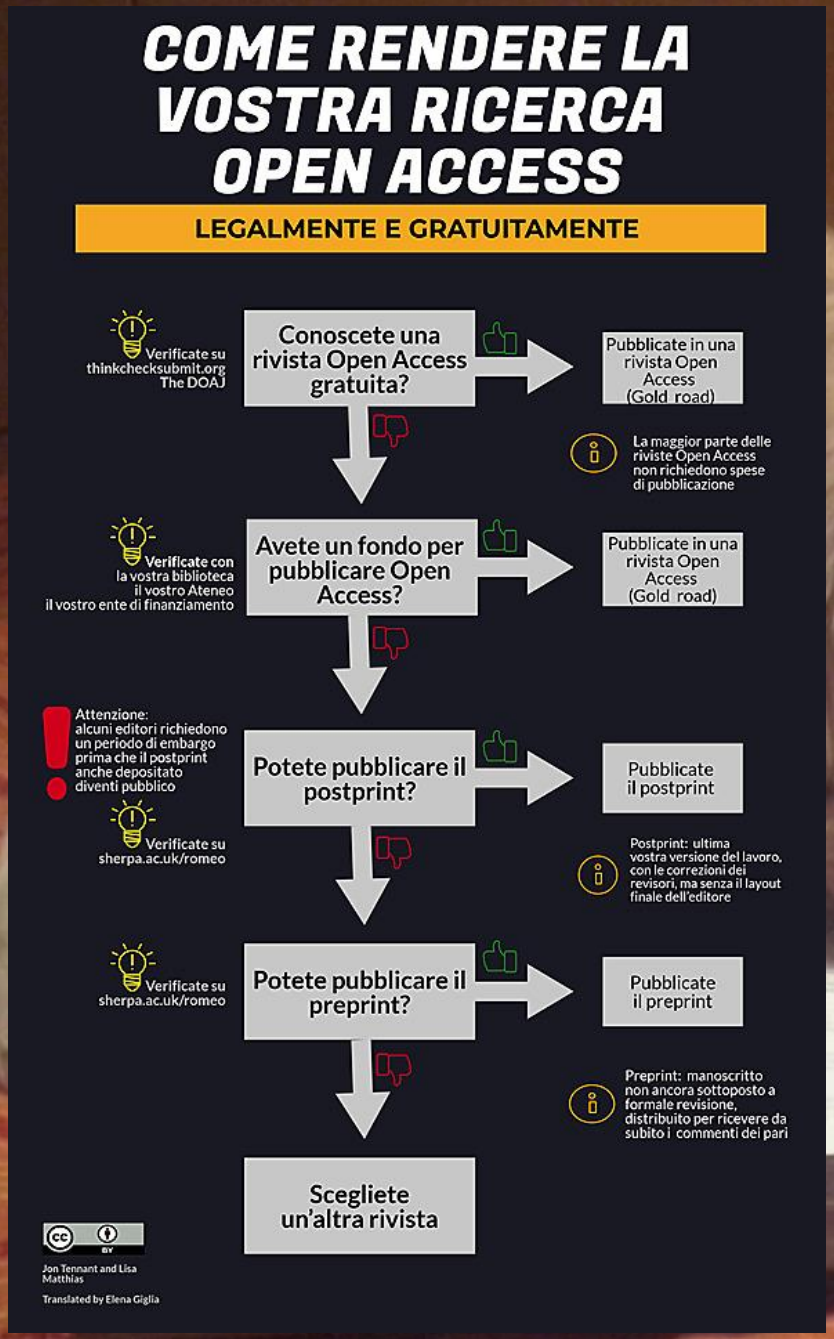


http://operas.hypotheses.org/



… in pratica

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



https://figshare.com/articles/How_to_make_your_research_open_access_For_free_and_legally_/5285512

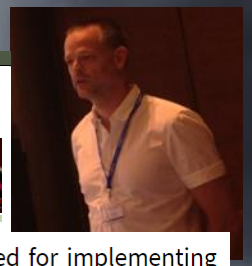
Utopia?...

Jan 16

Why Academic Journals Need To Go

In: Science Politics • Tags: decentralized, infrastructure, journals, standards

Jan. 2018



In his fantastic Peters Memorial Lecture on occasion of receiving CNI's Paul Evan Peters award, Herbert Van de Sompel of Los Alamos National Laboratory described my calls to

Coincidentally, journal subscriptions also usurp most of the funds required for implementing Herbert's solutions – the round wheels. Canceling subscriptions hence serves two main purposes: removing the main obstacle for scholars using modern information technology and freeing up funds to implement said technology: removing the square wheels and replacing them with round wheels. Subscription journals are the keystone in the current scholarly communication arch: remove them and it all falls apart. Any journal-like functionality that scholars value is easily recreated with modern technology, but with new functionalities and few, if any, of the current disadvantages and unintended consequences.

björn.brembs.blog

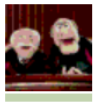
‹ Prev Next ›

May 20

Why Haven't We Already Canceled All Subscriptions?

In: Science Politics • Tags: infrastructure, money, subscriptions

May 20, 2016



The question in the title is serious: of the ~US$10 billion we collectively pay publishers annually world-wide to hide publicly funded research behind paywalls, we already know that only between 200-800 million go towards actual costs. The rest goes towards

[...]

...ma i fondi per farlo se ne vanno in abbonamenti (miliardi di euro)

...una nuova infrastruttura aperta per scambiare papers.
Tutto è aperto e gratuito,
se vuoi tenere chiuso/usare vecchi canali, allora paghi

… o work in progress?

http://doi.org/10.7912/C2JD29

The 2.5% Commitment

David W. Lewis

University Library

This common infrastructure can be defined broadly but it would include at least contributions to:

1. Open source software projects that support the open scholarly commons. This would include projects like DSpace, Fedora, Hyku, the Open Journal System, ArchivesSpace or Islandora.
2. Disciplinary repositories such as ArXiv, bioRxiv, or the Humanities Commons.
3. Large repositories of open content such as HathiTrust or the Internet Archive.
4. Tools from Wikipedia to VIVO to the Open Access Button or Unpaywall.
5. Preservation organizations such as the Digital Preservation Network or the Academic Preservation Trust.
6. Open educational resources such as OpenStax.
7. Organizations that support these developments such as DuraSpace, the Center for Open Science, the Public Knowledge Project, the Open Texbook Ne… or Creative Commons.
8. Advocacy organizations such as SPARC.

17

…ewis. This w…

se

: Every acade… …get

…nmon infrast…

http://www.scoss.org

SCOSS

Home › SCOSS

The Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services (SCOSS)

Facilitating funding to ensure the long-term sustainability of the world's Open Science infrastructure

About SCOSS | How It Works | Who Should Apply | Current Appeal | Download Application | Latest News

We are a growing network of global institutions committed to helping secure the future of Open Access.

Will you join us?

Join

OpenAIRE ha ritwittato

OpenLibHums @openlibhums · 17 mag

Today, @openlibhums is proud to present the Open Consortial Offer. Are you a consortium, society, network or scholarly project? Are you looking for an alternative to ballooning APCs and a way to support #humanities #openaccess? Look no further: openlibhums.org/site/consortiu… #EmpowOA

Traduci il Tweet

https://twitter.com/openlibhums/status/997114523025719296

factuel

l'info de l'université de lorraine

DOSSIERS | Lorraine Université d'Excellenc…

NOS LABORATOIRES |

L'Université de Lorraine s'engage en faveur de la science ouverte

Publié le 19/04/2018

Tweet

…con i fondi risparmiati tagliando il contratto Springer sostengono 4 iniziative Open Science

…et favoris…

…t dans le p…

…s plusieurs…

…Lorraine a…

…2 000 revu…

l'éditeur scientifique Springer. La raison principale en est le prix qui n'a cessé d'a…

cours des 15 dernières années pour atteindre un niveau difficilement soutenable…

Uscire si può? Sì

couperin.org
Consortium Unité des Etablissements 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/

POPULAR RESOURCES

Big Deal Cancellation Tracking

Open Access

Institution/ Consortium	Date	Region	Publisher(s)	Strategic Considerations	Outcome	Estimated Annual Savings (USD)
Florida State University	2019	United States	Elsevier	Florida State	The FSY	Undisclosed
Le Consortium Couperin	2018	France				

News | Opinions | Careers | Events | Surveys | INSIDE HIGHER ED | Admissions

Trending: Laptop Ban | Women as Donors | Apology From Duke

#Books And Publishing

May 8, 2018

Deal' Cancellations Gain Momentum

easing number of universities are ending, or threatening to end, bundled journal subscriptions with major

McKenzie // May 8, 2018 9 COMMENTS

AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione d

Associazione | Organi | Statu | ienici

…ma non in Italia…

Accesso aperto ibrido e no: perché pagare due volte per la stessa cosa?

Pubblicato il 3 ottobre 2018, aggiornato il 3 ottobre 2018 da Maria Chiara Pievatolo

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http://aisa.sp.unipi.it/doubledip/

...una nuova sostenibilità?

o p e n a c c e s s
2 0 2 0

be informed take action collaborate learn more

https://oa2020.org/

TODAY'S SCHOLARLY JOURNALS

OPEN, RE-USABLE, SUSTAINABLE

VISION

OA2020 is a global alliance committed

MISSION

We collaborate to transform the curren
re-usable and that the costs behind th

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

Join the growing **list of institutions** around the world who have signed the **OA2020 Expression of Interest** and are taking active steps to **drive the**

OPEN ACCESS
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

BERLIN-KONFERENZEN | POSITIONEN | AKTIVITÄTEN | NOTIZEN

o p e n a c c e s s
BERLIN 12

Staging the Open Access Transformation of Subscription Journals | Berlin, 8–9 December 2015

- Please note: the 12th Berlin Conference is by invitation only -

The 12th conference in the Berlin Open Access series will be an invitation-only workshop for high-level representatives of the world's most eminent research organizations. Delegates will convene in Berlin to discuss how the goal of Open Access can be realized more rapidly.

The central theme will be the transformation of subscription journals to Open Access, as outlined in a recent white paper by the Max Planck Digital Library (http://dx.doi.org/10.17617/1.3).

www.cyclehoop.com

13th Berlin Open Access Conference

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR THE TRANSFORMATION
Berlin, 21–22 March 2017

Open Access

Galimberti, gennaio 2016

La rivoluzione alle porte? Grandi manovre in corso su editoria scientifica e open access

Di **Paola Galimberti** - 7 gennaio 2016 51 22

ansformation based on

ting numbers per year

Global view

market today

7.6 bn EUR

1.5 M research papers (WoS); up to ~ 2 M overall

5,000 EUR/ article WoS; 3,800 EUR/ article overall

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

A Max Planck Digital Library Open Access Policy White Paper

After an OA transformation

Global basis volume 4 bn EUR

2 M research papers

2,000 EUR/article

http://goo.gl/gMoKke

PlanS - cOAlitionS

Plan S Sept. 4, 2018

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

The key principle is as follo

"After 1 January 2020 scientific publication by national and European research coun Access Journals or on compliant Open Acc

IN ADDITION:

- 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;
- The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and requirements for the services hat compliant high quality Open Access journals and pen Access platforms must provide;
- case such high quality Open Access journals or latforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a ordinated way, provide incentives to establish and upport them when appropriate; support will also e provided for Open Access infrastructures where ecessary;
- Where applicable, Open Access publication fees re covered by the Funders or universities, not by ndividual researchers; it is acknowledged that all cientists should be able to publish their work Open ccess even if their institutions have limited means;
- When Open Access publication fees are applied, their funding is standardised and capped (across Europe);
- The Funders will ask universities, research organisations, and libraries to align their policies and strategies, notably to ensure transparency;
- 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;
- 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;
- The 'hybrid' model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;
- The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-co

- NO RIVISTE IBRIDE
- TETTO ALLE APC
- APC PAGATE SEMPRE DA ISTITUZIONI
- AUTORI MANTENGONO COPYRIGHT, LICENZE CC BY

- REAZIONI
- DIBATTITO

COSE CAMPATE PER ARIA

1. AFFERMAZIONI INFONDATE E NON DOCUMENTATE
2. FA CREDERE CHE IL COMPLAINT PRESENTATO IL 5 LUGLIO SU OPEN SCIENCE MONITOR SI RIFERISCA AL FATTO CHE «ELSEVIER SIA STATO SCELTO COME SUBCONTRACTOR PER IMPLEMENTARE PlanS» USCITO IL 4 SETTEMBRE

SPERO CHE FACCIANO SCIENZA CON MAGGIORE ATTENZIONE

EMS on new developments concerning

Two months ago the EMS reiterated its position on open access, see h

While scientific publishing may move in this direction, any change of t
parties involved, in particular that of the scientific community.

However, at the moment we are witnessing several disturbing develop
called "Gold Open Access" obligatory from 2020 within the EU. The pa
mentioned. Furthermore, the EC has selected Elsevier as a subcontrac
interests. We are surprised that the EC, with its manifest willingness t
own backyard.

This decision will have a serious and lasting impact on the future of Op
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

http://euro-math-soc.eu/news/18/10/1/ems-new-developments-concerning-open-access

PlanS - cOAlitionS

Science Without Publication Paywalls Sept. 4, 2018
a Preamble to:

cOAlition S for the Realisation of Full and Immediate Open Access

Publication paywalls are withholding a substantial amount of research results from a large fraction of the scientific community and from society as a whole. This constitutes an absolute anomaly, which hinders the scientific enterprise in its very foundations and hampers its uptake by society. Monetising the access to new and existing research results is profoundly at odds with the ethos of science. There is no longer any justification for this state of affairs to prevail and the subscription-based model of scientific publishing, including its so-called 'hybrid' variants, should therefore be terminated. In the 21st century, science publishers should provide a service to help researchers disseminate their results. They may be paid fair value for the services they are providing, but **no science should be locked behind paywalls!**

- chiudere dietro abbonamento significa nascondere risultati alla comunità scientifica e alla società
- MONETIZZARE L'ACCESSO VA CONTRO L'ETICA DELLA SCIENZA
- giusto pagare un servizio ma la scienza non deve essere chiusa dietro un abbonamento

PlanS - cOAlitionS

Science Without Publication Paywalls Sept. 4, 2018
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cOAlition S for the Realisation of Full and Immediate Open Access

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 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.

- chiudere i risultati dietro abbonamento significa RENDERE UN GROSSO DISSERVIZIO ALLA SCIENZA

- GLI AUTORI POSSONO ESSERE SPINTI A FARLO DA UN SISTEMA DI INCENTIVI **FUORVIANTE** CHE SI BASA SU INDICATORI SCORRETTI (IMPACT FACTOR)

...disrupting

The Guardian International edition

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

George Monbiot

Sept. 13, 2018

Those who take on the global industry that traps research behind paywalls are heroes, not thieves

Peer review and scientific publishing

Who are the real pirates in academic publishing?

Readers respond to George Monbiot's article on the global scientific publishing industry

Letters

Fri 14 Sep 2018 17.07 BST

Sept. 14, 2018

Last week, a consortium of European funders, including major research agencies in the UK, France, the Netherlands and Italy, published their "Plan S". It insists that, from 2020, research we have already paid for through our taxes will no longer be locked up. Any researcher receiving money from these funders must publish her or his work only in open-access journals.

The publishers have gone ballistic. Springer Nature argues that this plan "potentially undermines the whole research publishing system". Yes, that's the point. The publishers of the Science series maintain that it would "disrupt scholarly communications, be a disservice to researchers, and impinge academic freedom". Elsevier says, "If you think information shouldn't cost anything, go to Wikipedia", inadvertently reminding us of what happened to the commercial encyclopedias.

Plan S is not perfect, but this should be the beginning of the end of Maxwell's outrageous legacy. In the meantime, as a matter of principle, do not pay a penny to read an academic article. The ethical choice is to read the stolen material published by Sci-Hub.

...oppure, rendete aperta la vostra ricerca depositando. Poi c'è Unpaywall

...disrupting

Hindawi Institutions Publishers Blog Meet the Team

Promoting innovation and reducing inequity in scholarship: Europe's Plan S for Open Science

Catriona MacCallum September 11th, 2018

Science works best when research is open

The only thing we can know for certain about the future is that if we want to promote innovation, this future doesn't – and shouldn't – include subscriptions or paywalls to basic research articles.

Promoting innovation

By coincidence, a film documentary, Paywall: the Business of Scholarship, was also released last week. Produced and directed by Jason Schmitt and funded by Open Society Foundations, it consists of interviews with librarians, publishers, Open Access

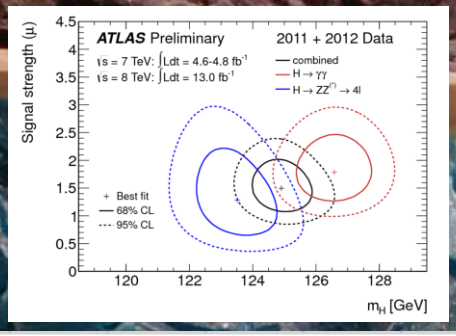
Somewhat disingenuously, many of the publishers objecting to Plan S have stated that authors will no longer have freedom of choice, often considered a fundamental academic right (and enshrined in European law). But as Stephen Curry noted in a recent talk at the inaugural workshop on open citations in Bologna, freedom of choice does not mean freedom from responsibility. And it is not just researchers who have a responsibility, but all the stakeholders involved in the dissemination and evaluation of research, including researchers, institutions, funders, and publishers. In Plan S, the funders go on to acknowledge that researchers may currently be driven to put their work behind paywalls "by a misdirected reward system which puts emphasis on the wrong indicators (e.g. journal impact factor)." And this I think leads to the other most important point of Plan S, their commitment "to fundamentally revise the incentive and reward system of science, using the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) as a starting point".

Plan S is disruptive – this is not business as usual. That is why it is so important.

Sept. 11, 2018

Parliamo di dati

«pezzi»
di conoscenza osservabili



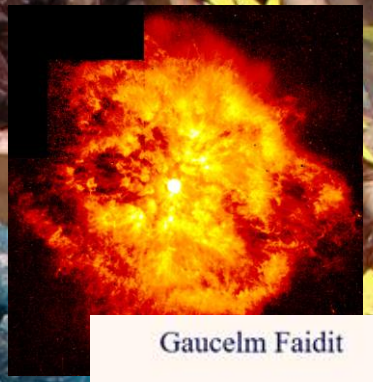


Table S1. Number of reads per prokaryotic operational taxonomic unit (OTU) and sample from the cohort.

OTU	A01_TP1	A01_TP2	A01_TP3	A03_TP1	A03_TP3	A04_TP1	A04_TP2	A04_TP3	A05_T
OTU_1	261	76	1206	523	2131	25707	64473	60665	
OTU_2	49	52	117	43035	206	119	1152	539	
OTU_9	148	162176					22858	1898	
OTU_6	21	17					1457	29	
							19	85	
							646	214	
							292	37	
							18	170	
							6	4	

Gaucelm Faidit

I.

Ara nos sia guitz
lo vers dieus Iesu Cristz,
car de franca gen gaia
soi per Lui partitz,
on ai estat noiritz
et onratz e grazitz;
per so·l prec no·ill desplaia
s'ieu m'en vauc marritz.
A! gentils lemozis,
el vostr'onrat pais
lais de bella paria
seignors e vezis
e domnas ab pretz fis,
pros, de gran cortesia,
don planc e languis
e sospir nueg e dia.

Wilma van Wezenbeek
@wvanwezenbeek

Following

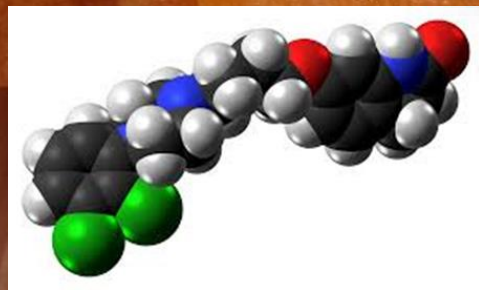
#osc2018 Wolfram Horstmann wants us to talk about datadiversity, like we do with biodiversity #openscience

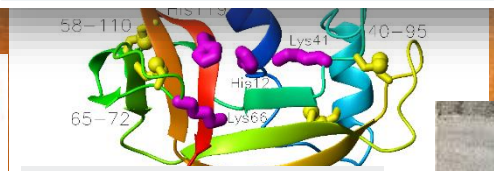
Traduci il Tweet

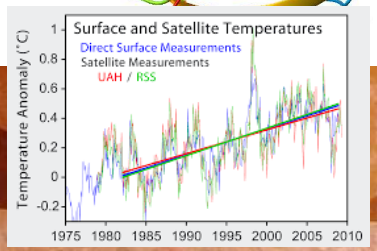
12:51 - 13 mar 2018

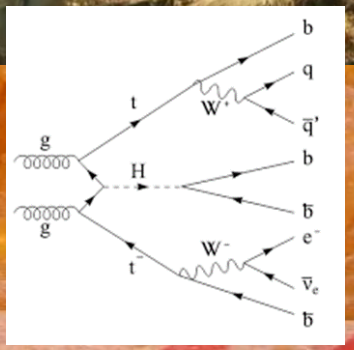
3 Retweet **1** Mi piace

https://twitter.com/wvanwezenbeek/status/973527086685093893









I dati. Perché occuparcene?

Il debito pubblico deprime la crescita? Il clamoroso errore di Carmen Reinhart e Kenneth Rogoff

2013

Pubblicato da keynesblog il 18 aprile 2013 in consigliati, Economia, ibt, Teoria economica

1. **l'esclusione selettiva di alcune osservazioni nei dati;**
2. **uno schema di bilanciamento dei dati non convenzionale;**
3. **un errore di codice nel foglio di calcolo originale utilizzato per selezionare i dati.**

DATA AB INITIO

AGING RESEARCH DATA RIGHT, FROM THE START

K.Birney, 2015

and think, "surely I've covered this one my blog?"
up when I wrote December's Exit Strategy post.

and, as you don't want to be stuck with
Proprietary, out-of-date, little used formats

Does High Public Debt Consistently Stifle Economic Growth? A Critique of Reinhart and Rogoff

Thomas Herndon* Michael Ash Robert Pollin

April 15, 2013

Herndon, 2013

JEL CODES: E60, E62, E65

Abstract

We replicate Reinhart and Rogoff (2010a and 2010b) and find that coding errors, selective exclusion of available data, and unconventional weighting of summary statistics lead to serious errors that inaccurately represent the relationship between public debt and GDP growth among 20 advanced economies in the post-war period. Our finding is that when properly calculated, the average real GDP growth rate for countries carrying a public-debt-to-GDP ratio of over 90 percent is actually 2.2 percent, not −0.1 percent as published in Reinhart and Rogoff. That is, contrary to RR, average GDP growth at public debt/GDP ratios over 90 percent is not dramatically different than when debt/GDP ratios are lower.

We also show how the relationship between public debt and GDP growth varies significantly by time period and country. Overall, the evidence we review contradicts Reinhart and Rogoff's claim to have identified an important stylized fact, that public debt loads greater than 90 percent of GDP consistently reduce GDP growth.

I dati. Perché occuparcene?

1995

WaveLab and Reproducible Research

Jonathan B. Buckheit and David L. Donoho

Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305, USA

An article about computational science in a scientific publication is **not** *the scholarship itself, it is merely* advertising *of the scholarship. The actual scholarship is the complete software development environment and the complete set of instructions which generated the figures.*

UN ARTICOLO SENZA I DATI È SOLO LA PUBBLICITÀ DELLA RICERCA

2015

https://memegenerator.net/instance/64979477/case-closed-judge-judy-data-or-it-didnt-happen

… i dati sono fragili

Scientists losing data at a rapid rate

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

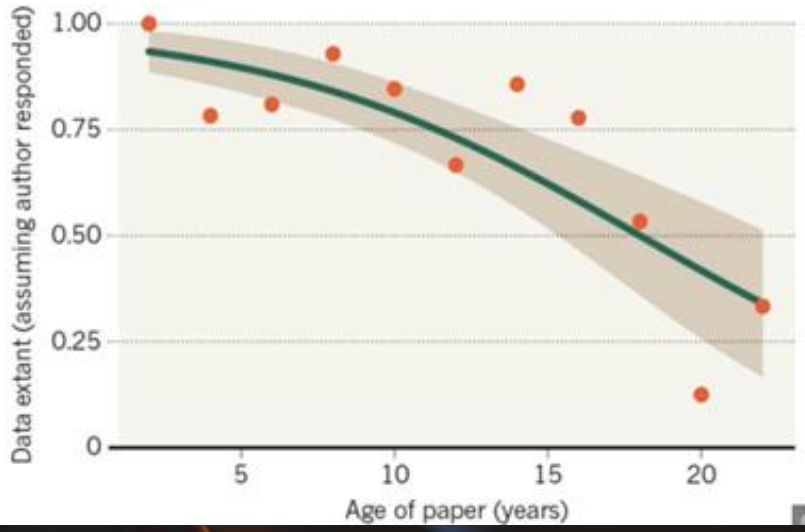
Elizabeth Gibney & Richard Van Noorden

19 December 2013

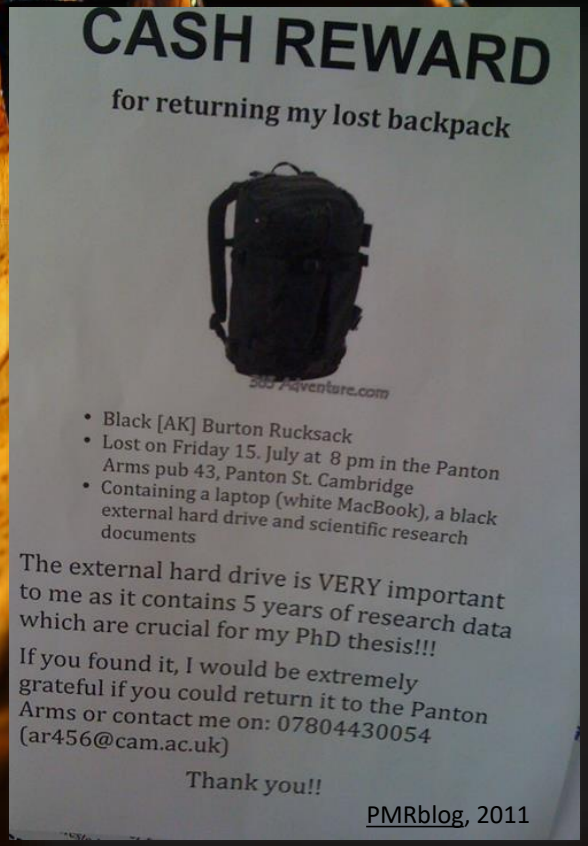
Rights & Permissions

MISSING DATA

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



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

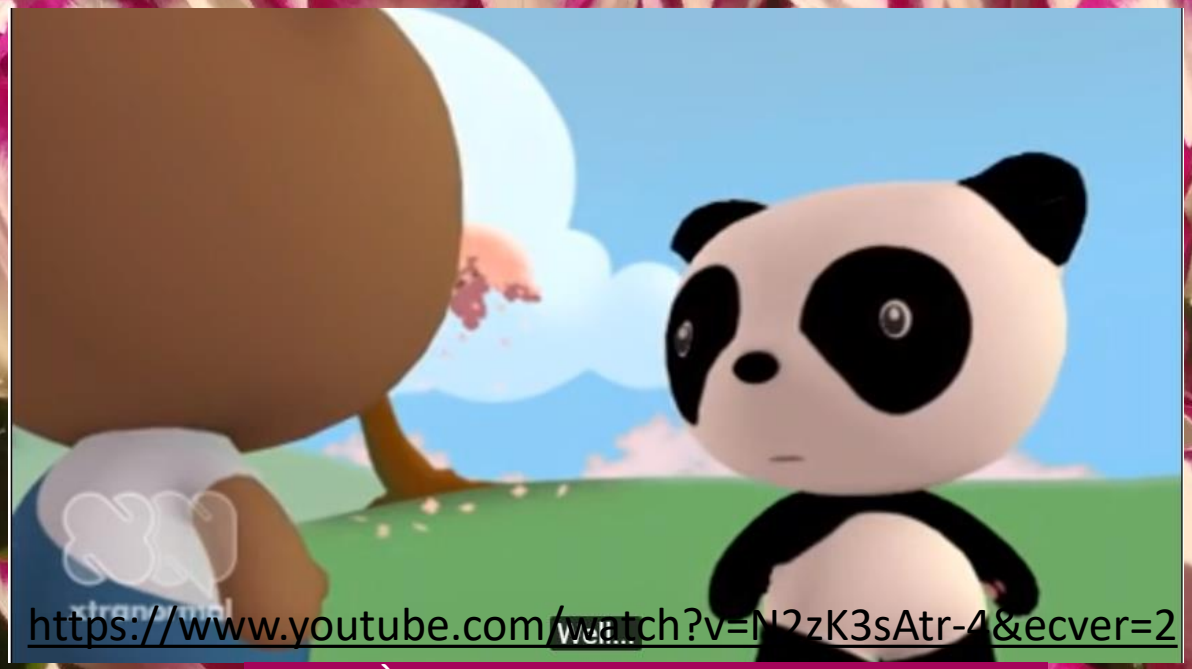


PMRblog, 2011

…ECCO A COSA SERVE IL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN.
NON È SOLO L'ENNESIMA NOIA BUROCRATICA

…DOVE conservate i dati?

Perché i dati vanno curati?



È l'incubo del data steward:

- nessun backup
- nessun software di accompagnamento
- nessuna legenda dati

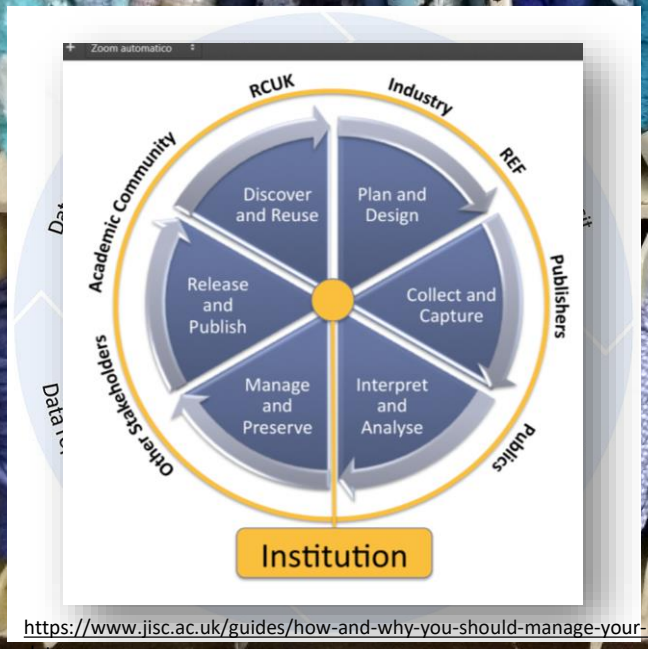
Un po' di glossario

DATA CURATION: CONSERVAZIONE SUL LUNGO PERIODO

DATA MANAGEMENT: GESTIONE LUNGO TUTTO IL CICLO DI VITA

DATA STEWARD: ESPERTO DELLA MATERIA E DELLA GESTIONE DEI DATI

Digital curation involves maintaining, preserving and adding value to digital research data throughout its lifecycle.



https://www.jisc.ac.uk/guides/how-and-why-you-should-manage-your-research-data

http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/curation-lifecycle-model

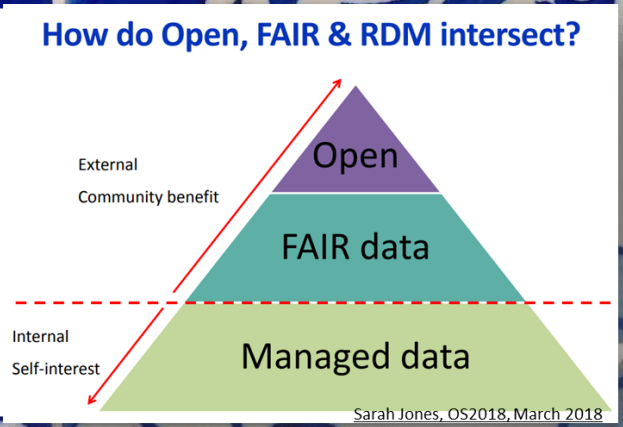
I dati: 3 passi

Open

FAIR

Gestione/Cura

1. GESTITI/CURATI
2. RESI FAIR
3. APERTI



Imparare a gestire i dati

Data Stewardship Wizard

Data integration 7

Data interpretation 3

Information and insight 14

Will you be using any pre-existing data (including other people's data)?

Will you be referring to any earlier measured data, reference data, or data that should be mined from existing literature? Your own data as well as data from others?

Data Stewardship for Open Science: *ezi*

No

Yes

Do you need to harmonize different sources of existing data?

If you are combining data from different sources, harmonization may be required. You may need to re-analyse some original data.

Data Stewardship for Open Science: *wht*

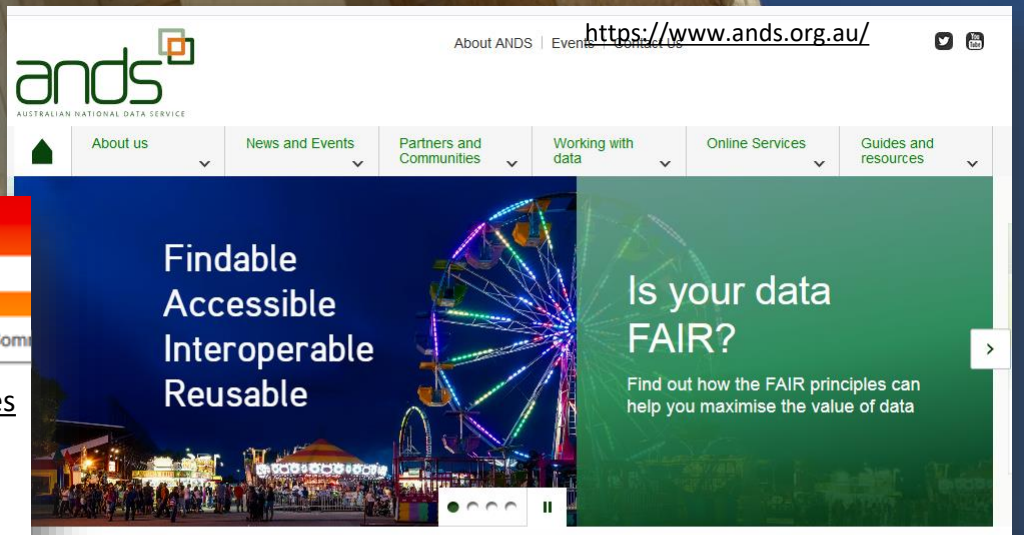
No

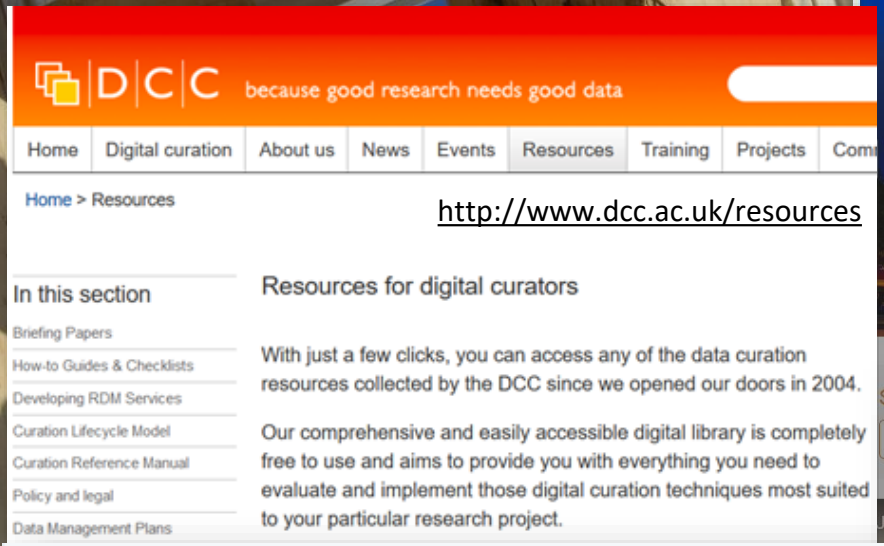
Yes

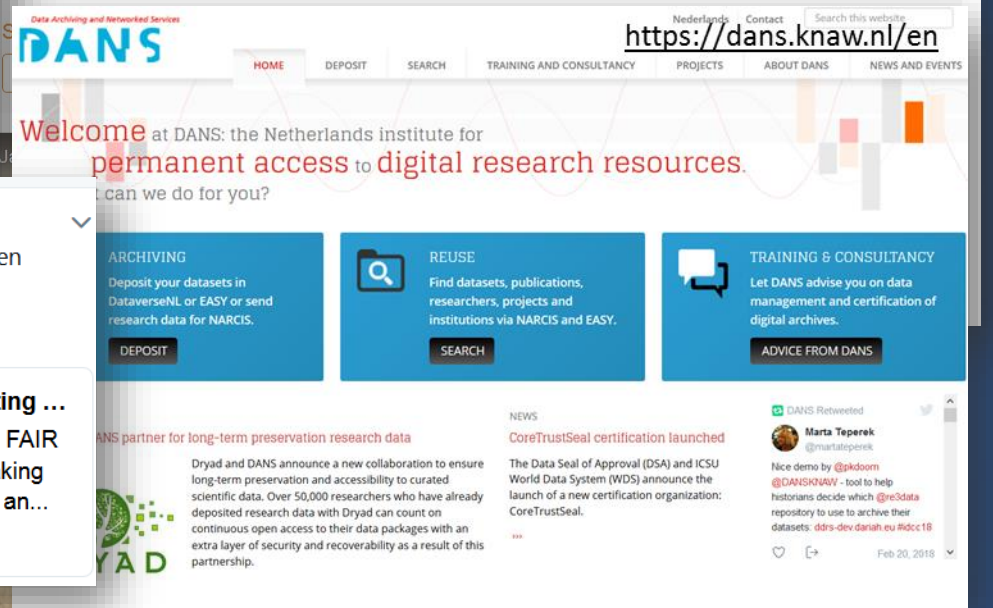
Will you be storing samples?

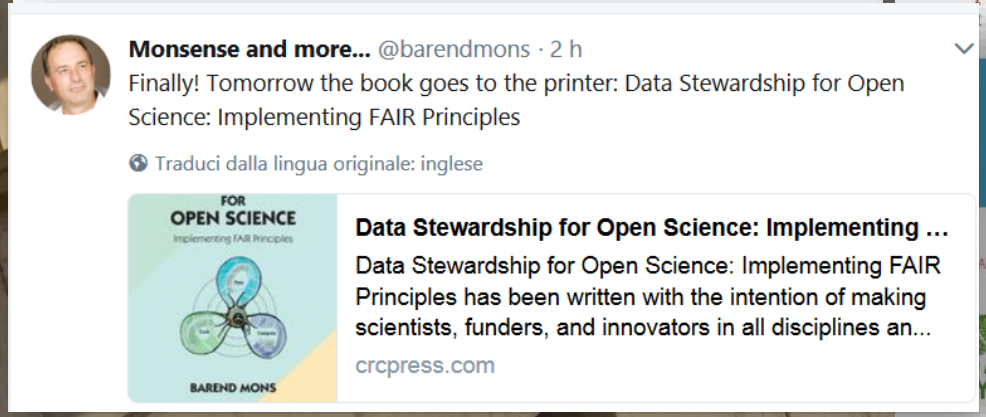
https://app.dsw.fairdata.solutions/questionnaire

Due pilastri, anzi tre









Come fare

Data Curation Network (DCN) Training Handout and Notes

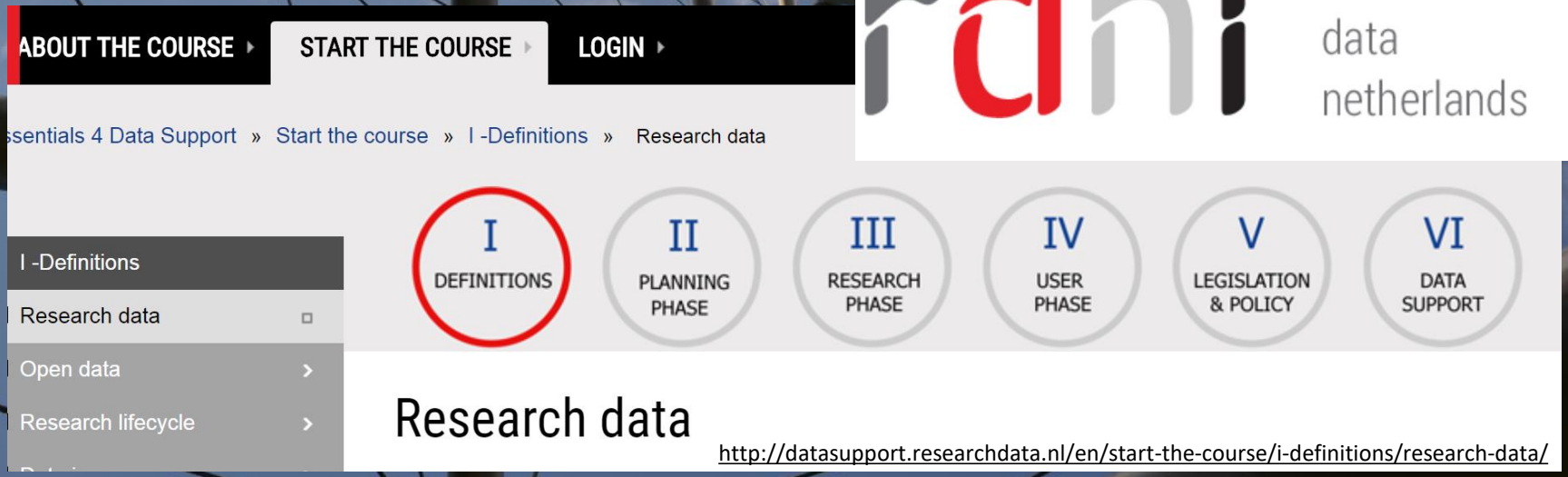
DATA CURATION

Checklist of CURATE Steps and FAIRness Scorecard

(published in the DCN Planning Phase Report (2017))

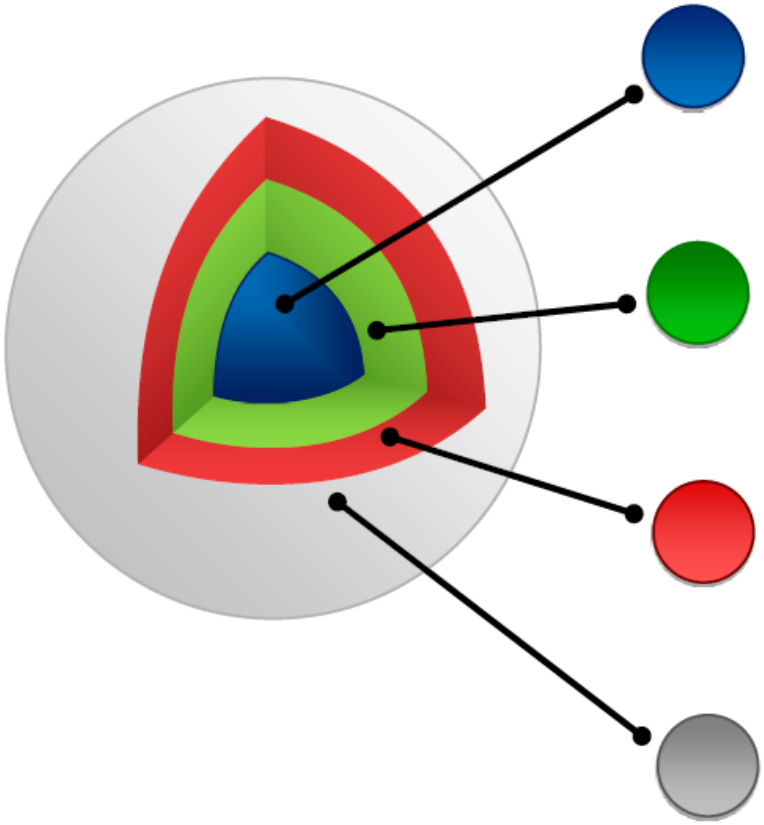
- **C** **Check** files and read documentation (risk mitigation, file inventory, appraisal/selection)
- **U** **Understand** the data (or try to), if not… (run files/environment, QA/QC issues, readmes)
- **R** **Request** missing information or changes (tracking provenance of any changes and why)
- **A** **Augment** metadata for findability (DOIs, metadata standards, discoverability)
- **T** **Transform** file formats for reuse (data preservation, conversion tools, data viz)
- **E** **Evaluate** for FAIRness (licences, responsibility standards, metrics for tracking use)

rdnl research data netherlands



http://datasupport.researchdata.nl/en/start-the-course/i-definitions/research-data/

FAIR Data Action Plan



DATA

The core bits

At its most basic level, data is a bitstream or binary sequence. For data to have meaning and to be FAIR, it needs to be represented in standard formats and be accompanied by Persistent Identifiers (PIDs), metadata and code. These layers of meaning enrich the data and enable reuse.

IDENTIFIERS

Persistent and unique (PIDs)

Data should be assigned a unique and persistent identifier such as a DOI or URN. This enables stable links to the object and supports citation and reuse to be tracked. Identifiers should also be applied to other related concepts such as the data authors (ORCIDs), projects (RAIDs), funders and associated research resources (RRIDs).

STANDARDS & CODE

Open, documented formats

Data should be represented in common and ideally open file formats. This enables others to reuse the data as the format is in widespread use and software is available to read the files. Open and well-documented formats are easier to preserve. Data also need to be accompanied by the code use to process and analyse the data.

METADATA

Contextual documentation

In order for data to be assessable and reusable, it should be accompanied by sufficient metadata and documentation. Basic metadata will enable data discovery, but much richer information and provenance is required to understand how, why, when and by whom the data were created. To enable the broadest reuse, data should be accompanied by a 'plurality of relevant attributes' and a clear and accessible data usage license.

n Plan

ns from the European C

June 2018

Come arrivarci

FAIRsharing.org
standards, databases, policies

Search all of FAIRsharing | Standards | Databases | Policies | Collections | Add/Claim Content | Stats | Log in or R

A curated, informative and educational resource on data and metadata *standards*, inter-related to *databases* and data *policies*.

HOW CAN WE HELP?

We guide consumers to discover, select and use these resources with confidence, and producers to make their resource more discoverable, more widely adopted and cited.

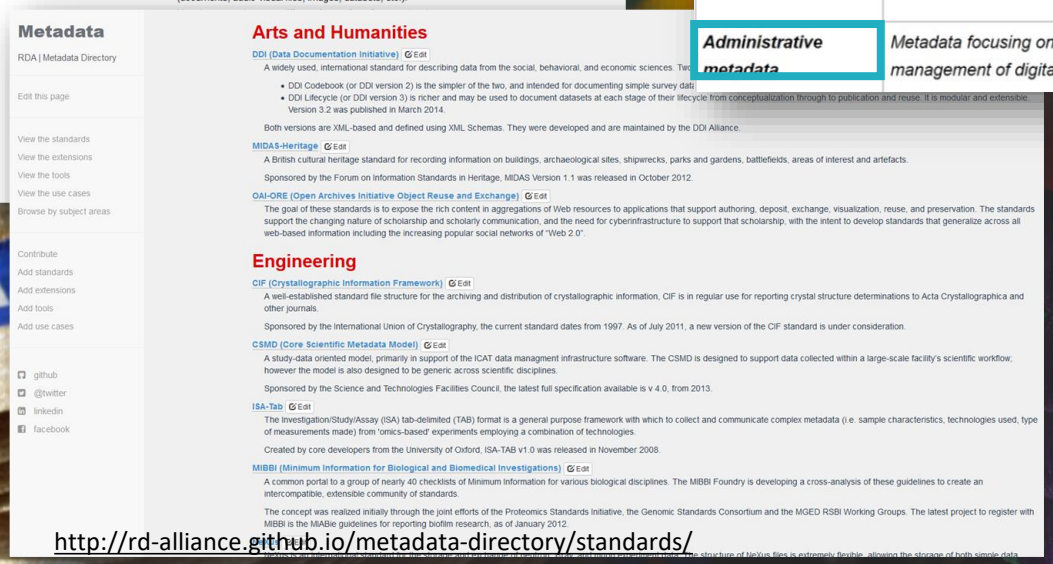
Research data facilitators, librarians, trainers

Use FAIRsharing to provide a foundation on which to create or enrich educational lectures, training and teaching material, and to plug into data management planning tools...
[read more]

https://fairsharing.org/

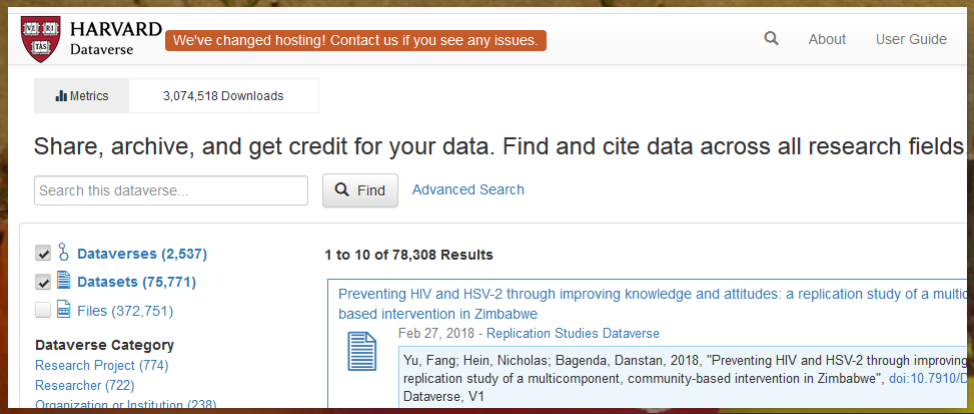
F = findable
Dati riconoscibili e citabili
[METADATI, identificativi persistenti]

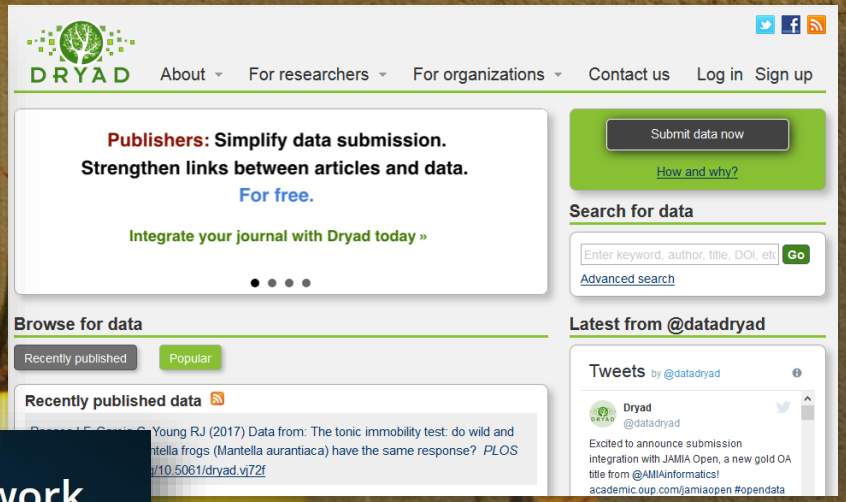
Types of metadata	Goal	Example
Descriptive metadata	*The minimal metdata, required to find a digital object.* *If there are additional contextual metadata, a user will have a better idea on how to use the data*	*Author, title, abstract, date* *Contextuele metadata are for example location, time, data collection method (tools)*
Structural metadata	*These link the individual objects of a unity*	*Links to related digital objects, (e.g. the article written based on the linked research data)*
Technical metadata	*Information on the technical aspects of the data set*	*Data format, hardware/software used, calibration, version, authentication, encryption, metadata standard*
Administrative metadata	*Metadata focusing on user management of digital obje*	

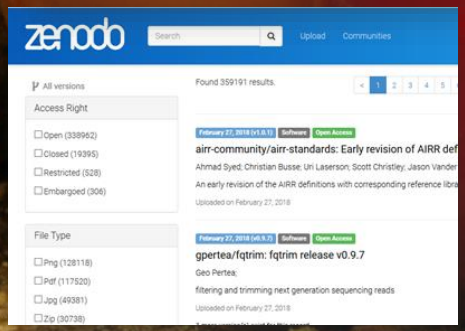


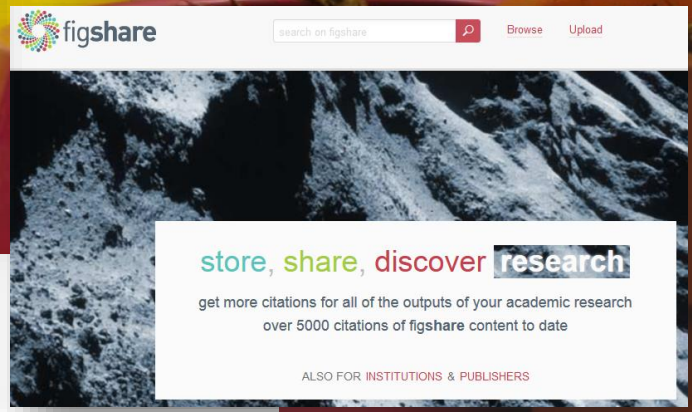
http://rd-alliance.github.io/metadata-directory/standards/

https://www.datacite.org/









General depositories for research data

The following depositories are of interest to researchers in all domains:

- Zenodo (not-for-profit, hosted by CERN): https://zenodo.org:
- Dryad (not-for-profit membership organisation): http://www.datadryad.org
- Figshare (free service provided by private company): https://figshare.com
- Open Science Framework (not-for-profit, developed and maintained by the Center for Open Science[1]): https://osf.io
- Harvard Dataverse (not-for-profit, hosted by the Institute for Quantitative Social Studies IQSS at Harvard University): https://dataverse.harvard.edu

A = accessible
Data repository o data journal

Data Journals

Hier entsteht eine Liste von Data Journals, die vorwiegend Data Papers publizieren. Ergänzun

- Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables (Elsevier)
- Biodiversity Data Journal (Pensoft Publishers)
- Biomedical Data Journal (Procon Ltd.)
- BMC Research Notes (Biomed Central)
- Chemical Data Collections (Elsevier)
- Data (MDPI)
- Data in Brief (Elsevier)
- Dataset Papers in Science (Hindawi Publishing Corporation)
- Earth System Science Data - ESSD (Copernicus Publications)
- Ecological Archives (Ecological Society of America - ESA)
- European Data Watch (European Data Watch)
- F1000Research (F1000 Research)
- Genomics Data (Elsevier)
- Geoscience Data Journal (Wiley)
- GigaScience (BioMed Central)
- Internet Archaeology (Internet Archaeology)
- Journal of Open Psychology Data (JOPD) (Ubiquity Press)
- Journal of Chemical & Engineering Data (ACS Publications)
- Journal of Physical and Chemical Data (AIP Publishing)
- Nuclear Data Sheets (Elsevier)
- Open Archaeology Data (Ubiquity Press)
- Open Data Journal for Agricultural Research (diverse)
- Open Health Data (Ubiquity Press)
- Open Journal of Bioresources (Ubiquity Press)
- Open Network Biology (BioMed Central)
- Research Data Journal for the Humanities and Social Sciences (Brill)
- Scientific Data (Nature Publishing Group)

re3data.org
REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES

Search... Search

2,000 Data Repositories and Science Europe's Framework for Discipline-specific Research Data Management

By offering detailed information on more than 2,000 research data repositories, re3data has become the most comprehensive source of reference for research data infrastructures globally. Through the development and advocacy of a framework for discipline...

Read more

Three new DOI Fabrica features to simplify account management

Last month month we launched DOI Fabrica, the modernized version of the DataCite Metadata Store (MDS) web frontend. It is the one place for DataCite providers and their clients to create, find, connect and track every single DOI from their organization...

Read more

One step closer towards instant DOI search results

Art Art? You might be wondering, what this pink and green picture illustrates? A few months ago we couldn't show you this picture; the data that we used to created it, did not exist. And the answer to what this illustrates – this is simply a distorted...

Read more

https://www.re3data.org/

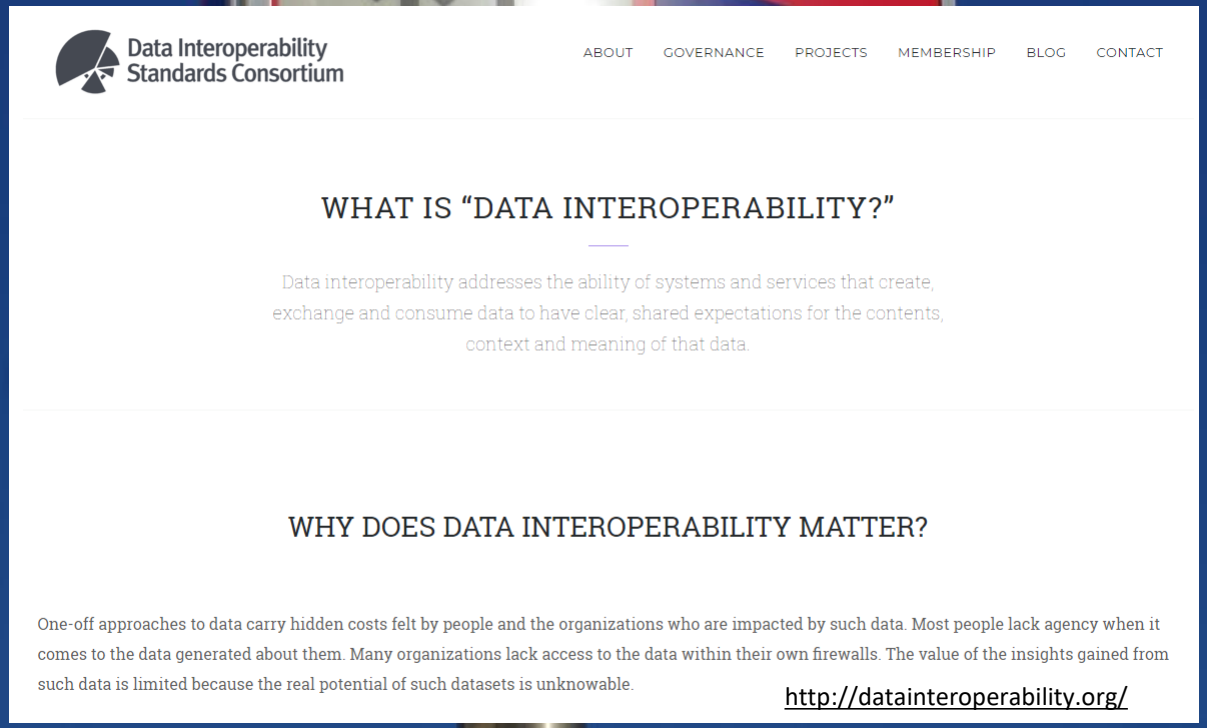
A = accessible. I formati preferiti

Data Archiving and Networked Services
DANS
HOME DEPOSIT

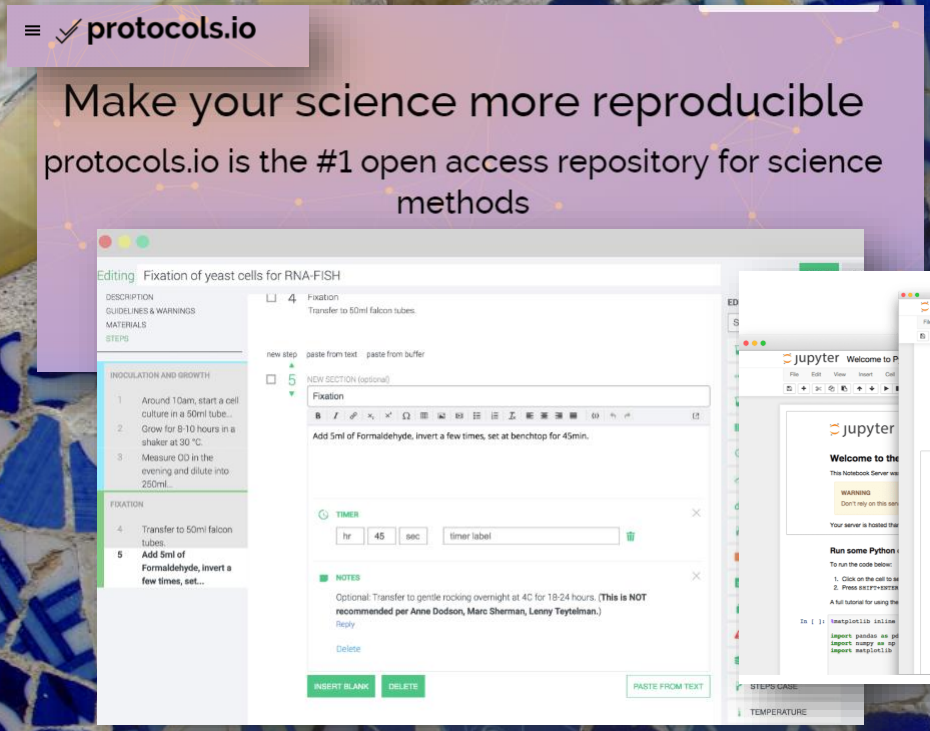
Type	Preferred format(s)	Non-preferred format(s)
Text documents	• PDF/A (.pdf)	• ODT (.odt) • MS Word (.doc, .docx) • RTF (.rtf) • PDF (.pdf)
Plain text	• Unicode text (.txt)	• Non-Unicode text (.txt)
Markup language	• XML (.xml) • HTML (.html) • Related files: .css, .xslt, .js, .es	• SGML (.sgml)
Spreadsheets	• ODS (.ods) • CSV (.csv)	• MS Excel (.xls, .xlsx) • PDF/A (.pdf) • OOXML (.docx, .docm)
Databases	• SQL (.sql) • SIARD (.siard) • DB tables (.csv)	• MS Access (.mdb, .accdb) (v. 2000 or later) • dBase (.dbf) • HDF5 (.hdf5, .he5, .h5)
Statistical data	• SPSS Portable (.por) • SPSS (.sav) • STATA (.dta) • DDI (.xml) • data (.csv) + setup (.txt)	• SAS (.7dat; .sd2; .tpt) • R (* under examination)
Raster images	• JPEG (.jpg, .jpeg) • TIFF (.tif, .tiff) • PNG (.png) • JPEG 2000 (.jp2)	• DICOM (.dcm) (by mutual agreement)

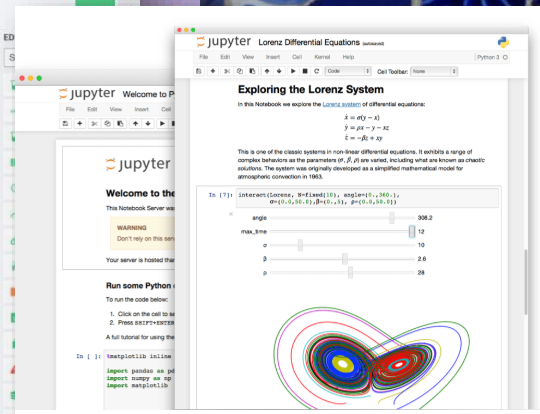
https://dans.knaw.nl/en/deposit/information-about-depositing-data/before-depositing/file-formats

I = Interoperable



R = Reusable. Documentazione





The Jupyter Notebook

The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text. Uses include: data cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modeling, data visualization, machine learning, and much more.

Try it in your browser | Install the Notebook

…può richiedere tempo le prime volte… ma poi, oltre ad avere tutto tracciabile e riproducibile, di fatto si ha l'articolo pronto

R = Reusable. Licenze

https://www.slideshare.net/simonealiprandi/il-licensing-di-dati-e-le-principali-licenze-open-data

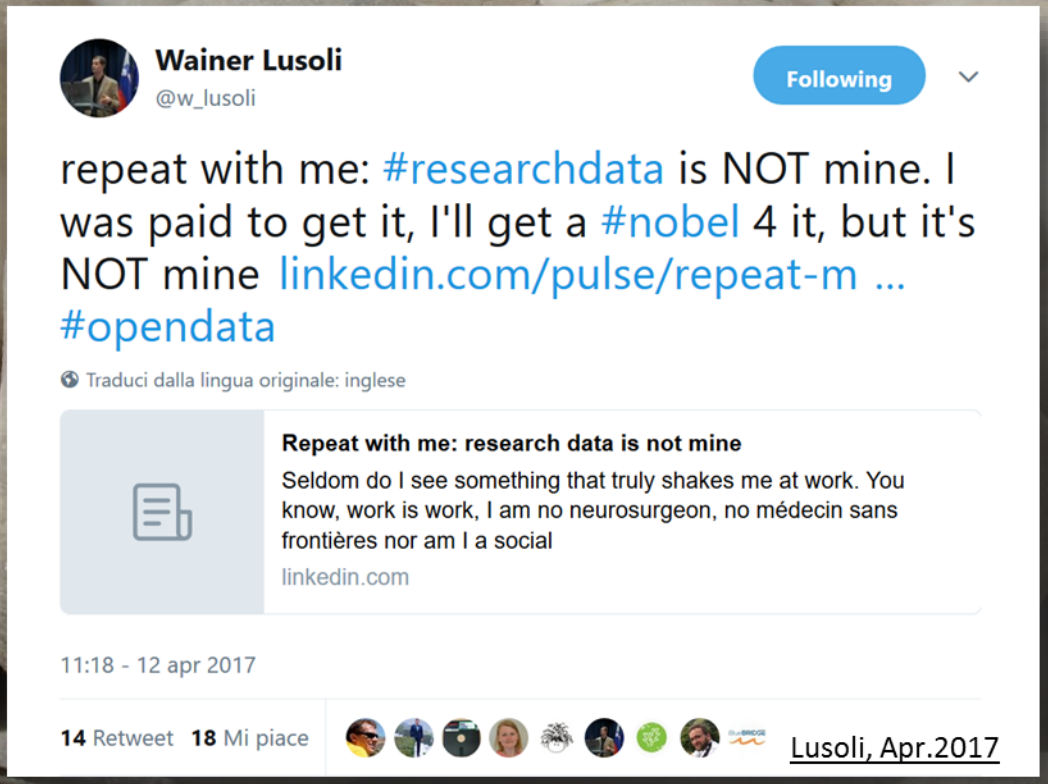
DCC because good research needs good data

How to License Research Data

This guide will help you decide how to apply a licence to your research data, and which licence would be most suitable. It should provide you with an awareness of why licensing data is important, the impact licences have on future research, and the potential pitfalls to avoid. It concentrates on the UK context, though some aspects apply internationally; it does not, however, provide legal advice. The guide should interest both the principal investigators and researchers responsible for the data, and those who provide access to them through a data centre, repository or archive.

http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides/license-research-data

[Dati e diritti: il fondamento]



Lusoli, Apr.2017

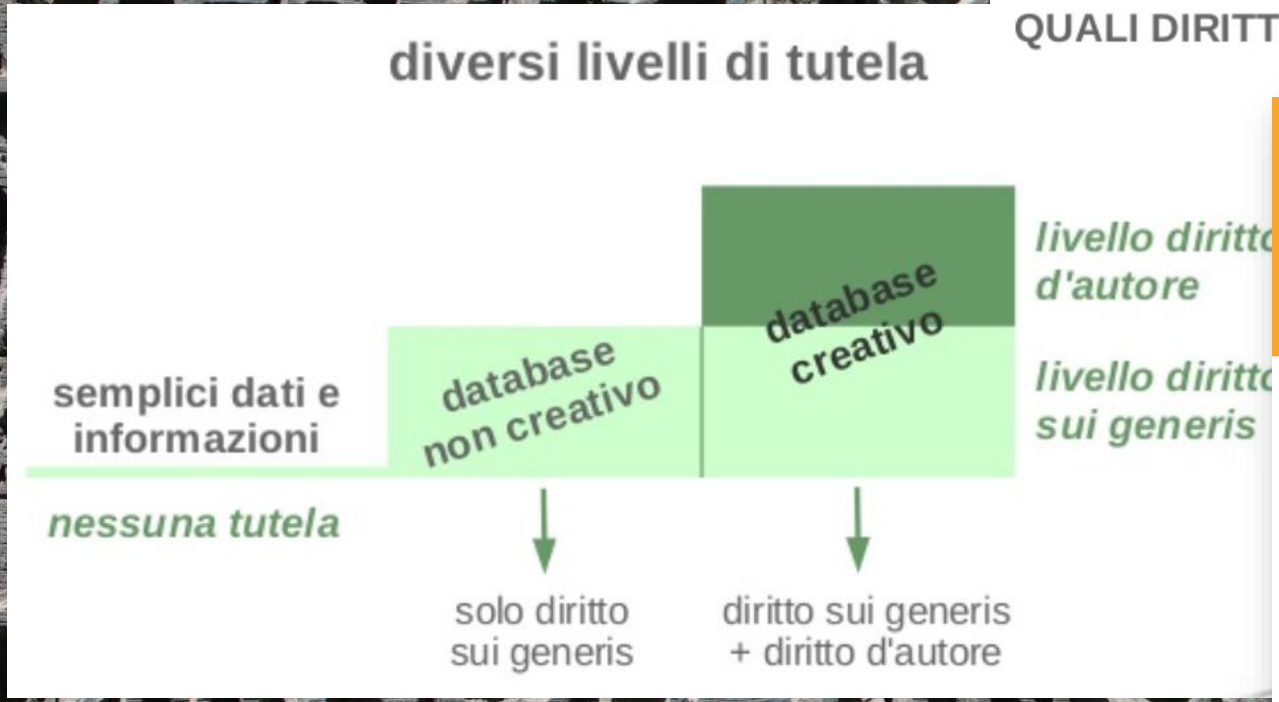
[Dati e copyright: il diritto sui generis sulle banche dati]

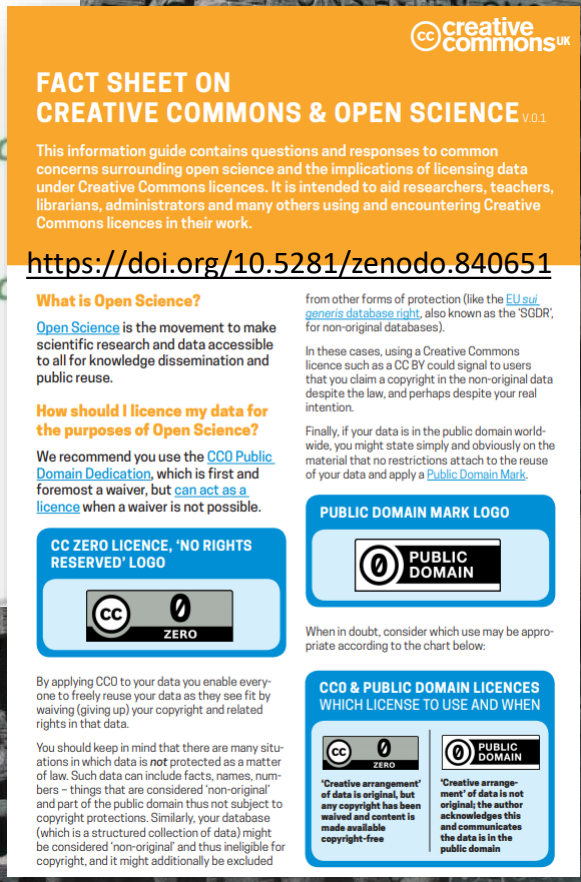
2014

Simone Aliprandi

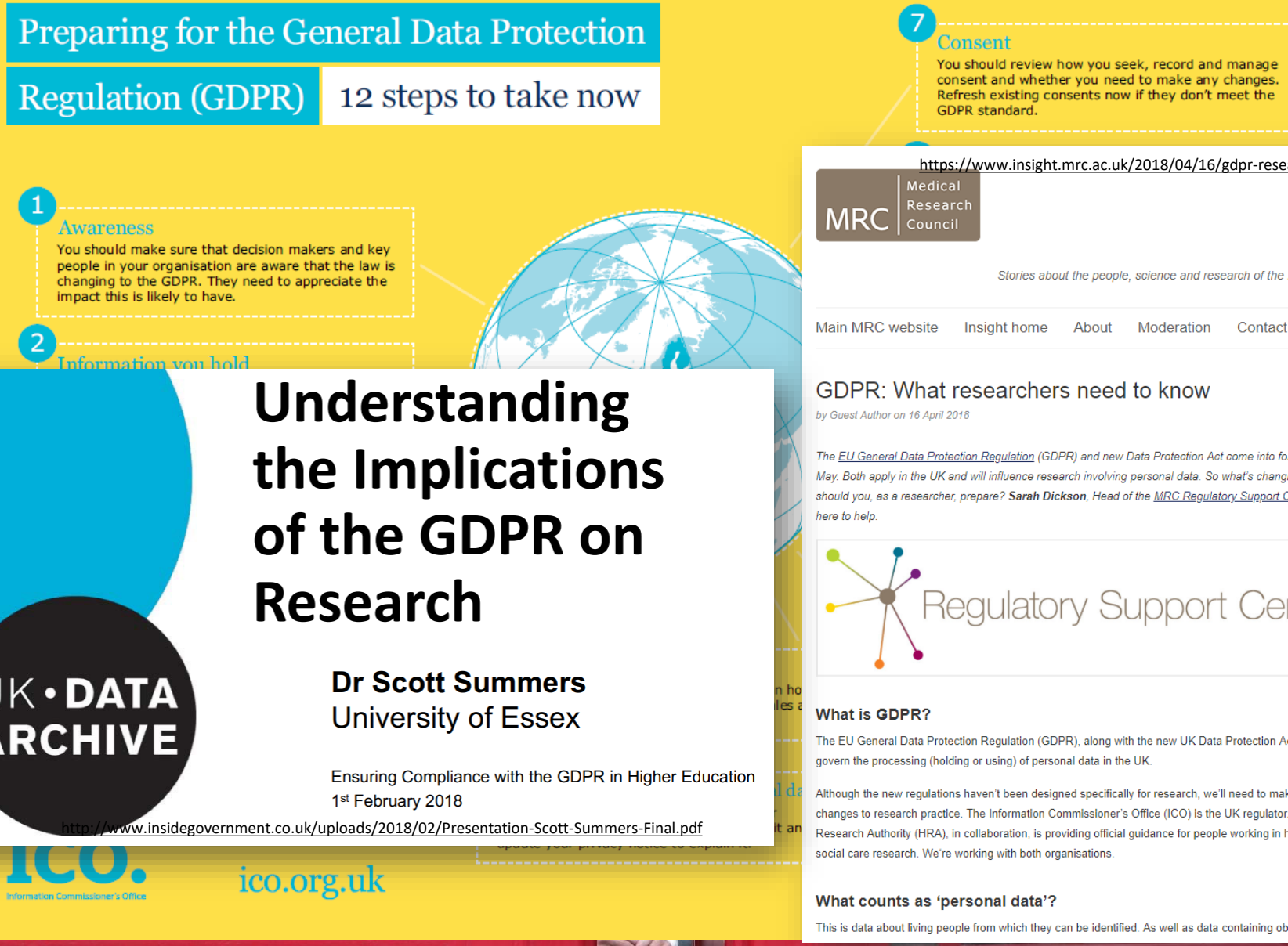
QUALI DIRITTI SUI DATI?

2014





http://www.insidegovernment.co.uk/uploads/2018/02/Presentation-Scott-Summers-Final.pdf



https://iapp.org/resources/article/preparing-for-the-gdpr-12-steps-to-take-now/

https://www.insight.mrc.ac.uk/2018/04/16/gdpr-research-changes/

MRC Medical Research Council

Stories about the people, science and research of the Medical Research

Main MRC website | Insight home | About | Moderation | Contact us

GDPR: What researchers need to know

by Guest Author on 16 April 2018

The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and new Data Protection Act come into force on 25 May. Both apply in the UK and will influence research involving personal data. So what's changing and how should you, as a researcher, prepare? ***Sarah Dickson****, Head of the MRC Regulatory Support Centre, is here to help.*

Regulatory Support Centre

What is GDPR?

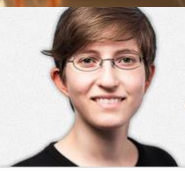
The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), along with the new UK Data Protection Act, will govern the processing (holding or using) of personal data in the UK.

Although the new regulations haven't been designed specifically for research, we'll need to make some changes to research practice. The Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) is the UK regulator. The Health Research Authority (HRA), in collaboration, is providing official guidance for people working in health and social care research. We're working with both organisations.

What counts as 'personal data'?

This is data about living people from which they can be identified. As well as data containing obvious

[Uno scontro in atto – Direttiva Copyright]



Sept. 12, 2018

JULIA REDA

search ...

My Vision for Europe: Borderless | EU copyright reform | Projects | Events | Transparency | Press | Contact

European Parliament endorses upload filters and "link tax"

ed its position on copyright reform. It voted to make
controversial plans for upload filters and a "link tax".

WIRED .IT | Sept. 12, 2018 | Wired Next Fest | Gallery | Wired Next

HOT TOPIC LAVORO TRAILER SERIE TV DA RECUPERARE SCUOLA IPHONE GOOGLE CINEMA GOVERNO SPAZIO DEPOSITO NUCLEARE... VEDI TUTT

HOME INTERNET REGOLE

di **Vincenzo Tiani**
Scrive di politiche europee legate al digitale nel campo della privacy, del copyright, dei media

Perché l'approvazione della riforma del copyright non è un buona notizia

Axel Voss, il relatore per il Parlamento, si dice soddisfatto per la ri
copyright. Tutto bene dunque no? No e vi spieghiamo perché

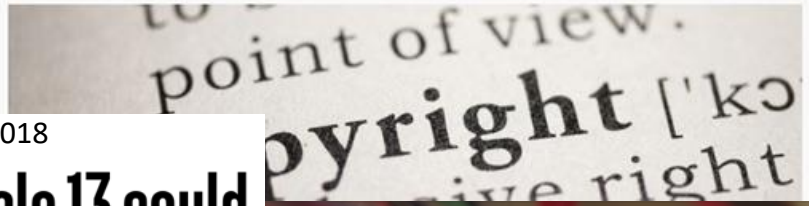
Sept. 13, 2018

SOCIETÀ 13 SETTEMBRE 2018

Lo spettro della riforma del copyright su ricerca e didattica

di Francesco Suman

CONDIVIDI



Sept. 12, 2018

European Research & Innovation At Risk After Copyright Vote

Share this post

September 12, 2018

**The European Parliament today voted to approve proposed chan
copyright reform. LIBER welcomes improvements which will hel
to better preserve, digitise and share their collections but remai**

Julia Reda, Sept. 23 2018

WIRED Opinion

If we don't act now, Article 13 could break the internet by mistake

With Article 13 of the Copyright Directive, the EU Parliament wanted to give a sop to big media corporations. This will backfire horribly

DMP – DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

IOSSG

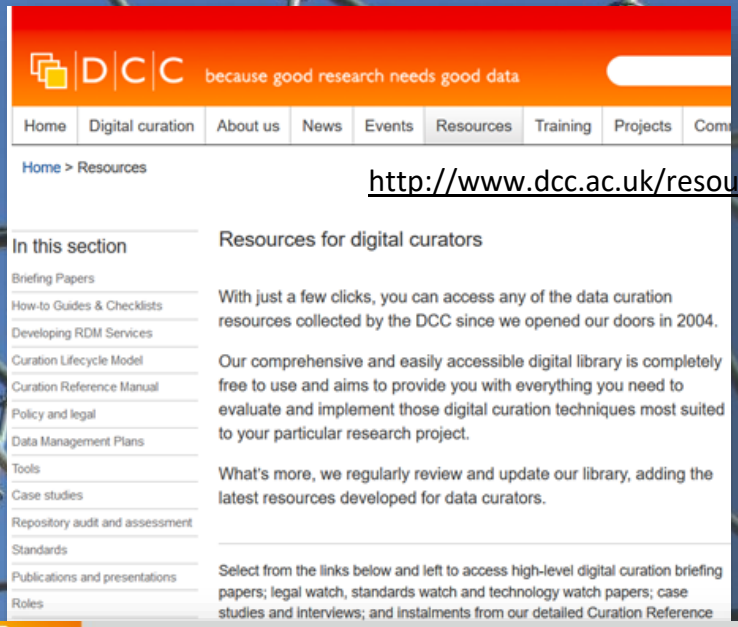
IOSSG

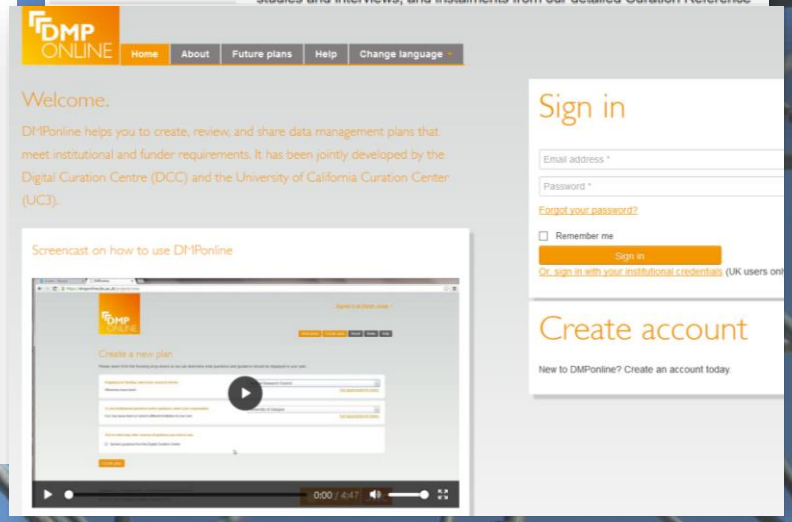
Italian Open Science Support Group

DATASET DESCRIPTION	Descrivere i dati esistenti o che si intendono creare, indicandone provenienza, natura e ordine di grandezza. Motivare la creazione di nuovi dataset e relativo valore aggiunto.
Provenance of data (content)	*Descrivere se i dati provengono da inter archivi disciplinari, banche dati e/o da a segnalare il titolo dei progetti)*
Provenance of metadata	*Idem*
Type of data	*Descrivere se sono qualitativi, quantitati*
Nature and formats	*Descrivere natura e formato dei dati (me proprietario), ad esempio:* *a) documenti testo (DOC, ODF,* *b) immagini (JPG, GIF, SVG, PN* *c) video/film (MPEG, AVI, WMV* *d) registrazioni audio (MP3, WA* *e) dati strutturati (HTML, JSON,* *f) tabelle (CSV, ODS,TSV, XLS, S* *g) codici sorgente (C, CSS, Java* *h) configuration data (INI, CON* *i) database (MS Access, MySql,* *Max info: "Recommended File formats"*
Amount of data	*Stimare l'ordine di grandezza dell'intero*
Requirements for software	*Specificare l'eventuale utilizzo di software specifici*
Requirements for hardware	*Specificare l'eventuale utilizzo di hardware specifici*

DMP È

- UN MODO STRUTTURATO DI PENSARE AI PROPRI DATI: raccolta, conservazione, descrizione, condivisione
- living document: va aggiornato





EOSC – European Open Science Cloud

March 14, 2018

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 14.3.2018
SWD(2018) 83 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Implementation Roadmap for the European Open Science Cloud

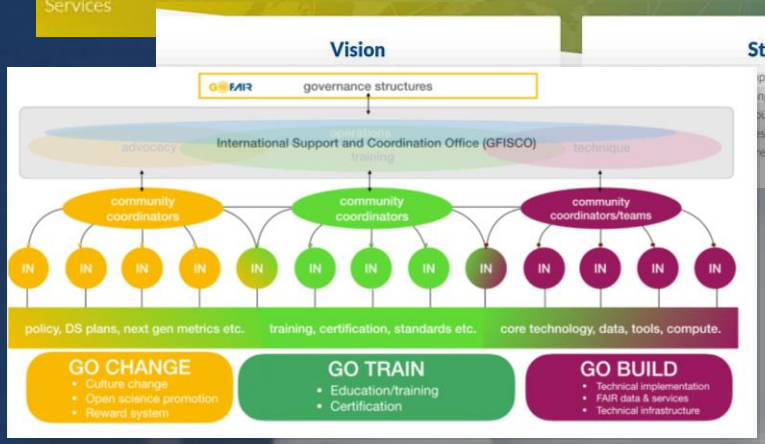
Table 2. Overview of the implementation Roadmap

Starting	Action line	Milestones	Resources (non-exhaustive)	Area
2018, Q1	Develop initial EOSC federating core including the EOSC shared resources	Q4 2019: Initial EOSC federating core in place	• EOSC-hub project • OpenAIRE-Advance project • FREYA project	Architecture
2019, Q1	Develop catalogue of interested and eligible (per Rules of Participation) data infrastructures to be federated into the EOSC	Q4 2019: Registry of data infrastructures of the EOSC (initial)	• EOSCpilot project • INFRASUPP-01-2018-2019 (b3)	Architecture
2018, Q4	Connect the research infrastructures identified in the ESFRI Roadmap to the EOSC	Q2 2020: Preliminary connection of most infrastructures and services to the EOSC	• INFRAEOSC-04-2018	Architecture
2018, Q1	Prepare a FAIR data Action Plan	Q3 2018: FAIR data Action Plan published	• FAIR data Expert Group (E03464), in consultation with stakeholders	FAIR data
2018, Q3	Define a European framework for FAIR research data	Q2 2019: European framework for FAIR research data agreed	• DG RTD • RDA Europe 4.0 • INFRAEOSC-05-2018-2019 (b)	FAIR data
2019, Q1	Define a Persistent Unique Identifier policy for FAIR data	Q4 2019: FAIR persistent unique identifier policy defined	• FREYA project • RDA Europe 4.0	FAIR data
2019, Q1	Develop a FAIR data accreditation /certification scheme for repositories	Q4 2019: FAIR certification scheme available.	• INFRAEOSC-05-2018-2019 (c)	FAIR data
2018, Q2	Develop initial catalogue of services to be provided via the EOSC (to be enriched periodically) and define delivery model(s)	Q4 2018: Initial EOSC Catalogue of services accessible & prototype EOSC Portal accessible Q4 2019: Updated EOSC Catalogue of services & EOSC Portal	• EOSC-hub, eInfraCentral and OpenAIRE-Advance projects • INFRAEOSC-01-2018 • INFRAEOSC-04-2018 • INFRAEOSC-05-2018-2019 (b) • INFRAEOSC-02-2019 • INFRAEOSC-03-2020 • INFRAEOSC-06-2019-2020 (a and b)	Services
2018, Q2	Develop initial catalogue of datasets accessible via the EOSC (to be enriched periodically)	Q2 2019: Initial EOSC Catalogue of datasets accessible.	• EOSCpilot and EOSC-hub projects • INFRAEOSC-04-2018 • INFRAEOSC-05-2018-2019 (b)	Services
2018, Q1	Set up the EOSC governance framework in consultation with MS	Q4 2018: EOSC Governance established	• EC, with support of EOSCpilot project, High Level Expert Group EOSC, OSPP and other sources	Governance
2019, Q1	Prepare legacy for 2nd implementation phase (post 2020)	Q3 2020: Recommendations on strategic and financing orientations and organisational settings for the future of the EOSC, post 2020	• INFRAEOSC-05-2018-2019 (a)	Governance
2018, Q2	Develop Rules of Participation in consultation with stakeholders	Q1 2019: Initial EOSC Rules of Participation Q4 2019: Final EOSC Rules of Participation	• DG RTD • EOSCpilot project • EOSC-hub project • High Level Expert Group EOSC • INFRAEOSC-05-2018-2019 (a)	Rules of Participation

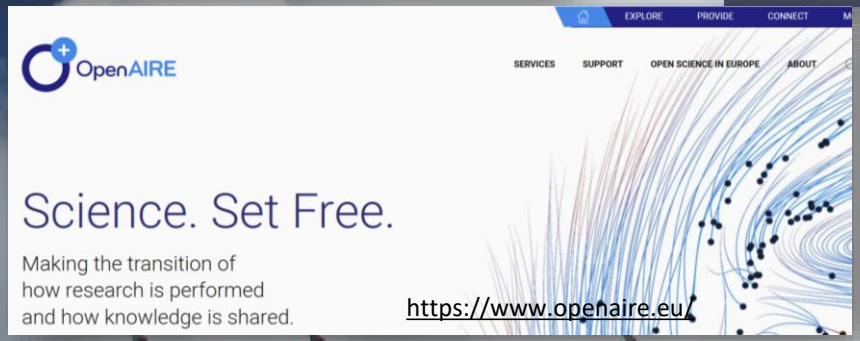
Building EOSC

https://www.go-fair.org/

https://twitter.com/eoscpilot/status/965983195559809024



https://eosc-hub.eu/



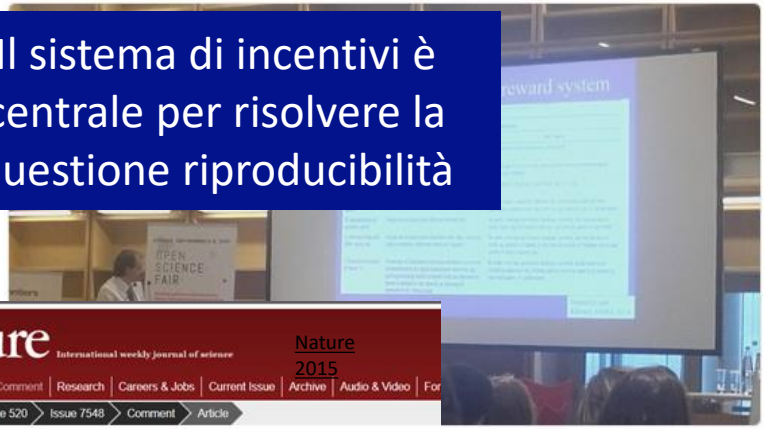
https://www.openaire.eu/

…un altro modo di valutare / 1

Fungal Bio & Biotech @FBBiotech · 8 set

Reward & incentive system - as for so many issues in science - at the very core of the reproducibility problem. John **Ioannidis** @ #osfair2017

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese



Il sistema di incentivi è centrale per risolvere la questione riproducibilità

Nature 2015

NATURE | COMMENT

Bibliometrics: The Leiden Manifesto for research metrics

1. La valutazione quantitativa deve supportare il giudizio qualitativo
2. Misurare le prestazioni in relazione alla missione di ricerca dell'istituzione, del gruppo o del ricercatore
3. Salvaguardare l'eccellenza nella specifica ricerca locale
4. Mantenere aperto, trasparente e semplice il processo di acquisizione dei dati e quello di analisi
5. Consentire ai valutati di verificare i dati e l'analisi
6. Tenere conto delle differenze tra aree disciplinari nelle pratiche di pubblicazione e citazione
7. Basare la valutazione dei singoli ricercatori su un giudizio qualitativo del loro portafoglio scientifico
8. Evitare finta concretezza e falsa precisione
9. Riconoscere gli effetti sistemici della valutazione e degli indicatori
10. Verificare regolarmente la qualità degli indicatori ed aggiornarli

Alberto Baccini, *Verso la prossima VQR*

https://www.slideshare.net/giuseppedn/verso-laprossimavqr

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition

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

SPARC Europe

Better ways to evaluate research and researchers

A SPARC Europe BRIEFING PAPER

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

— Victor Hugo[1]

Measure what you want to improve

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

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

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

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

the formula would be:

$1 = k_1 \cdot x_1^{e1} + k_2 \cdot x_2^{e2} + \ldots + k_n \cdot x_n^{e}$n

osing the parameters for the Less Wrong Metric

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

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

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

...un altro modo di valutare / 2

altmetrics

http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/

altmetrics: a manifesto

No one can read everything. We rely on filters to make sense of the scholarly

workshop

altmetrics17 workshop
Toronto • 26 September 2017

A Comprehensive Assessment of Impact with Article-Level Metrics (ALMs)

ALMs are quantifiable measures that document the many ways in which both scientists and the general public engage with published research.

Traditional metrics, which consider only citation count and journal name to assess impact, capture a narrow view of a work's value and do so only after the accumulation of citations in academic literature.

https://www.plos.org/article-level-metrics

The power of ALMs lies in their ability to:

- ASSESS IMPACT BEFORE THE ACCRUAL OF ACADEMIC CITATIONS
- INCORPORATE BOTH ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL METRICS
- REFLECT CHANGING INFLUENCE OF A WORK OVER TIME

Impactstory

Ethan White
University of Florida Associate Professo
open access 87%

OVERVIEW ACHIEVEMENTS TIMELINE PUBLICATIONS

ACHIEVEMENTS view all

Open Access Top 10%
87% of your research is free to read online. This level of availability puts you in the top 5% of researchers.

Wikitastic Top 10%
Your research is mentioned in 7 Wikipedia articles! Only 6% of researchers are this highly cited in Wikipedia.

Hot Streak Top 10%
People keep talking about your research. Someone has shared your research online every month for the last 69 months. That's a sharing streak matched by only 1% of scholars.

TIMELINE

5045 Online mentions over 15 years
4.7k 135 128 42 10 8 8 7 4

PUBLICATIONS

Best Practices for Scientific Computing
2014 PLoS Biology
2657

The Case for Open Preprints in Biology
2013
531

Elevating The Status of Code in Ecology
2016 Trends in Ecology & Evolution
169

https://profiles.impactstory.org/

Altmetric

Who's talking about your research?

Thousands of conversations about scholarly content happen online every day. Altmetric tracks a range of sources to capture and collate this activity, helping you to monitor and report on the attention surrounding the work you care about.

https://www.altmetric.com/

For Publishers | For Institutions | For Researchers | For Funders | For R&D

...un altro modo di valutare / 2

DORA

SIGN DORA READ THE DECLARATION SIGNERS BLOG

Follow us on twitter

Improving how research is asses

Join the organizations and individuals who have signed the Declaration on R

Sign the declaration

Aisa Scienza @Aisa_OA · 7 mar

@egiglia: .@DORAssessment touches down in Italy.

San Raffaele Milano @SanRaffaeleMI

@SanRaffaeleMI is the 1st Italian #research institution to sign @DORAssessment: committing to research evaluation beyond impact factors by focusing on quality of publications, value of other research outputs, &...

https://sfdora.org/

Improving How We Evaluate Research: How We're Implementing DORA

Few UK univ against

DORA Signers

Björn Brembs @brembs — Segui

Just in case you thought where you publish wasn't important anymore, we collect evidence that journal rank is still used in scholarly evaluations: docs.google.com/document/d/1vW ... Perhaps naming and shaming can help putting a stop to this pernicious practice?

journal rank in evaluations

Name and shame: who uses journal rank in evaluations? Charitè Berlin (ca. 2008): Croatian Science Foundation (2018): Humboldt Foundation (2013): Universität Lübeck (2017): University of C...

docs.google.com

https://twitter.com/brembs/status/995938943601446912

MENU nature International journal of science

WORLD VIEW · 07 FEBRUARY 2018

Let's move beyond the rhetoric: it's time to change how we judge research

Five years ago, the Declaration on Research Assessment was a rallying point. It must now become a tool for fair evaluation, urges Stephen Curry.

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-01642-w

DORA's aim is a world in which the content of a research paper matte more than the impact factor of the journal in which it appears. Thousands of individuals and hundreds of research organizations nov agree and have signed up. Momentum is building, particularly in the United Kingdom, where the number of university signatories has treb in the past two years. This week, all seven UK research councils announced their support.

Sept.19, 2018

Arturo Casadevall @ACasadevall1 — Following

Publicly naming institutions, review & award committees, etc. who use IF information to make decisions could help treat their 'impactitis'. Maybe twitter exposure could help return science to its norms: rigor, reproducibility and responsibility, and away from the IF distortion.

Il dovere - Italia

Cinque anni dopo la approvazione della legge 112/2013 "DISPOSIZIONI URGENTI PER LA TUTELA, IL RESTAURO E LA VALORIZZAZIONE DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURALE ITALIANO, legge che conteneva alcune norme (art. 4, commi 2, 3 e 4 dedicate alla promozione dell'accesso aperto (Open Access) agli articoli scientifici frutto di ricerca finanziata per una q pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, si riapre la discussione sulle regole e sulle modalità della sua attua Italia. La Commissione cultura della Camera dei deputati esamina infatti proposta di legge Gallo. Pubblichiamo il testo dell'audizione di Roberto Caso, Università di Trento, presidente dell'Associazione Italiana per la Scienza Aperta.

Camera dei Deputati
VII Commissione Cultura, Scienza e Istruzione

Audizione informale, nell'ambito dell'esame della proposta di legge in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica (C. 395 Gallo)

26 settembre 2018

Memoria

Prof. Roberto Caso
Università di Trento
Associazione Italiana per la promozione della Scienza Aperta (AISA)

Onorevoli Deputati,

https://www.roars.it/online/la-via-italiana-allaccesso-aperto/

IOSSG

Camera dei Deputati

VII Commissione Cultura, Scienza e Istruzione

Audizione informale nell'ambito dell'esame della proposta di legge in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica (C.395 Gallo)

2 ottobre 2018

Memoria

Dott.ssa Paola Gargiulo
Italian Open Science Support Group (IOSSG)

https://sites.google.com/view/iossg/interventi-pubblici

Legge 112/2013

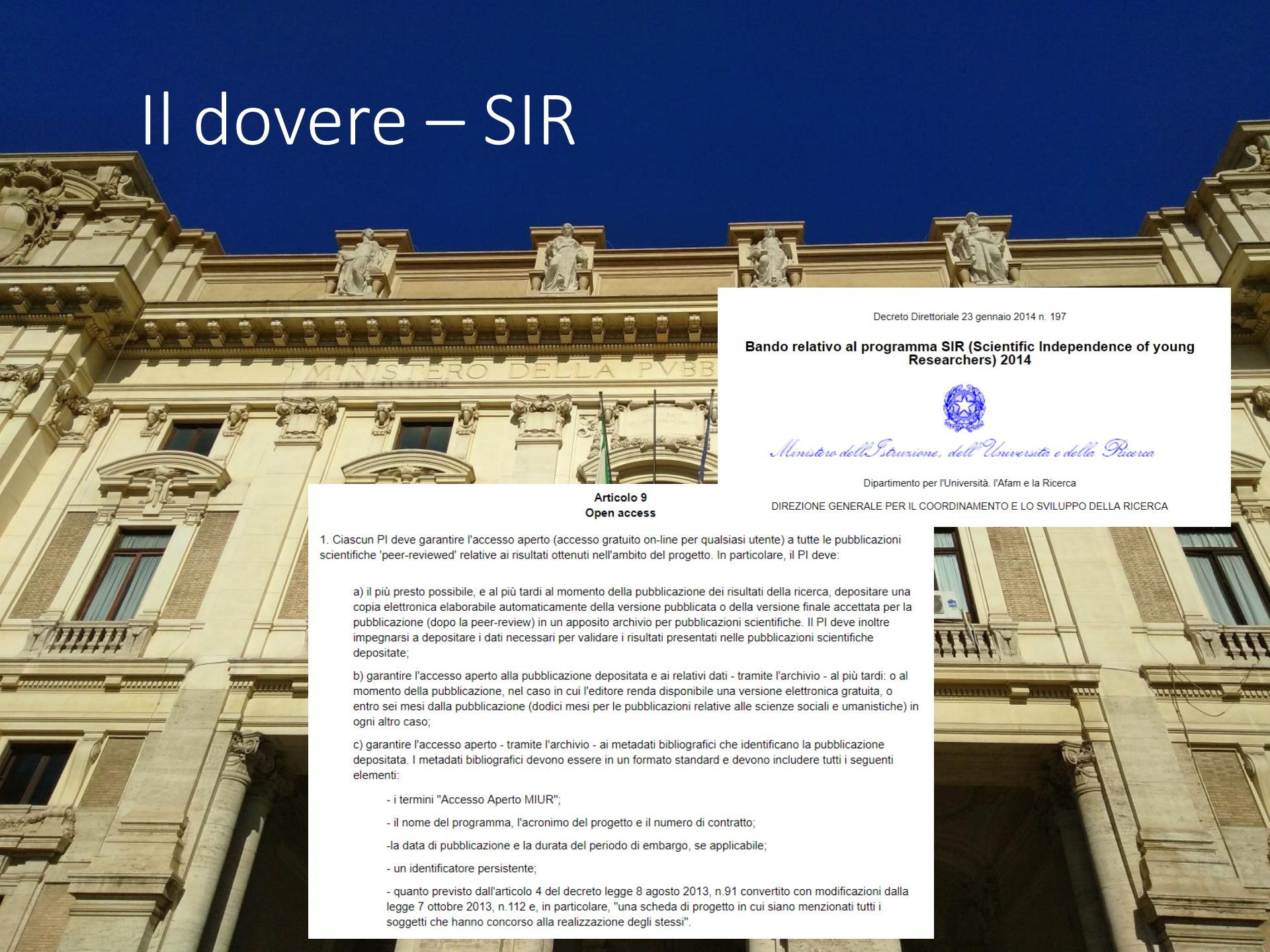
«2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'erogazione o alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica adottano, nella loro autonomia, le misure necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, 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 modalita', 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.

Sept. 25, 2018

Il dovere – SIR



Decreto Direttoriale 23 gennaio 2014 n. 197

Bando relativo al programma SIR (Scientific Independence of young Researchers) 2014

Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca

Dipartimento per l'Università. l'Afam e la Ricerca

DIREZIONE GENERALE PER IL COORDINAMENTO E LO SVILUPPO DELLA RICERCA

Articolo 9
Open access

1. Ciascun PI deve garantire l'accesso aperto (accesso gratuito on-line per qualsiasi utente) a tutte le pubblicazioni scientifiche 'peer-reviewed' relative ai risultati ottenuti nell'ambito del progetto. In particolare, il PI deve:

a) il più presto possibile, e al più tardi al momento della pubblicazione dei risultati della ricerca, depositare una copia elettronica elaborabile automaticamente della versione pubblicata o della versione finale accettata per la pubblicazione (dopo la peer-review) in un apposito archivio per pubblicazioni scientifiche. Il PI deve inoltre impegnarsi a depositare i dati necessari per validare i risultati presentati nelle pubblicazioni scientifiche depositate;

b) garantire l'accesso aperto alla pubblicazione depositata e ai relativi dati - tramite l'archivio - al più tardi: o al momento della pubblicazione, nel caso in cui l'editore renda disponibile una versione elettronica gratuita, o entro sei mesi dalla pubblicazione (dodici mesi per le pubblicazioni relative alle scienze sociali e umanistiche) in ogni altro caso;

c) garantire l'accesso aperto - tramite l'archivio - ai metadati bibliografici che identificano la pubblicazione depositata. I metadati bibliografici devono essere in un formato standard e devono includere tutti i seguenti elementi:

- i termini "Accesso Aperto MIUR";
- il nome del programma, l'acronimo del progetto e il numero di contratto;
-la data di pubblicazione e la durata del periodo di embargo, se applicabile;
- un identificatore persistente;
- quanto previsto dall'articolo 4 del decreto legge 8 agosto 2013, n.91 convertito con modificazioni dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n.112 e, in particolare, "una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi".

Il dovere - Europa...

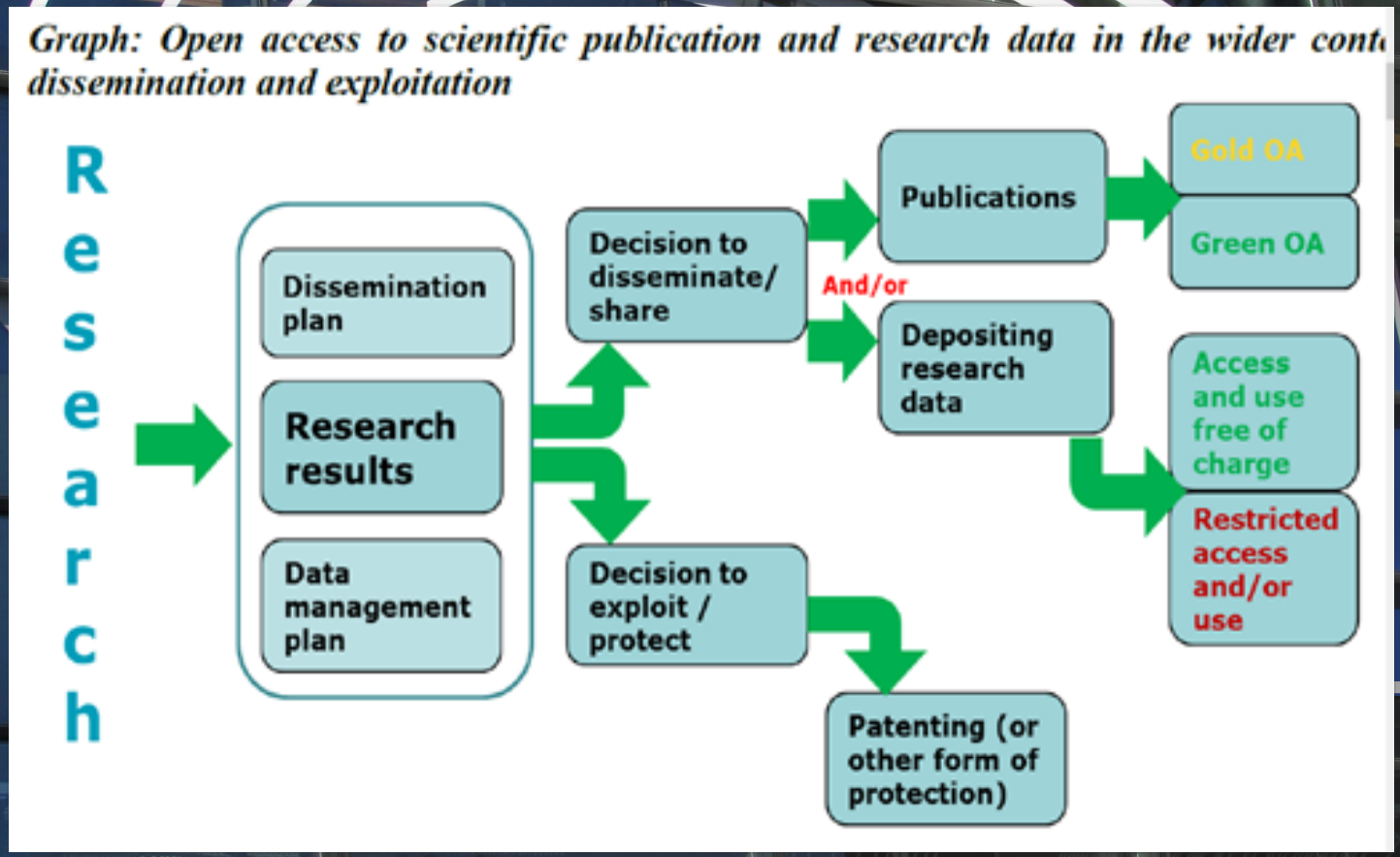
EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Research & Innovation

H2020 Programme

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

https://goo.gl/etRUZ

Graph: Open access to scientific publication and research data in the wider cont
dissemination and exploitation



Il dovere…

ARTICLE 29 — DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS — OPEN ACCESS — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

ARTICLE 29 — DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS — OPEN ACCESS — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

29.1 Obligation to disseminate results

Unless it goes against their legitimate interests, each beneficiary must — as soon as possible — '**disseminate**' its results by disclosing them to the public by appropriate means (other than those resulting from protecting or exploiting the results), including in scientific publications (in any medium).

29.2 Open access to scientific publications

Each beneficiary must ensure open access (free of charge, online access for any user) to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results.

In particular, it must:

(a) as soon as possible and at the latest on publication, deposit a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a repository for scientific publications;

Moreover, the beneficiary must aim to deposit at the same time the research data needed to validate the results presented in the deposited scientific publications.

(b) ensure open access to the deposited publication — via the repository — at the latest:

(i) on publication, if an electronic version is available for free via the publisher, or

(ii) within six months of publication (twelve months for publications in the social sciences and

29.3 Open access to research data

***[OPTION 1 for actions participating in the open Research Data Pilot**: Regarding the digital research data generated in the action ('**data**'), the beneficiaries must:*

(a) deposit in a research data repository and take measures to make it possible for third parties to access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate — free of charge for any user — the following:

(i) the data, including associated metadata, needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications as soon as possible;

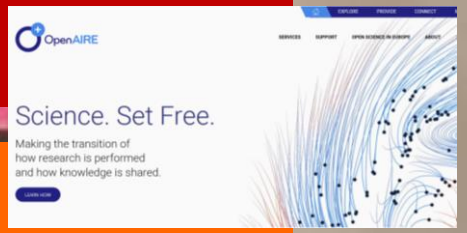
*(ii) other data, including associated metadata, as specified and within the deadlines laid down in the '**data management plan**' (see Annex 1);*

GRANT AGREEMENT
ART. 29
(pag. 242)

Open Access – H2020 - testi

STEP 4 – **DEPOSITARE I DATI** SU CUI SI BASA L'ARTICOLO
- I DATI IN AMBIENTE DIGITALE SONO PARTE DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE
- FA PARTE DEL DATA PILOT (OPT OUT)

STEP 3 – **OPEN ACCESS AI METADATI (via OpenAIRE)**
- DEVONO COMPRENDERE GRANT NUMBER E ACRONIMO
- «EU» E «H2020»
- IDENTIFICATIVO PERSISTENTE



STEP 2 – **OPEN ACCESS**
- GREEN O GOLD
- MA ENTRO 6 MESI /12 MESI
- **SE EMBARGO SUPERIORE**, BISOGNA PUBBLICARE IN RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS [COSTI RIMBORSABILI, 6.2.D3]

STEP 1 – **DEPOSITO**
- FORMATO MACHINE READABLE
- AL MOMENTO DELL'ACCETTAZIONE
- **SEMPRE NECESSARIO**, ANCHE SE SI PUBBLICA IN RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS

Costi per la disseminazione

Annotated Model Grant Agreement 6.2.D3 (pag. 84)

D.3 **Costs of other goods and services** (including related duties, taxes and charges such as non-deduc value added tax (VAT) paid by the beneficiary) are eligible, if they are:

(a) purchased specifically for the action and in accordance with Article 10.1.1 or

1. Costs of other goods and services (D.3): Types of costs — Form — Eligibili conditions — Calculation

The budget category applies to all RIA, IA and CSA grants under the General MGA.

The additional c
Article 16 and o
research infrastr

Open access — Costs related to open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications and research data are eligible, if the eligibility conditions are fulfilled. With explicit agreement by the Commission/Agency, it can also include fees levied for a membership scheme (if this is a requirement for publishing in open access or if membership is a pre-condition for significantly lower article processing charges).

1.1 What? This
the action (or contributed in-kind against payment), including:

- costs for consumables and supplies *(e.g. raw materials etc.)*
- dissemination costs (including regarding open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications, *e.g. article processing or equivalent charges*, costs related to open access to research data and related costs, *such as data maintenance or storage and conference fees for presenting project-related research*)
- costs related to intellectual property rights (IPR) (including costs to protect the results or royalties paid for access rights needed to implement the action)

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/amga/h2020-amga_en.pdf#page=89

Costi per la disseminazione

Annotated Model Grant Agreement
Art. 29.2
(pag. 246)

In gold open access, the payment of publication costs (article processing charges) is shifted from readers' subscriptions to (generally one-off) payments by the author. Such author processing costs may be eligible *(see Article 6.2.D.3)* — if incurred before the end of the action. Currently, an action for dealing with such costs incurred after the end of the action in FP7 is being piloted and further action in H2020 will be considered based on the outcome.

⚠ Although gold open access already ensures access via the publisher, the beneficiaries must nevertheless also provide open access via a repository *(see below)* in order to ensure the long-term preservation and availability of the publication.

I COSTI DEVONO ESSERE SOSTENUTI NEL CORSO DEL PROGETTO
(PRIMA DELLA FINE)

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/amga/h2020-amga_en.pdf#page=238

Open data – H2020

GRANT AGREEMENT
ART. 29.3
pag. 248

https://goo.gl/sryNTg

3. Open access to research data (Extended Open Research Data Pilot)

What?

Beneficiaries of actions that participate in the Open Research Data Pilot must give **open, free-of-charge access** to the end-user to **digital research data** generated during the action (⚠ new in Horizon 2020).

⚠ As of the Work Programme 2017, the Open Research Data pilot has been extended to all thematic areas of Horizon 2020 (except ERC PoC actions, SME instrument Ph1 actions, ERA-NET Cofund actions that do not produce data, EJP Cofund actions, and prizes).

Participation is therefore now in principle **the default**. However, actions may **opt out** at any stage — both before signing the GA and afterwards (through an amendment; *see Article 55*) —, if:

- participation is incompatible with the obligation to protect results *(see Article 27)*
- participation is incompatible with the security obligations *(see Article 37)*
- participation is incompatible with rules on protection of personal data
- participation would mean that the project's main aim might not be achieved
- the project will not generate/collect any research data or
- there are other legitimate reasons not to take part.

- PROGETTO PILOTA **ESTESO NEL 2017 A TUTTE LE AREE**
- - CLAUSOLE DI OPT OUT

PRINCIPIO: **«AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»**

Open data – H2020

https://goo.gl/sryNTg

'Digital research data' is information in digital form (in particular facts or numbers), collected to be examined and used as a basis for reasoning, discussion or calculation; this includes statistics, results of experiments, measurements, observations resulting from fieldwork, survey results, interview recordings and images.

Only data that is generated digitally *in the action* is concerned. Actions are encouraged to digitise any other data and provide open access to it, but they are not obliged to do so.

The pilot applies to **2 types** of digital research **data**:

- the data needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications and associated metadata (i.e. data describing the deposited research data) and
- other data and associated metadata, as specified by the beneficiaries themselves in their data management plan.

Open access to research data means taking measures to make it possible for third parties to **access, mine, exploit, reproduce** and **disseminate** data — via a research data repository.

A 'research data repository' means an online archive for research data; this can be subject-based/thematic, institutional or centralised.

Best practice: Useful listings of repositories include the Registry of Research Data Repositories (Re3data) and Databib. One key entry point for accessing and depositing related data and tools is Zenodo.

- DATI CHE VALIDANO I RISULTATI PUBBLICATI
- OGNI ALTRO DATO UTILE
- DEVE ESSERE POSSIBILE ACCESSO, TDM, SFRUTTAMENTO, RIPRODUZIONE

Open data – H2020

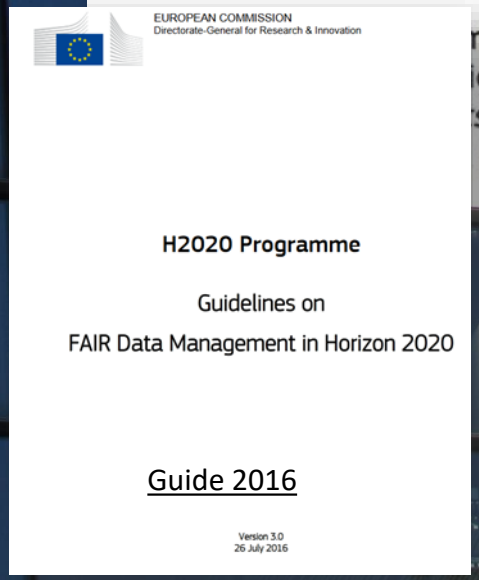
https://goo.gl/sryNTg

Actions participating in the pilot must draw up a **data management plan (DMP)** within the first 6 months of the project implementation.

The data management plan must support the management life-cycle for all data that will be collected, processed or generated by the action. It must cover how to make data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable (FAIR), including:

- the handling of data during and after the project
- what data will be collected, processed or generated
- what methodology and standards will be applied
- whether data will be shared / made open access (and how) and, if any, what data will not be shared / made open access (and why)
- how data will be curated and preserved.

…nent plan should be updated (and become more precise) as the project …ions should be created whenever important changes to the project occur …s, *changes in consortium policies, etc.),* at least as part of the mid-term … at the end of the project.


EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Research & Innovation

H2020 Programme

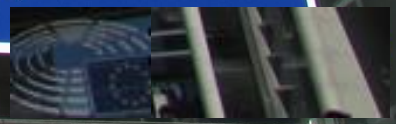
Guidelines on

FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020

Guide 2016

Version 3.0
26 July 2016

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMP)
OBBLIGATORIO
- ENTRO I PRIMI 6 MESI (deliverable)
- AGGIORNATO PERIODICAMENTE



Open data – H2020

3) FORNIRE TUTTA LA DOCUMENTAZIONE UTILE A VALIDARE/RIPRODURRE

2) RENDERE I DATI APERTI CON LICENZE PER ACCESSO, TDM, SFRUTTAMENTO [POSSIBILE DEFINIRE EMBARGO]

1) DEPOSITO IN UN DATA REPOSITORY

Costi per data curation

ART.29.3
pag. 249

Costs related to the implementation of the Open Research Data pilot *(e.g. costs for providing open access, related research data management costs, data curation and data storage costs)* may be eligible *(see Article 6.2.D.3)*.

SONO RIMBORSABILI
COSTI PER
- DATA CURATION
- DATA STORAGE
- DATA MANAGEMENT

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/amga/h2020-amga_en.pdf#page=238

Open Science: roadmap

Open Science and
its role in universities:
May 29 2018
A roadmap for cultural change

Open Science: Opportunities, challenges and cultural change in universities

Open Science is not about dogma; it is about greater efficiency and productivity, more transparency and a better response to interdisciplinary research needs

the importance of Open Science where "new kno
created through global collaborations involving t
of people from across the world and from all walk
The Commissioner therefore called for drawing u

. A transition to Open Science is a process, not a single event. Such a
nsition at the institutional level, we suggest universities should develop

transition will take years to effect, not months or days. To
a programme of cultural change, which is necessary t

… Open Science made easy…

OPEN SCIENCE MADE EASY

7 steps towards transparent and reproducible research

1. Create your own OSF account

Open Science Framework: (one possible) online platform to document and present your research process transparently

- Go to https://osf.io/
- Register: name, email, password
- Create new project: 'My Projects' ➜ 'Create project' ➜ Insert title ➜ 'Create'
- The URL of the project will not be changed ➜ can be referenced in your paper
- The account can be used for all the following aspects of Open Science (OS)
- When you are ready: Change project status from *private* to *public*

2. Pre-register your own studies

Describe your hypotheses, methods and analyses before running the study in your pre-registration

- In OSF: 'Project overview' – 'registrations' – 'New registration'
- Choose and complete a template
- Make it public immediately or use the embargo (up to 4 years) to postpone public access.
- Pre-registrations can …
  - be brief or very detailed
  - be made before/during/after data collection
  - include confirmatory, but also exploratory and open research questions

3. Open Materials

Make methods and materials transparent and availablev

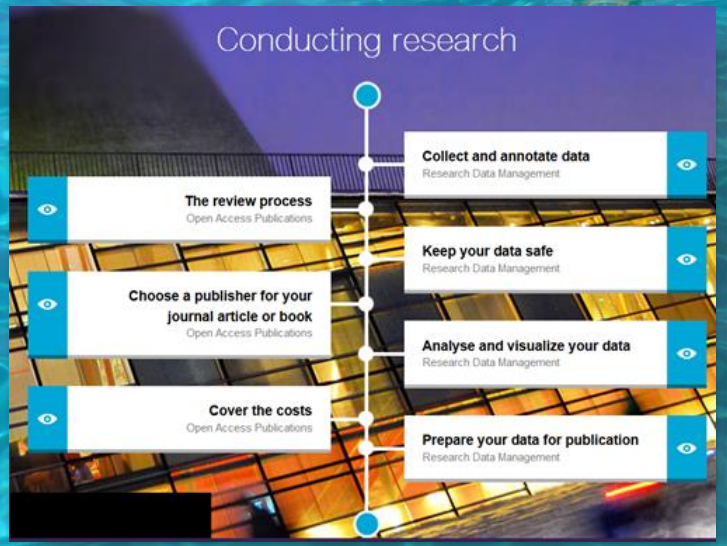
- Upload documents describing all processes, methods and variables to your OSF project
- Add the OSF link in your paper
- Basic lists as well as detailed code books are feasible
- If possible upload the original questionnaires (be cautious with copyrighted materials!)

4. Open Data

Make your research data publicly available

- Notify your participants in the informed consent form
- Make all primary data available that is necessary to reproduce your results
- Guarantee anonymity (if necessary delete variables, collapse, …)
- Prepare your code book
- Upload your data files and code book to the OSF project, add the link in your paper
- Make your data citable (doi)
- Cf. the DGPs recommendation for open data sharing: http://bit.ly/dgpsdata_en

https://osf.io/hktmf/



http://openscienceguide.tudelft.nl/

Open Science???

FOSTER

Open Science Training Handbook

http://book.fosteropenscience.eu/

Introduction
Open Science Basics
Open Concepts and Principles
Open Research Data and Materials
Open Research Software and Open ...
Reproducible Research and Data An...
Open Access to Published Research...
Open Licensing and File Formats
Collaborative Platforms
Open Peer Review, Metrics and Eval...
Open Science Policies
Citizen Science
Open Educational Resources
Open Advocacy
On Learning and Training
Organizational Aspects
Examples and Practical Guidance
Glossary
References
About the Authors & Facilitators

Published with GitBook

The structure of this MOOC is still under

1. Open Principles
2. Open Collaboration
3. Reproducible Research and Data Analysis
4. Open Research Data
5. Open Research Software and Open Source
6. Open Access to Research Papers
7. Open Evaluation
8. Public Engagement with Science
9. Open Educational Resources
10. Open Advocacy

OPEN SCIENCE MOOC

FREE | OPEN | LEARNING

https://opensciencemooc.eu/

Open Science???

https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/toolkit

FOSTER About Resources Events Courses News

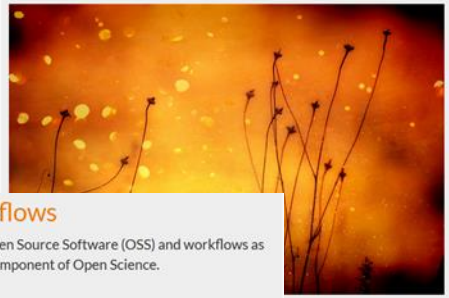
Open Science Training Courses

What is Open Science?

This introductory course will help you to understand what open science is and why it is something you should care about.

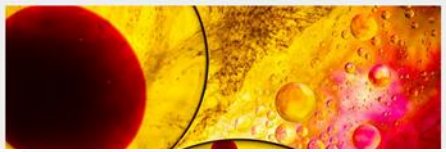
Best Practices

This course introduces funding body policies and other environmental factors that influence good practice in opening up research practice.



Managing and Sharing Research Data

In this course, you'll focus on which data you can share and how you can go about doing this most effectively.



OSS and Workflows

This course introduces Open Source Software (OSS) and workflows as an emerging but critical component of Open Science.

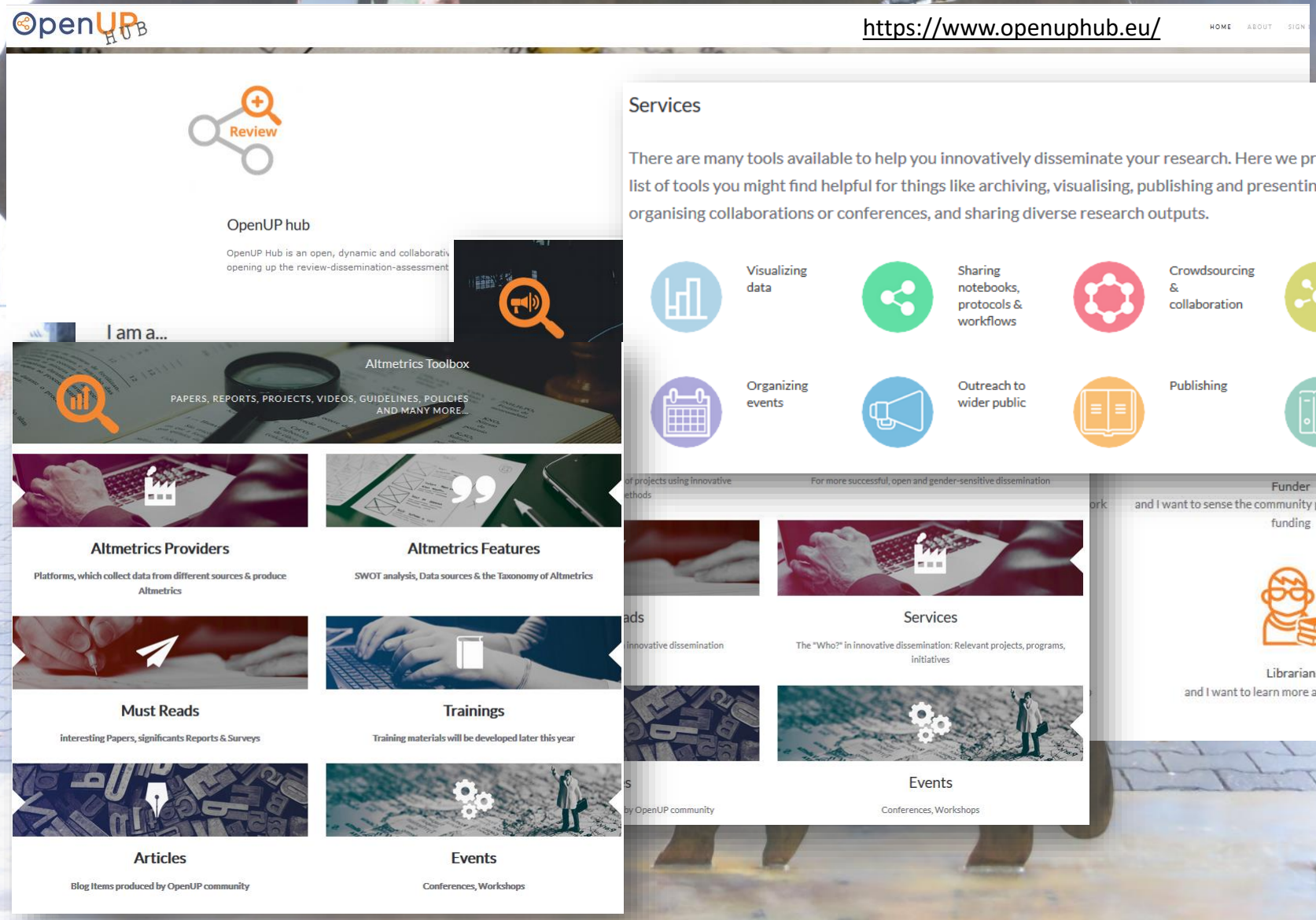
Data Protection and Ethics

This course helps you to get to grips with responsible data sharing.

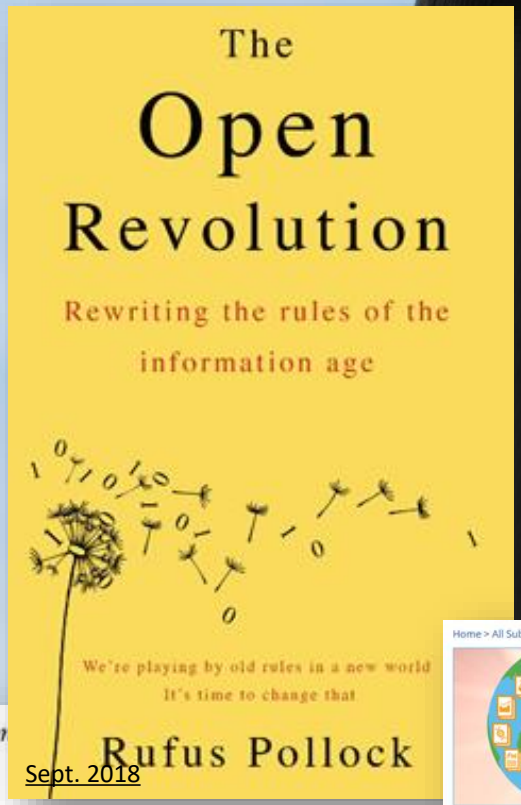
Licensing

This course helps you to find the best license for your open research outputs.

Open Science?



Open…



Sept. 2018

1 Prologue: Monopolies of Attention 1
2 An Open World 7
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6 Triumph over Closed Minds: The Internet 31
7 Music to our Ears 41
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11 Making an Open World 91
12 Help us Make it Happen 103
13 Coda: The Original Copyfight 109
14 Acknowledgements 113

Supporters, who?

- Funders
- Institutions
- Publishers
- Community infrastructure providers
- Commercial infrastructure providers
- Institutional libraries
- Researchers
- etc.

Many of us enable the sharing of research either directl
diverse set of parties who provide the systems on whic
communicated, critiqued, and evaluated.

We do it in different ways. We do it from any number of places and projects (varying widely in function, size, organizational and business model).

Our commonalities:

1. Shared problems
2. Shared language of research communication
3. Shared values and shared challenges in our work

Too often, another commonality is the experience of frustration with the seeming lack of progress. But above all, what draws us together is the common interest to improve the research enterprise at large.

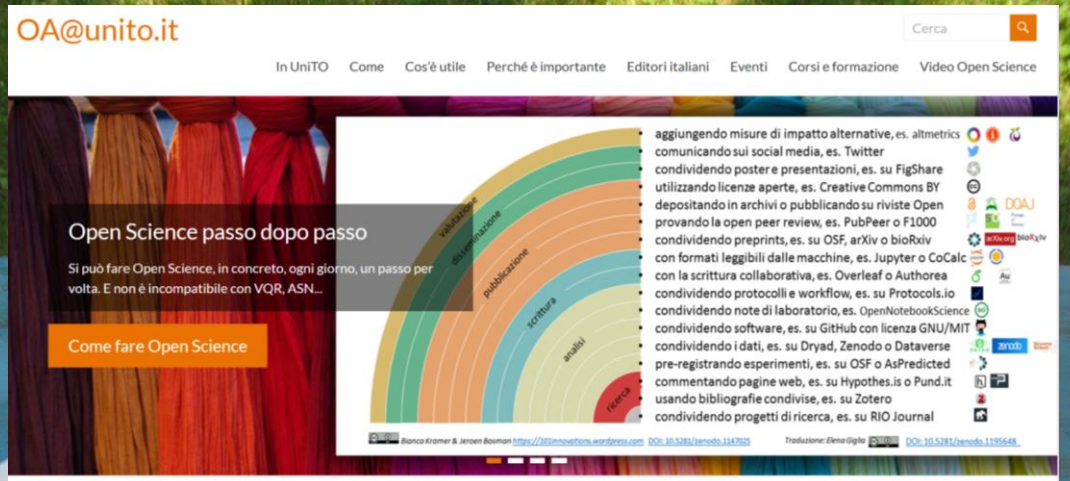
https://www.supporters.guide/

STARTS October 30

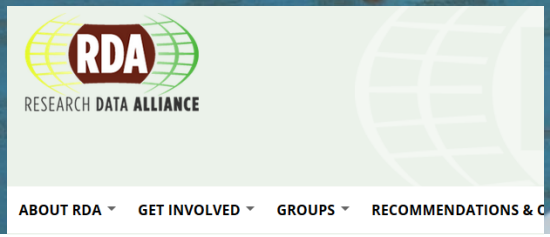
OS strategy on GitHub

Aug. 2018

Be Open



https://www.oa.unito.it



Programma

Open Science Webinar Series 2018

Serie 1

1.1 Open Science e Politiche Europee sulle Pubblicazioni
Data e ora: 17/10/2018 ore 10.30-11.30
Agenda:
10.30-10:35: Introduzione
10.35-11-05: Presentazione a cura di Emma Lazzeri ed Elena Giglia
11.05-11:30: Domande dei partecipanti
Registrazione: Registratevi a questo link.
Il modulo per la registrazione per questo webinar verrà chiuso martedì 16 ottobre alle ore 17.00.

Serie 2

2.1 Research Data Management e Politiche Europee sui Dati
Data e ora: 15/11/2018 ore 12.00-13.00
Registrazione: Sarà possibile registrarsi nelle settimane precedenti la data del webinar su questa pagina.

2.2 FAIR data e action plan
Data e ora: 20/11/2018 ore 12.00-13.00
Registrazione: Sarà possibile registrarsi nelle settimane precedenti la data del webinar su questa pagina.

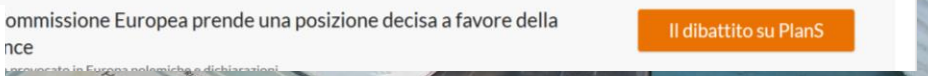
2.3 Data Management Plan e strumenti pratici
Data e ora: 28/11/2018 ore 14.30-15.30
Registrazione: Sarà possibile registrarsi nelle settimane precedenti la data del webinar su questa pagina.

Serie 3

3.1 Data Literacy
In programma nel 2019

3.2 Open Science Policies
In programma nel 2019

https://www.rd-alliance.org/group/rda-italy/wiki/open-science-webinar-series-2018



…grazie per l’attenzione!

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depositano più del richiesto e aprono riviste OA

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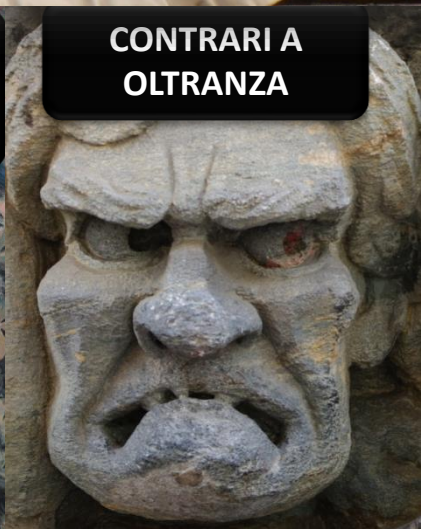
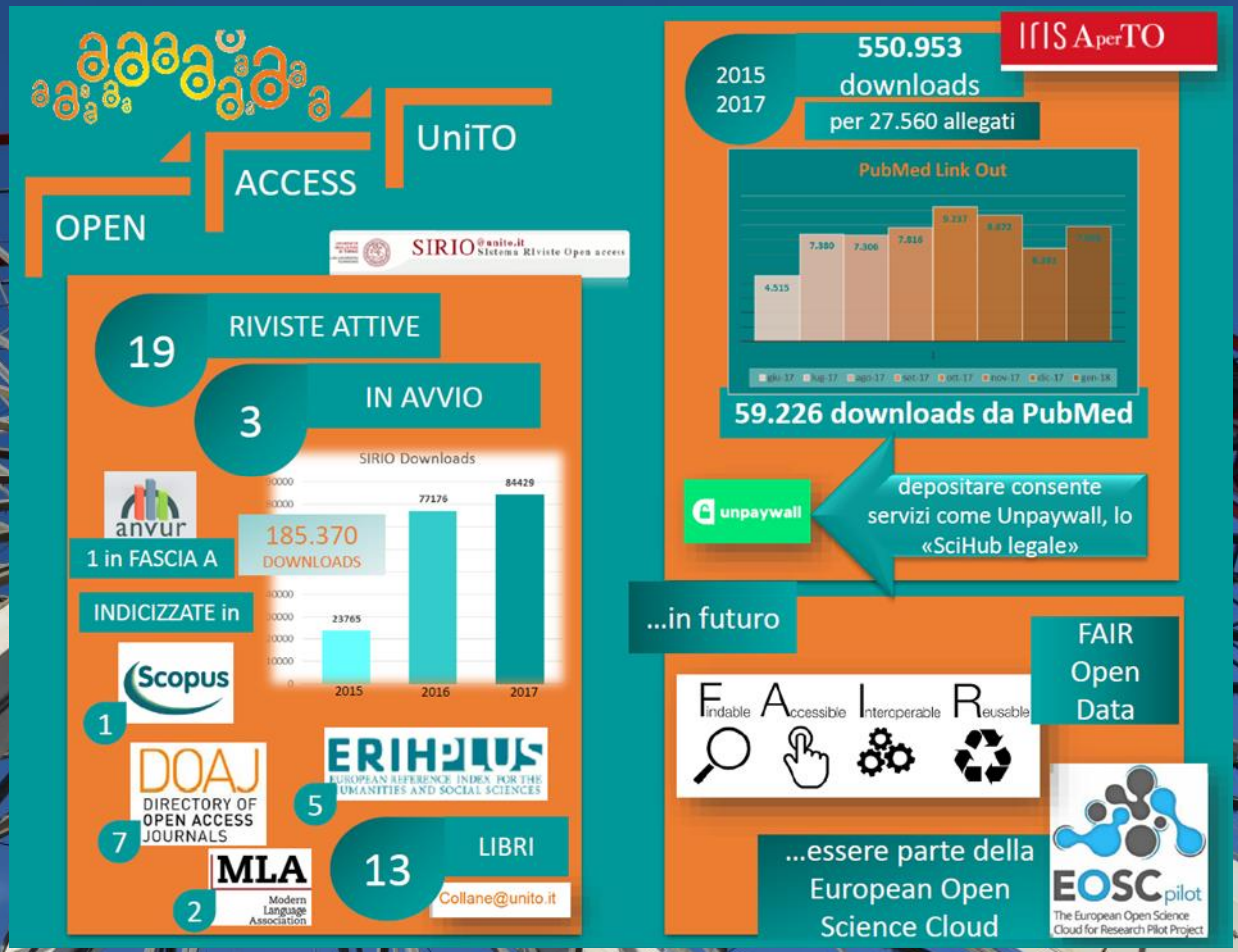
minimo sindacale, visto come ennesimo carico burocratico

RIOTTOSI
fanno rimostranze ma poi si adeguano



CONTRARI A OLTRANZA

Funziona?



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Nov 8, 2008 - Nov. 1, 2013 (senza Regolamento)	3.430	
Nov. 2013 – Ott.16, 2018 (dopo entrata in vigore)	26.488	**+672%**

... buon lavoro!