



Open Science in pratica

Elena Giglia



Genova, 18 ottobre 2018
elena.giglia@unito.it



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

Three golden retriever puppies are sitting on a red brick floor, looking up at the camera. The puppy in the center is slightly higher than the other two. The text is overlaid on the image in white boxes.

...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 ...

Accesso

CONSERVAZIONE

GESTIONE DEI
DIRITTI
(autori, lettori,
editori)

Produzione

Economia
(e profitti)

Costi
(reali e di mercato – «anelastico»)

Tecnologia

Nuovi modelli
(e loro sostenibilità)

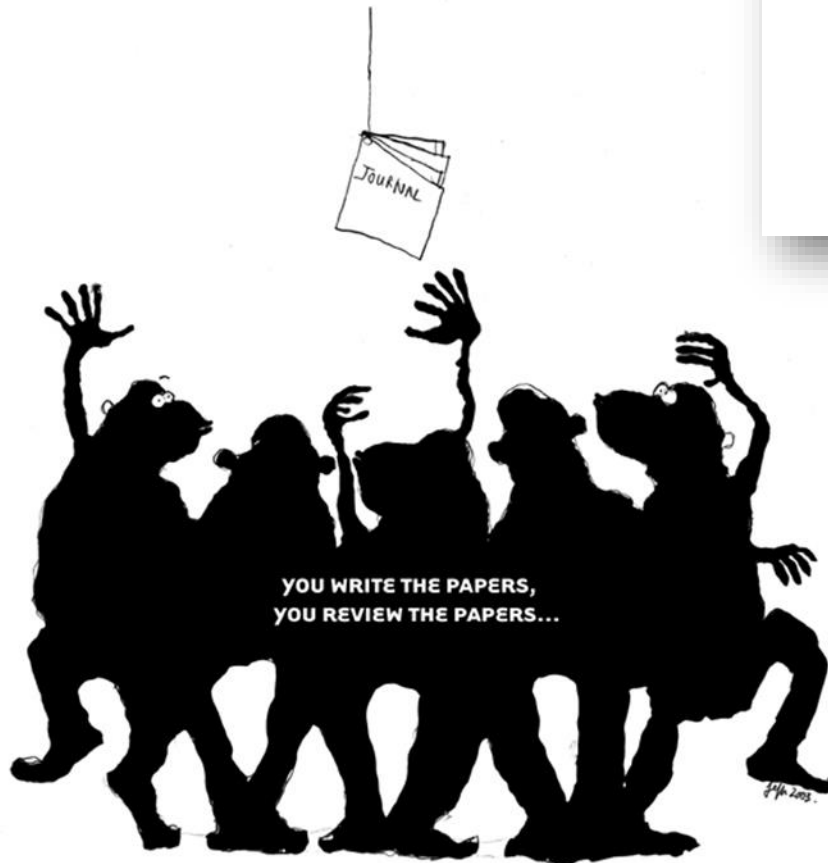
Canali
(monografie, riviste...)

VALUTAZIONE
DELLA RICERCA

... 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



WHY SHOULD YOU PAY TO READ THEM ?



... 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 scholarship's output: our narratives (text, audio, video) as well as our data

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



[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

1 UNPAYWALL

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



2 GOOGLE SCHOLAR BUTTON

Easy access to Google Scholar from any web page. Find full-text on the web or in your university library. Select the title of the paper on the page you're reading, and click the Scholar button to find it. for CHROME | Firefox
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/google-scholar-button/>



3 KOPERNIO

Get instant notifications of available versions from your library or otherwise. Promising features like a personal Locker, saved articles and more.
<https://kopernio.com/>



4 OPEN ACCESS BUTTON

Free, legal research articles and data delivered instantly or automatically requested from authors. You can do this from the website, or install a browser extension/API.
<https://openaccessbutton.org/>



5 HASHTAG #ICANHAZPDF

Use the hashtag #icanhazpdf together with a link to the requested publication; if somebody has access, they can send you the PDF.
<https://twitter.com/search?q=%23icanhazpdf>



HOW TO GET THE PDF?

Alternatives to the publisher version of full-text journal articles

8 NARCIS

NARCIS provides access to scientific information, including open access publications from the repositories of all the Dutch universities, KNAW, NWO and a number of research institutes, datasets from some data archives as well as descriptions of research projects, researchers and research institutes.
<https://nl.narcis.nl/>

9 OSF PREPRINTS

OSF offers access to over 2 million open access preprints.
<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

Unpaywall ovviamente funziona SOLO se l'autore ha depositato

An open database of 17.025.907 free scholarly articles.

We harvest Open Access content from over 50,000 publishers and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use.

LEARN MORE

GET THE EXTENSION

... un po' di Zen...

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

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 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.**

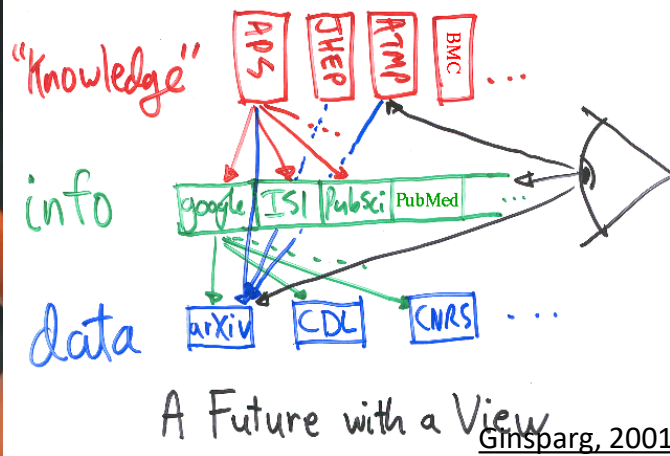
... un po' di Zen / 2 ...



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 same⁵⁶.

Creating a global knowledge network

Paul Ginsparg
Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM



Science (which needs communication) first, careers (which need selectivity) later

October 29, 2015 22:36 , 1 Comment , Jan Velterop

Like 0 Tweet Salva Share 15

By Jan Velterop

Phil Campbell, Editor of Nature, once said the following¹: "If gold open access became the norm for the primary literature, the cost per article could be in excess of \$10,000 to publish in highly selective journals such as Nature, Cell or Science."

I don't know what exactly his reasoning was, but if it was what I think it was, the figure of \$10,000 is probably too low. Let me explain.



Print



Adapted photo from the original: Ashiam, Eloden

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

...un po' di ordine



The future of science is Open

START YOUR RESEARCH
TRAINING NOW

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

USE FOSTER TO:



Access Free Courses



Get Badges



Earn Specialisation



Attend live events



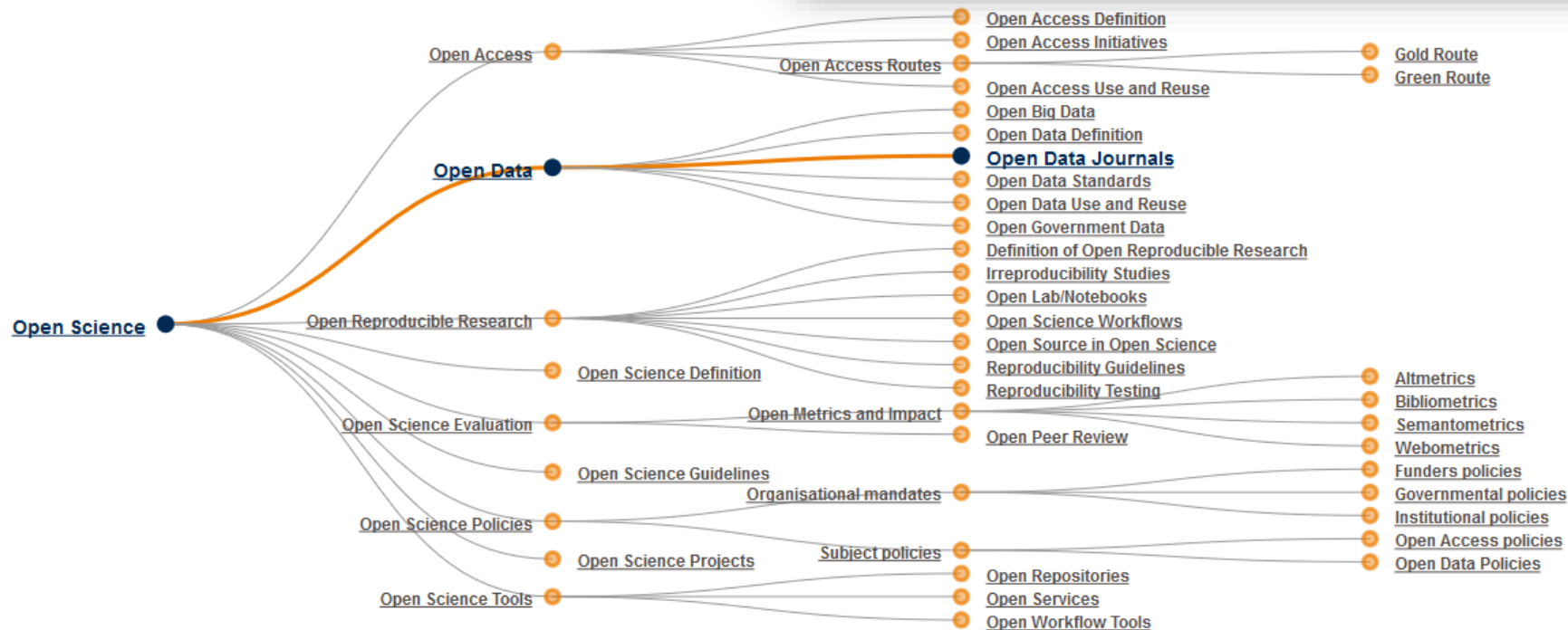
Participate in the community

Open Science

Research Data Management

Legal Issues

Text And Data Mining



Open Access

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



Open Access

Berlin Declaration

Open Access:
canale alternativo e complementare

The [Open Content](http://opencontent.org/definition/) 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/>

1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

I pilastri

The background of the slide is a photograph of ancient Greek architecture. It features several tall, fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. The columns are made of light-colored stone and are set against a clear, bright blue sky. The perspective is looking up at the columns, emphasizing their height and grandeur. The image is slightly out of focus, with the columns in the foreground being sharper than those in the background.

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

THE IMPACT OF OPEN ACCESS

Demonstrating Achievements

Open access for Institutions

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

Reputation Building

Open access for Authors

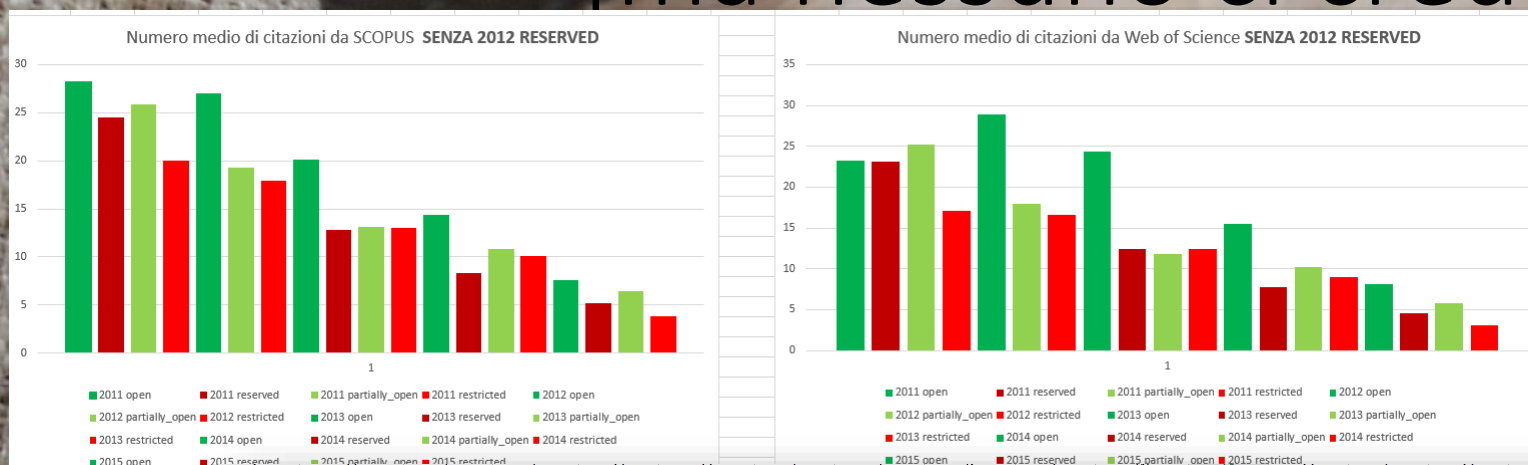
Amplifying Scholarly Expertise	Preserving Scholarly Legacy	Developing Niche Field
Forging Business & Government Partnerships	Popularizing Research in Mainstream Outlets	Finding Collaborators
Modeling Innovative Teaching	Launching Scholarly Career	Improving Quality

Advancing Knowledge

Open access for Readers

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

[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	\$ RAPPORTO OPEN/RESERVED; PARTIALLY OPEN/RESTRICTED										
411	25,827	28,98		293	25,24	363	47,35		# RAPPORTO OPEN/RESTRICTED; PARTIALLY OPEN/RESERVED										
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																		
2011	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015		
partially_o	restricted	open	reserved	partially_o	restricted	open	reserved	partially_o	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 **DEPOSITA** IN UN ARCHIVIO OPEN
ACCESS LA VERSIONE FINALE
DELL'ARTICOLO, OVUNQUE ESSO SIA
STATO PUBBLICATO, NEL RISPETTO
DELLE NORME DI COPYRIGHT
DELL'EDITORE



SI **PUBBLICA** IN UNA RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS
[senza abbonamento, 23% chiede spese pubblicazione]

modern art on the Rembrandtplein square



Vantaggi del deposito:

- fattibile subito, a costo zero
- si **continua a pubblicare sulle riviste di riferimento**
- si **continua a pubblicare sulle riviste che «servono» per la valutazione** (con tutti i suoi limiti)
- si rende comunque disponibile il proprio lavoro in Open Access
- **PERCHE' IN UN ARCHIVIO OA?**
 - assegna identificativo univoco
 - assicura conservazione

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



ResearchGate GmbH

To:
Dr Ijad Madisch, CEO

TheScientist
EXPLORING LIFE, INSPIRING INNOVATION

<https://goo.gl/RnUszK>

Attorneys
and Notaries

Basel
Attorneys - Notaries:
Dr. Felix Iselin, notary
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
Cefeo Scollio Levizzari, LL.M.
Dr. Lucius Huber
Prof. Dr. Andreas Eisner-Kiefler
Dr. Cristiane von Holzen
Dr. Damian Schall
Dr. Philipp Ziegler
Swiss Certified Tax Expert
Marlene Müllershausen, LL.M.
Attorney to the bar of Paris - EU-Attorney
van Ouy Peter Tren
Michel Jutzeler
admitted to the bar in Basel-Stadt
André Myburgh
Foreign Counsel

Karlsruhe

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



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

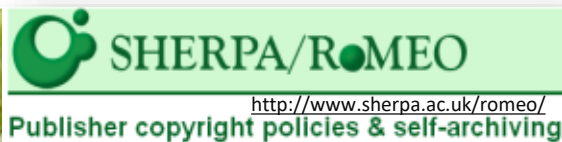
Networking site has moved 1.7 million journal articles from five major publishers so they are no longer accessible to the public

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:



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

Author's Pre-print:	✓ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print:	✗ subject to Restrictions below, author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Restrictions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">12 months embargo
Publisher's Version/PDF:	✗ author cannot archive publisher's version/PDF
General Conditions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Some journals have separate policiesOn author's personal websiteAuthor's pre-print may not be used for other purposesAuthor's pre-print must acknowledge the journalNon-CommercialPublisher's version/PDF can be used for other purposesPublisher source must be acknowledgedMust link to publisher versionIf OnlineOpen is available, must use itIf OnlineOpen is available, must use it

Attenzione...

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

OA@unito.it

In Unito Come Cos'è utile Perché è importante

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

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

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

- la banca dati SHERPA-RoMEO per gli editori internazionali e pochi italiani
- il nostro **consulimento** per gli editori italiani o stranieri che non siano su SHERPA-RoMEO

Impariamo a leggere bene le Indicazioni di SHERPA-RoMEO.

Versioni possibili:

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

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

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

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

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

Keywords

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

This Accepted Author Manuscript (AAM) is copyrighted and published by Elsevier. It is posted here by agreement between Elsevier and the University of Turin. Changes resulting from the publishing process – such as editing, corrections, structural formatting, and other quality control mechanisms – may not be reflected in this version of the text. The definitive version of the text was subsequently published in ENVIRONMENTAL AND EXPERIMENTAL BOTANY, 69(1), 2010, 10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010.

You may download, copy and otherwise use the AAM for non-commercial purposes provided that your license is limited by the following restrictions:

- (1) You may use this AAM for non-commercial purposes only under the terms of the CC-BY-NC-ND license.
- (2) The integrity of the work and identification of the author, copyright owner, and publisher must be preserved in any copy.
- (3) You must attribute this AAM in the following format: Creative Commons BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/deed.en>), 10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010

The definitive version is available at:
<http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0098847210000353>



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental and Experimental Botany

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



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

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

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

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

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 20 July 2009

Received in revised form 9 February 2010

Accepted 14 February 2010

Keywords:

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

© 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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).

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 phosphorylation reactions, leading to the disruption of the energy flow in cells. The toxicity of arsenite is mainly ascribed to its reaction with sulphhydryl groups of proteins that interfere with their functions (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004).

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

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

Gold road

Pubblicazione in Open Access

- 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...





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...)

di fatto, paghiamo due volte...

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

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!!!]



AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione della Scienza Aperta
<http://aisa.sp.unipi.it/doubledip/>

Associazione Organi Statuto Attività Notizie Politiche Segui Scrivi Sostenici

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

Publicato il 3 ottobre 2018, aggiornato il 3 ottobre 2018 da Maria Chiara Pivatolo

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".

CARE è un consorzio che fa capo alla Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane: il suo compito, secondo una strategia pensata quasi vent'anni fa, è negoziare contratti collettivi modulari ai quali le singole istituzioni possono selettivamente aderire, di modo che nessuna biblioteca di ricerca italiana si trovi a confrontarsi da sola, in merito ai prezzi degli abbonamenti alle riviste, con gli oligopolisti mondiali dell'editoria scientifica.

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, l'abbonamento...

...predatori?

OASPA

Open Access Scholarly
Publishers Association

Search this website

HOME

ABOUT OASPA

CONFERENCE

Members

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

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS

SUPPORT DOAJ

Home Search Browse Subjects Apply News About For Publishers API

Login

Search DOAJ



☒ journals ☒ articles

[\[Advanced Search\]](#)

10,111 Journals
7,272 searchable at Article level
122 Countries
2,593,811 Articles

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

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

Latest News

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

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

Published Fri, 25 Aug 2017 at 07:00

<https://oaspa.org/>

Professional OA Publisher (Medium)

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

Think, Check, Submit.
from Think, Check, Submit.

! THINK **✓ CHECK** **> SUBMIT**

Choose the right journal for your research

Home Think Check Submit About Languages

ITALIAN

La condivisione dei risultati della ricerca è un aspetto cruciale per l'avanzamento della conoscenza e per lo sviluppo della tua carriera. Ma con così tante pubblicazioni, come puoi essere sicuro di affidarti alla rivista giusta?

Segui questa check list per essere sicuro di scegliere le riviste adatte alla tua ricerca.

! Pensa

Stai inviando la tua ricerca a una rivista affidabile?

E' la rivista giusta per la tua ricerca?

- Sempre più ricerche scientifiche sono pubblicate in tutto il mondo.
- Nuove riviste accademiche vengono lanciate ogni settimana.
- Casi di pratiche illecite e ingannevoli da parte di editori sono sempre più diffusi.

Use our [check list](#) to assess the journal

> SUBMIT

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

<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

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.

... e i libri?



10869 Academic peer-reviewed books and chapters from **256** publishers

News Register for newsletter

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



Basic services

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

Advanced services

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

OPERAS

open access in the european research area through scholarly communication

OPERAS MAIN MISSION

To provide a pan-European infrastructure for open scholarly communication

Integration of the long tail into Open Science

CLUSTER OF CONTENTS
journals, books, blogs

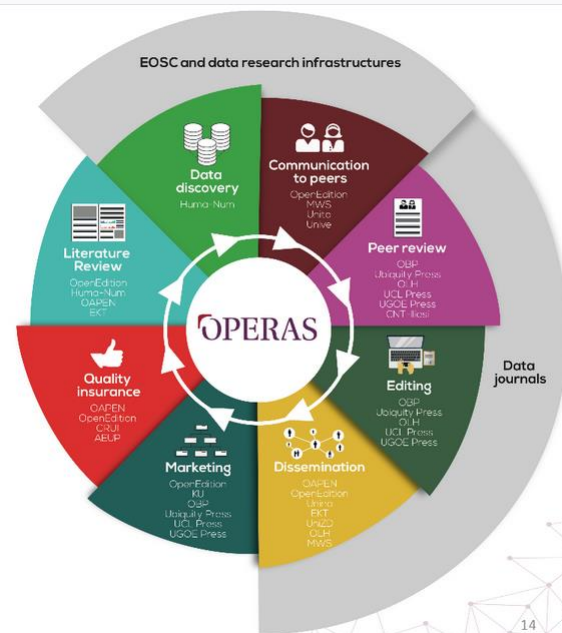
IMPACT
TRUST
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

SCALABILITY
OF QUALITY

SUSTAINABILITY

PORTFOLIO OF SERVICES
Crosslinking, editing
Innovative business models

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



COME RENDERE LA VOSTRA RICERCA OPEN ACCESS

LEGALMENTE E GRATUITAMENTE



Jon Tennant and Lisa Matthias
Translated by Elena Giglia

... in pratica

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

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 »

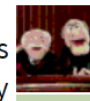
May
20

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?

The 2.5% Commitment

David W. Lewis

University Library

<http://doi.org/10.7912/C2JD29>

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 Textbook Network or Creative Commons.
8. Advocacy organizations such as SPARC.

L7

ewis. This w
se

: Every acad
nmon infrast

SCOSS

<http://www.scoss.org>

Home > SCOSS

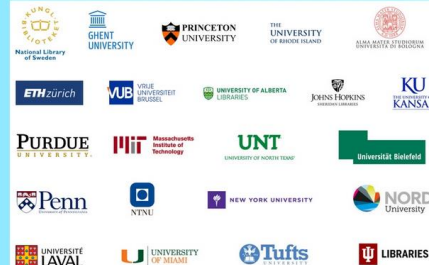
The Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services (SCOSS)
Facilitating funding to ensure the long-term sustainability of the world's Open Science Infrastructure

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



factu
l'info de l'université de lorraine

DOSSIERS

Lorraine Université d'Excellence

NOS LABORATOIRES |

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

Publié le 19/04/2018



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

Tweet

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/consortium... #EmpowOA

Traduci il Tweet

**SUPPORTA
NEW DEALS
NOT BIG DEALS**
#EMPOWOA

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

Uscire si può? Sì

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 FSU	Undisclosed



AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione della Scienza Aperta

Associazione Organi Statuti

...ma non in Italia...

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

Publicato il 3 ottobre 2018, aggiornato il 3 ottobre 2018 da Maria Chiara Plevatolo

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".

CARE è un consorzio che fa capo alla Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane: il suo compito, secondo una strategia pensata quasi vent'anni fa, è negoziare contratti collettivi modulari ai quali le singole istituzioni possono selettivamente aderire, di modo che nessuna biblioteca di ricerca italiana si trovi a confrontarsi da sola, in merito ai prezzi degli abbonamenti alle riviste, con gli oligopolisti mondiali dell'editoria scientifica.

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) che, a partire dal 2018, permetterà agli autori di rendere i propri articoli usciti sulle riviste Elsevier immediatamente disponibili a tutti, a prezzo di un esborso research and Springer

<http://aisa-sp.unipi.it/double-dip/>

News Opinions Careers Events Surveys

**INSIDE
HIGHER ED**

Admissions

Trending: Laptop Ban Women as Donors
Apology From Duke

Subscribe For

#Books And Publishing

May 8, 2018

'Deal' Cancellations Gain Momentum

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

by McKenzie // May 8, 2018

9 COMMENTS



...una nuova sostenibilità?

open access
2020

be informed take action collaborate learn more <https://oa2020.org/>

TODAY'S SCHOLARLY JOURNALS
OPEN, RE-USABLE, SUSTAINABLE

13th Berlin Open Access Conference

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

VISION

OA2020 is a global alliance committed

MISSION

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

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

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**

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

OPEN ACCESS
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

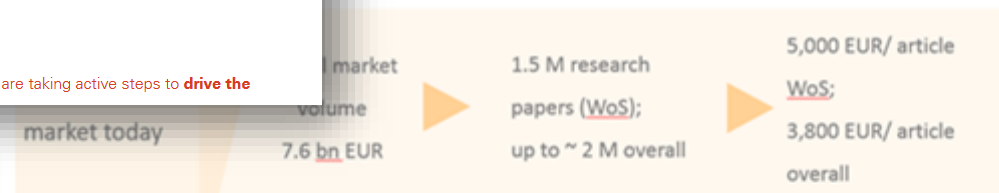
BERLIN KONFERENZEN | POSITIONEN | AKTIVITÄTEN | NOTIZEN

Open Access
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>).

Transformation based on
growing numbers per year
Global view



PlanS - cOAlitionS

cOAlitionS
Making
Open Access
a reality
by 2020

A DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT
BY PUBLIC RESEARCH FUNDERS

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

Plan S Sept. 4, 2018

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

The key principle is as follows:

"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 that compliant high quality Open Access journals and Open Access platforms must provide;

In case such high quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;

Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or universities, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means;

- 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-compliance;

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

- REAZIONI
- DIBATTITO

COSE CAMPATE PER ARIA

EMS on new developments concerning

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

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

However, at the moment we are witnessing several disturbing developments called “Gold Open Access” obligatory from 2020 within the EU. The paper mentioned. Furthermore, the EC has selected Elsevier as a subcontractor in its own interests. We are surprised that the EC, with its manifest willingness to look at its own backyard.

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

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

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
a Preamble to:

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 sys-

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

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

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

The Guardian
International edition

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

Birgit

...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”.

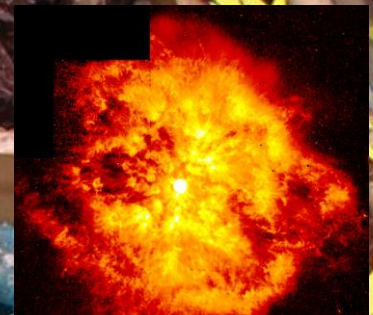
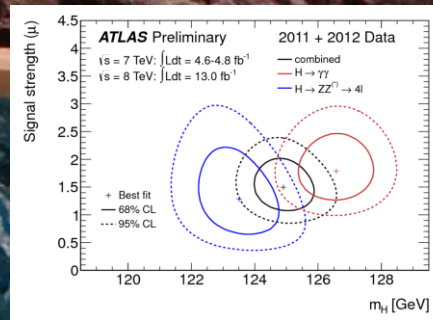
Plan S is disruptive – this is not business as usual. That is why it is so important.

Sept. 11, 2018

Birgit

Parliamo di dati

«pezzi»
di conoscenza osservabili



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 plane e languis
e sospir nueg e dia.

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_TP1
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	
OTU_1							19	85	
							546	214	
							292	37	
							18	170	
							6	4	



Wilma van Wezenbeek

@wvanwezenbeek

Following

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

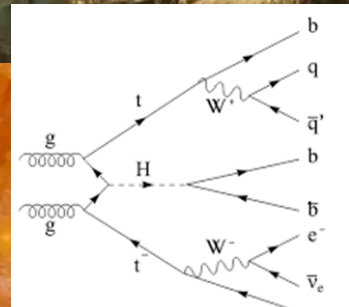
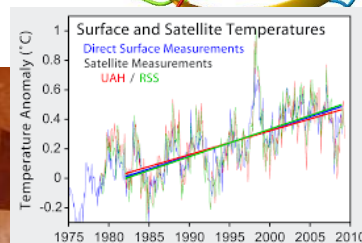
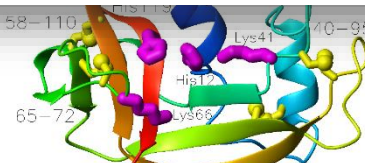
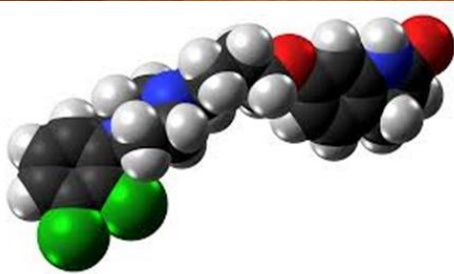
Traduci il Tweet

12:51 - 13 mar 2018

3 Retweet 1 Mi piace

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

Etatus vir,
qui non abut
in pfilio un
pioz, et in via
peccatorum
non sterit: et
in cathedra petulatie nō sedū
Sed i lege dñi volūtas ei
et i lege ei mōdificabit die, ac nēti
Et erit tamq̃ lignus, quoc
plantatus ē secus decursus
aquarū: quod fructus suū
dabit in tempore suo
Et foliū eius non defluet
et oīa q̃cūq; faciet p̃sperabūt
Non sic impij, non sic: sed



I dati. Perché occuparcene?

DATA AB INITIO

GETTING 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 it. Prominent, out-of-date, little-used formats



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

2013

Publicato 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.

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?

DATA AB INITIO
K. Birney, 2015



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



<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.

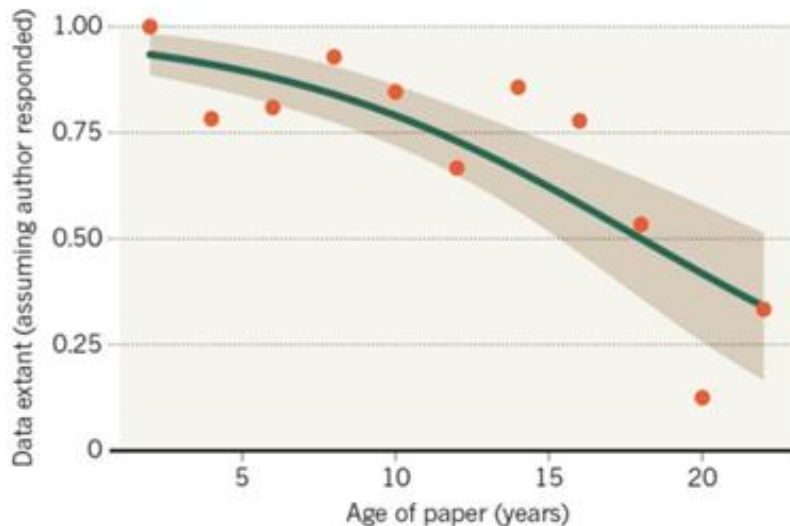
Elizabeth Gibney & Richard Van Noorden

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>

CASH REWARD

for returning my lost backpack



- Black [AK] Burton Rucksack
- Lost on Friday 15. July at 8 pm in the Panton Arms pub 43, Panton St. Cambridge
- Containing a laptop (white MacBook), a black external hard drive and scientific research documents

The external hard drive is VERY important to me as it contains 5 years of research data which are crucial for my PhD thesis!!!

If you found it, I would be extremely grateful if you could return it to the Panton Arms or contact me on: 07804430054 (ar456@cam.ac.uk)

Thank you!!

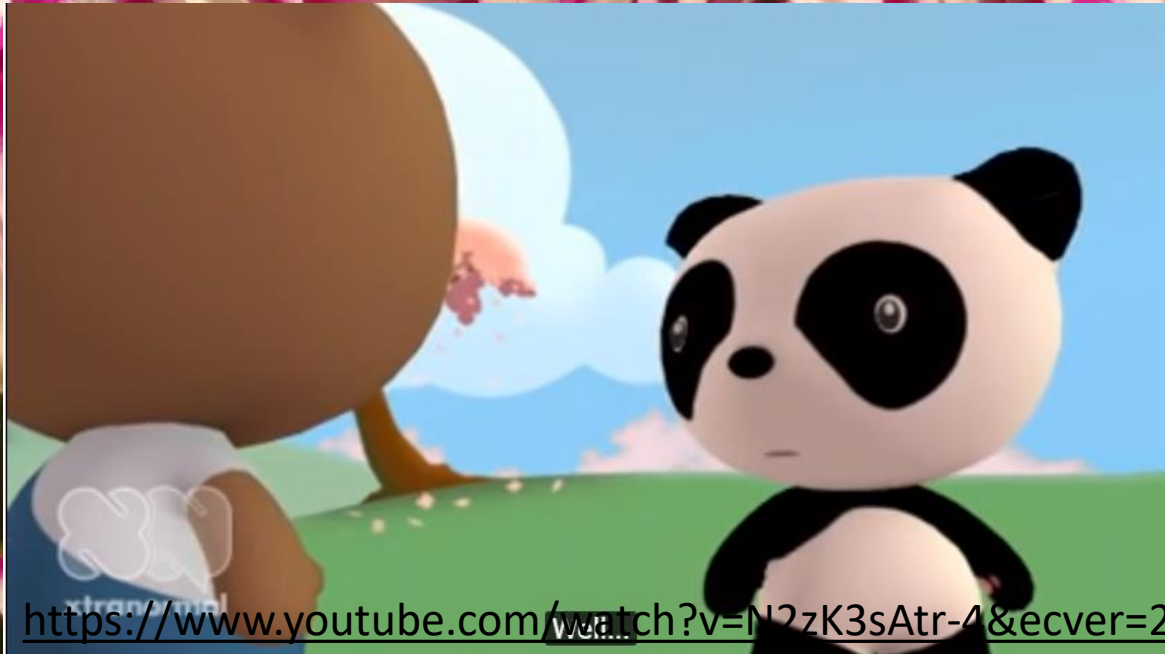
PMRblog, 2011

...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

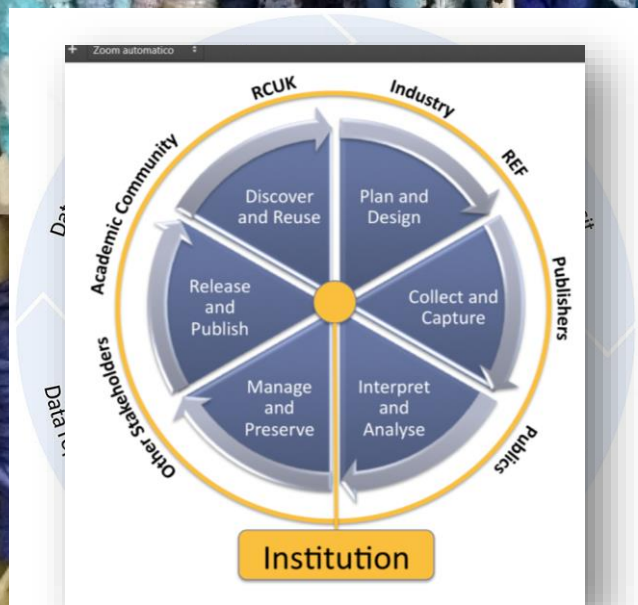
Un po' di glossario

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

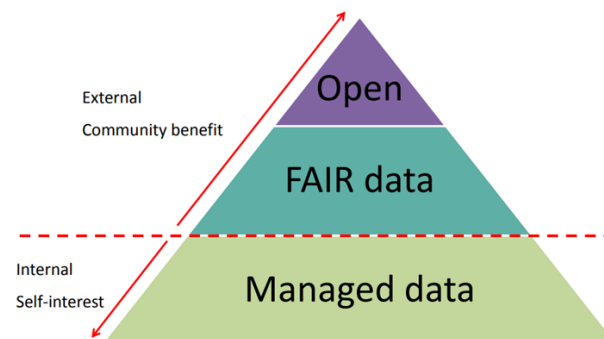
Open

FAIR

Gestione/Cura

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

How do Open, FAIR & RDM intersect?



Imparare a gestire i dati

ELIXIR

Data Stewardship Wizard

Smart Data Management Plans for FAIR Open Science

For serious researchers and data stewards

Data Stewardship Wizard

Data integration

7

Data interpretation


3

Information and insight


14

Is there any pre-existing data?

Are there any data integration needs?


 Data Stewardship Wizard

☐ No


☐ Yes 

Will reference data be used?

Will any of the data be from other sources?

 Data Stewardship Wizard

☐ No

☐ Yes 


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

1

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?

1

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](#)

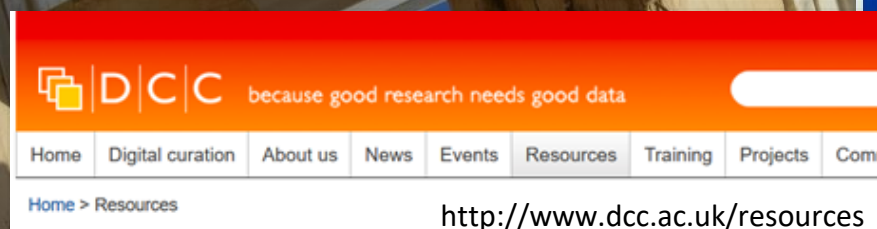
☐ No

☐ Yes 

Will you be storing samples?

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

Due pilastri, anzi tre



<http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources>

In this section

- Briefing Papers
- How-to Guides & Checklists
- Developing RDM Services
- Curation Lifecycle Model
- Curation Reference Manual
- Policy and legal
- Data Management Plans

Resources for digital curators

With just a few clicks, you can access any of the data curation resources collected by the DCC since we opened our doors in 2004.

Our comprehensive and easily accessible digital library is completely free to use and aims to provide you with everything you need to evaluate and implement those digital curation techniques most suited to your particular research project.



Monsense and more... @barendmons · 2 h

Finally! Tomorrow the book goes to the printer: Data Stewardship for Open Science: Implementing FAIR Principles

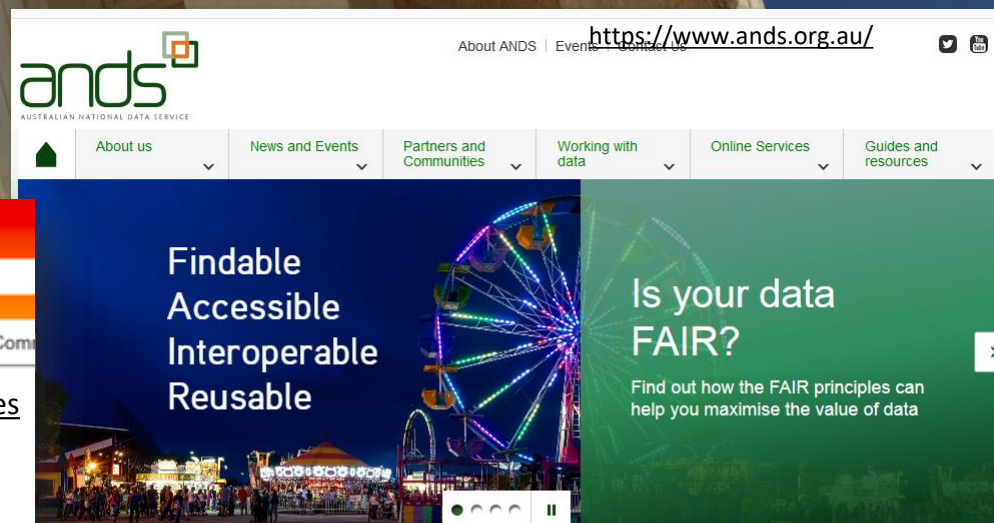
Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese



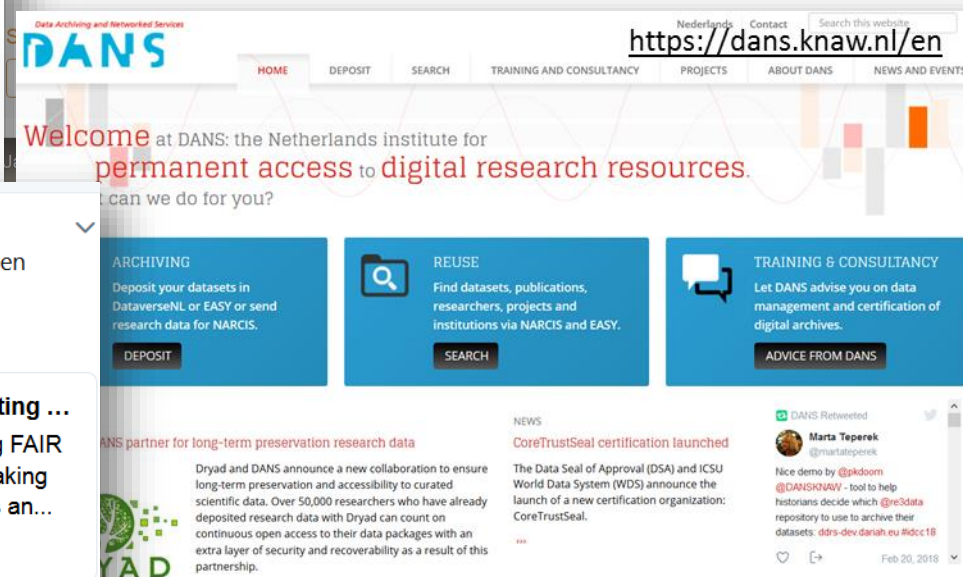
Data Stewardship for Open Science: Implementing ...

Data Stewardship for Open Science: Implementing FAIR Principles has been written with the intention of making scientists, funders, and innovators in all disciplines an...

crcpress.com



<https://www.ands.org.au/>



<https://dans.knaw.nl/en>

Welcome at DANS: the Netherlands institute for permanent access to digital research resources. What can we do for you?

ARCHIVING
Deposit your datasets in DataverseNL or EASY or send research data for NARCIS.
[DEPOSIT](#)

REUSE
Find datasets, publications, researchers, projects and institutions via NARCIS and EASY.
[SEARCH](#)

TRAINING & CONSULTANCY
Let DANS advise you on data management and certification of digital archives.
[ADVICE FROM DANS](#)

NEWS

DANS partner for long-term preservation research data
Dryad and DANS announce a new collaboration to ensure long-term preservation and accessibility to curated scientific data. Over 50,000 researchers who have already deposited research data with Dryad can count on continuous open access to their data packages with an extra layer of security and recoverability as a result of this partnership.

CoreTrustSeal certification launched
The Data Seal of Approval (DSA) and ICSU World Data System (WDS) announce the launch of a new certification organization: CoreTrustSeal.

DANS Retweeted
Marta Terepsek @martaterepsek
Nice demo by @pkdoom
@DANSKNAW - tool to help historians decide which @re3data repository to use to archive their datasets: dars-dev.dans.knaw.nl/doc18

Feb 20, 2018

Come fare

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)



ABOUT THE COURSE ▸

START THE COURSE ▸

LOGIN ▸

essentials 4 Data Support » Start the course » I-Definitions » Research data

I-Definitions

Research data ▢

Open data >

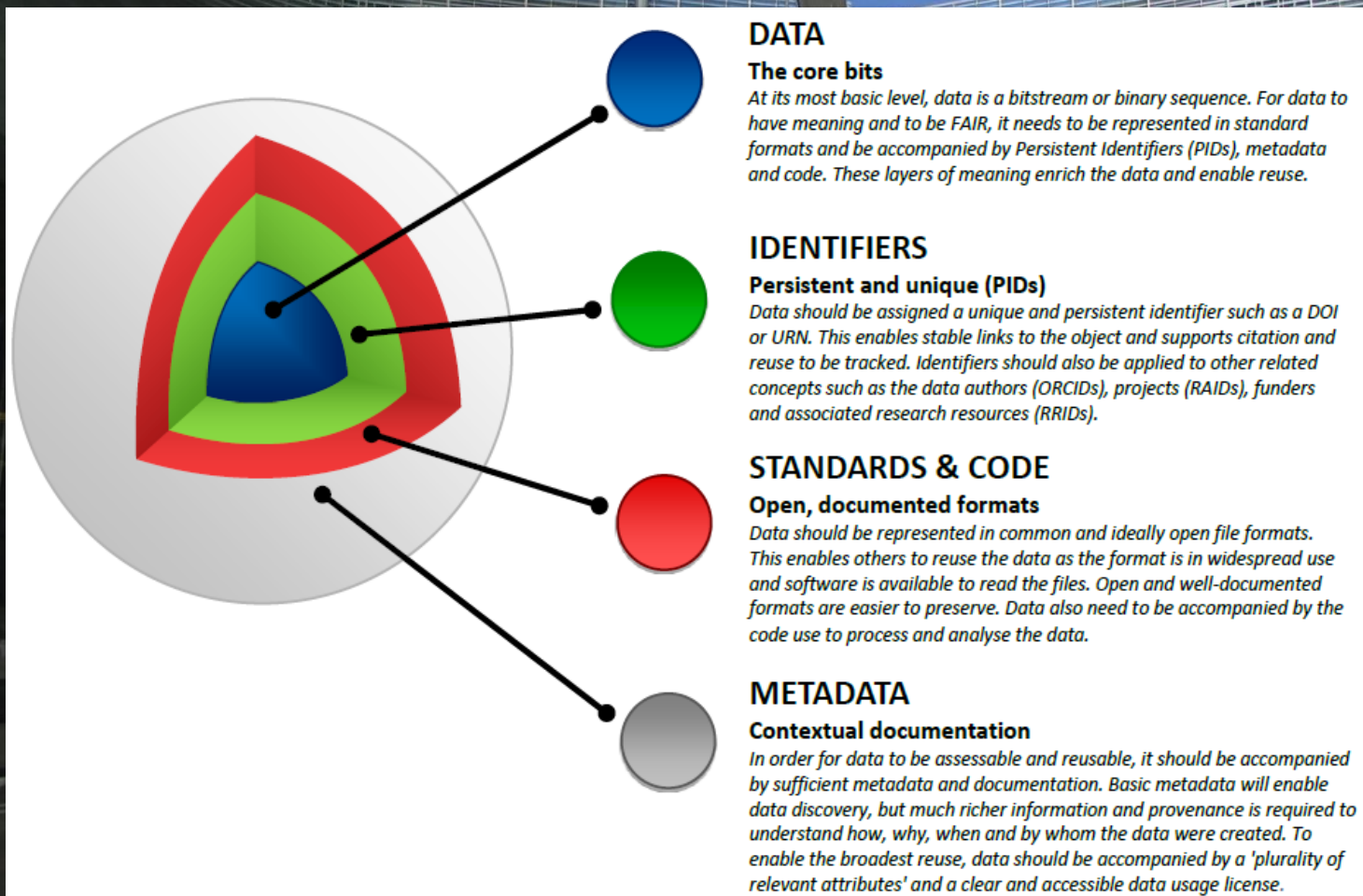
Research lifecycle >



Research data

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

FAIR Data Action Plan




June 2018

n Plan
ns from the European C

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]

ands
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL DATA SERVICE

About ANDS | Events | Contact Us

Search for Research Data

Search the ANDS Site

Enter Keywords

Enter Keywords

About us | News and Events | Partners and Communities | Working with data | Online Services | Guides and resources

Working with data

Metadata

Storing metadata

Geospatial data and metadata

ANDS | Working with data

Metadata

What is metadata?

- Metadata means "data about data".
- Metadata is information about an object or resource that describes characteristics such as content, quality, format, location and contact information.
- It can be used to describe physical items as well as digital items (documents, audio-visual files, images, datasets, etc.).

Related ANDS Guides

- Metadata
- Defining a data collection
- ROA Content Providers Guide
- Vocabularies and research data

Types of metadata	Goal	Example
Descriptive metadata	The minimal metadata, 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 Contextuale 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 objects	

Metadata

RDA | Metadata Directory

Edit this page

View the standards

View the extensions

View the tools

View the use cases

Browse by subject areas

Contribute

Add standards

Add extensions

Add tools

Add use cases

github

@twitter

linkedin

facebook

Arts and Humanities

DDI (Data Documentation Initiative) [G E R](#)

A widely used, international standard for describing data from the social, behavioral, and economic sciences. The DDI Codebook (or DDI version 2) is the simpler of the two, and intended for documenting simple survey data. DDI Lifecycle (or DDI version 3) is richer and may be used to document datasets at each stage of their lifecycle from conceptualization through to publication and reuse. It is modular and extensible. Version 3.2 was published in March 2014.

Both versions are XML-based and defined using XML Schemas. They were developed and are maintained by the DDI Alliance.

MIDAS-Heritage [G E R](#)

A British cultural heritage standard for recording information on buildings, archaeological sites, shipwrecks, parks and gardens, battlefields, areas of interest and artefacts. Sponsored by the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage, MIDAS Version 1.1 was released in October 2012.

OA-ORE (Open Archives Initiative Object Reuse and Exchange) [G E R](#)

The goal of these standards is to expose the rich content in aggregations of Web resources to applications that support authoring, deposit, exchange, visualization, reuse, and preservation. The standards support the changing nature of scholarship and scholarly communication, and the need for cyberinfrastructure to support that scholarship, with the intent to develop standards that generalize across all web-based information including the increasing popular social networks of "Web 2.0".

Engineering

CIF (Crystallographic Information Framework) [G E R](#)

A well-established standard file structure for the archiving and distribution of crystallographic information. CIF is in regular use for reporting crystal structure determinations to Acta Crystallographica and other journals.

Sponsored by the International Union of Crystallography, the current standard dates from 1997. As of July 2011, a new version of the CIF standard is under consideration.

CSMD (Core Scientific Metadata Model) [G E R](#)

A study-data oriented model, primarily in support of the ICAT data management infrastructure software. The CSMD is designed to support data collected within a large-scale facility's scientific workflow; however the model is also designed to be generic across scientific disciplines.

Sponsored by the Science and Technologies Facilities Council, the latest full specification available is v 4.0, from 2013.

ISA-TAB [G E R](#)

The Investigation/Study/Assay (ISA) tab-delimited (TAB) format is a general purpose framework with which to collect and communicate complex metadata (e.g. sample characteristics, technologies used, type of measurements made) from "omics-based" experiments employing a combination of technologies.

Created by core developers from the University of Oxford, ISA-TAB v1.0 was released in November 2008.

MIIMI (Minimum Information for Biological and Biomedical Investigations) [G E R](#)

A common portal to a group of nearly 40 checklists of Minimum Information for various biological disciplines. The MIIMI Foundry is developing a cross-analysis of these guidelines to create an interoperable, extensible community of standards.

The concept was realized initially through the joint efforts of the Proteomics Standards Initiative, the Genomic Standards Consortium and the MIGED RSB Working Groups. The latest project to register with MIIMI is the MIIMI guidelines for reporting bottom research, as of January 2012.

DataCite

About us | Services | Resources | Community | Become a member

WELCOME TO DATACITE

Locate, identify, and cite research data with the leading global provider of DOIs for research data.

Learn more

Find what you're looking for by searching millions of records with extensive, reliable metadata.

Share your data and reuse the data of others to create the highest impact in the research community.

Cite your research sources with confidence, and receive proper credit when your work is reused.

Connect your research - publications, datasets, software, authors, institutions, and funding data all in one place.

Get started with DataCite!

Search our registry to find datasets, software, images, and other research material.

Find an appropriate repository to access and deposit research data with [re3data.org](#)

Generate your references automatically with our easy-to-use citation formatting tool.

<https://www.datacite.org/>

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

HARVARD Dataverse We've changed hosting! Contact us if you see any issues. About User Guide

Metrics 3,074,518 Downloads

Share, archive, and get credit for your data. Find and cite data across all research fields

Search this dataverse... Find Advanced Search

☒ Datasets (2,537) ☒ Datasets (75,771) ☐ Files (372,751)

Dataverse Category
 Research Project (774)
 Researcher (722)
 Organization or Institution (238)

1 to 10 of 78,308 Results

Preventing HIV and HSV-2 through improving knowledge and attitudes: a replication study of a multi-based intervention in Zimbabwe
 Feb 27, 2018 - Replication Studies Dataverse
 Yu, Fang; Hein, Nicholas; Bagenda, Danstan, 2018, "Preventing HIV and HSV-2 through improving replication study of a multicomponent, community-based intervention in Zimbabwe", doi:10.7910/Dataverse, V1

DRYAD About For researchers For organizations Contact us Log in Sign up

Publishers: Simplify data submission. Strengthen links between articles and data. For free.

Integrate your journal with Dryad today »

Submit data now
 How and why?

Search for data
 Enter keyword, author, title, DOI, etc. Go
 Advanced search

Latest from @datadryad

Tweets by @datadryad

Dryad @datadryad
 Excited to announce submission integration with JAMIA Open, a new gold OA title from @AMIAinformatics! academic.oup.com/jamiaopen #opendata

Browse for data
 Recently published Popular

Recently published data
 Brown LF, Smith G, Young RJ (2017) Data from: The tonic immobility test: do wild and captive mantella frogs (Mantella aurantiaca) have the same response? PLOS ONE 12(10):1-10. doi:10.5061/dryad.v172f

zenodo Search Upload Communities

All versions Found 359191 results.

Access Right
☐ Open (338962)
☐ Closed (19395)
☐ Restricted (328)
☐ Embargoed (306)

File Type
☐ Png (128118)
☐ Pdf (117520)
☐ Jpg (49381)
☐ Zip (30738)

February 27, 2018 (v1.0.1) Software Open Access
 air-community/air-standards: Early revision of AIRR definitions
 Ahmad Syed, Christian Busse, Uri Laserson, Scott Christley, Jason Vander
 An early revision of the AIRR definitions with corresponding reference lists
 Uploaded on February 27, 2018

February 27, 2018 (v0.9.7) Software Open Access
 gpertea/fqtrim: fqtrim release v0.9.7
 Geo Pentea
 Filtering and trimming next generation sequencing reads
 Uploaded on February 27, 2018

Open Science Framework
 A scholarly commons to connect the entire research cycle

figshare search on figshare Browse Upload

store, share, discover research

get more citations for all of the outputs of your academic research over 5000 citations of figshare content to date

ALSO FOR INSTITUTIONS & PUBLISHERS

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 Science¹): <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 or data journal

Data Journals

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

- 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



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 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](#)

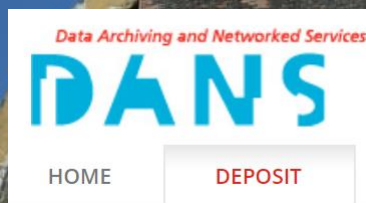
One step closer towards instant DOI search results

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 create 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



Type	• Preferred format(s)	• Non-preferred format(s)
Text documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PDF/A (.pdf)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ODT (.odt)• MS Word (.doc, .docx)• RTF (.rtf)• PDF (.pdf)
Plain text	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unicode text (.txt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Unicode text (.txt)
Markup language	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• XML (.xml)• HTML (.html)• Related files: .css, .xslt, .js, .es	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SGML (.sgml)
Spreadsheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ODS (.ods)• CSV (.csv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MS Excel (.xls, .xlsx)• PDF/A (.pdf)• OOXML (.docx, .docm)
Databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SQL (.sql)• SIARD (.siard)• DB tables (.csv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MS Access (.mdb, .accdb) (v. 2000 or later)• dBase (.dbf)• HDF5 (.hdf5, .he5, .h5)
Statistical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SPSS Portable (.por)• SPSS (.sav)• STATA (.dta)• DDI (.xml)• data (.csv) + setup (.txt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAS (.7dat; .sd2; .tpt)• R (* under examination)
Raster images	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• JPEG (.jpg, .jpeg)• TIFF (.tif, .tiff)• PNG (.png)• JPEG 2000 (.jp2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DICOM (.dcm) (by mutual agreement)

I = Interoperable



[ABOUT](#) [GOVERNANCE](#) [PROJECTS](#) [MEMBERSHIP](#) [BLOG](#) [CONTACT](#)

WHAT IS "DATA INTEROPERABILITY?"

Data interoperability addresses the ability of systems and services that create, exchange and consume data to have clear, shared expectations for the contents, context and meaning of that data.

WHY DOES DATA INTEROPERABILITY MATTER?

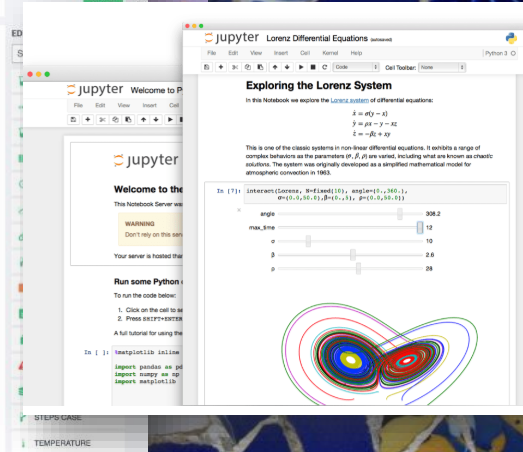
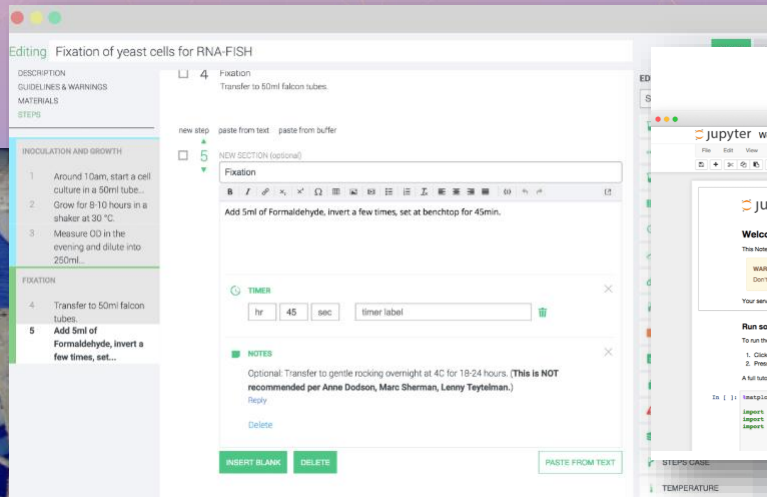
One-off approaches to data carry hidden costs felt by people and the organizations who are impacted by such data. Most people lack agency when it comes to the data generated about them. Many organizations lack access to the data within their own firewalls. The value of the insights gained from such data is limited because the real potential of such datasets is unknowable.

<http://datainteroperability.org/>

R = Reusable. Documentazione



Make your science more reproducible
protocols.io is the #1 open access repository for science methods



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](#)

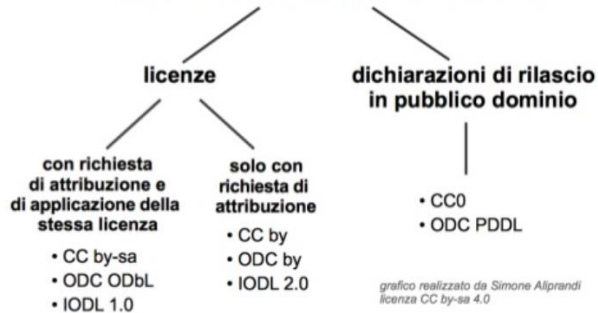
...può richiedere tempo le prime volte... ma poi,
oltre ad avere tutto tracciabile e riproducibile,
di fatto si ha l'articolo pronto

R = Reusable. Licenze



Il quadro degli strumenti (attualmente) disponibili

STRUMENTI GIURIDICI PER L'OPEN DATA



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



Wainer Lusoli

@w_lusoli

Following



repeat with me: [#researchdata](#) is NOT mine. I was paid to get it, I'll get a [#nobel](#) 4 it, but it's NOT mine [linkedin.com/pulse/repeat-m ...](https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/repeat-m...)
[#opendata](#)

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese



Repeat with me: research data is not mine

Seldom do I see something that truly shakes me at work. You know, work is work, I am no neurosurgeon, no médecin sans frontières nor am I a social

[linkedin.com](https://www.linkedin.com)

11:18 - 12 apr 2017

14 Retweet 18 Mi piace



Lusoli, Apr.2017

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

Simone Aliprandi

QUALI DIRITTI SUI DATI?
2014

diversi livelli di tutela

semplici dati e
informazioni

nessuna tutela

database
non creativo

solo diritto
sui generis

database
creativo

diritto sui generis
+ diritto d'autore

livello diritto
d'autore

livello diritto
sui generis

a cura di Simone Aliprandi

IL FENOMENO OPEN DATA

INDICAZIONI E NORME
PER UN MONDO DI DATI APERTI



2014

edizioni

cc creative commons uk

FACT SHEET ON CREATIVE COMMONS & OPEN SCIENCE v0.1

This information guide contains questions and responses to common concerns surrounding open science and the implications of licensing data under Creative Commons licences. It is intended to aid researchers, teachers, librarians, administrators and many others using and encountering Creative Commons licences in their work.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.840651>

What is Open Science?

Open Science is the movement to make scientific research and data accessible to all for knowledge dissemination and public reuse.

How should I licence my data for the purposes of Open Science?

We recommend you use the [CC0 Public Domain Dedication](#), which is first and foremost a waiver, but [can act as a licence](#) when a waiver is not possible.

from other forms of protection (like the [EU sui generis database right](#), also known as the 'SGDR', for non-original databases).

In these cases, using a Creative Commons licence such as a CC BY could signal to users that you claim a copyright in the non-original data despite the law, and perhaps despite your real intention.

Finally, if your data is in the public domain worldwide, you might state simply and obviously on the material that no restrictions attach to the reuse of your data and apply a [Public Domain Mark](#).

PUBLIC DOMAIN MARK LOGO



When in doubt, consider which use may be appropriate according to the chart below:

CC0 & PUBLIC DOMAIN LICENCES WHICH LICENSE TO USE AND WHEN



'Creative arrangement' of data is original, but any copyright has been waived and content is made available copyright-free



'Creative arrangement' of data is not original; the author acknowledges this and communicates the data is in the public domain

By applying CC0 to your data you enable everyone to freely reuse your data as they see fit by waiving (giving up) your copyright and related rights in that data.

You should keep in mind that there are many situations in which data is not protected as a matter of law. Such data can include facts, names, numbers - things that are considered 'non-original' and part of the public domain thus not subject to copyright protections. Similarly, your database (which is a structured collection of data) might be considered 'non-original' and thus ineligible for copyright, and it might additionally be excluded

Preparing for the General Data Protection

Regulation (GDPR) 12 steps to take now

1

Awareness

You should make sure that decision makers and key people in your organisation are aware that the law is changing to the GDPR. They need to appreciate the impact this is likely to have.

2

Information you hold

Understanding the Implications of the GDPR on Research

UK • DATA
ARCHIVE

Dr Scott Summers
University of Essex

Ensuring Compliance with the GDPR in Higher Education
1st February 2018

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

ICO.
Information Commissioner's Office

ico.org.uk

7

Consent

You should review how you seek, record and manage consent and whether you need to make any changes. Refresh existing consents now if they don't meet the GDPR standard.

<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 Council

[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?

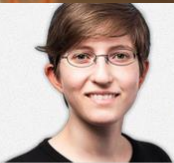
The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), along with the new UK Data Protection Act, will govern the processing (holding or using) of personal data in the UK.

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]



JULIA REDA

Sept. 12, 2018

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**

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

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

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

European Research & Innovation At Risk After Copyright Vote

Sept. 12, 2018

Share this post f g+ t p

September 12, 2018

The European Parliament today voted to approve proposed changes to the copyright reform. LIBER welcomes improvements which will help to better preserve, digitise and share their collections but remain

WIRED Opinion

Julia Reda, Sept. 23 2018

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

SOCIETÀ

Sept. 13, 2018 13 SETTEMBRE 2018

Lo spettro della riforma del copyright su ricerca e didattica

di Francesco Suman

CONDIVIDI f t in e

point of view.
copyright ['kɒ
ive right

DMP – DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN



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 interi archivi disciplinari, banche dati e/o da a. segnalare il titolo dei progetti)

Provenance of metadata

Idem

Type of data

Descrivere se sono qualitativi, quantitativi

Nature and formats

Descrivere natura e formato dei dati (m. proprietario), ad esempio:

- a) documenti testo (DOC, ODF,
 - b) immagini (JPG, GIF, SVG, PNG)
 - c) video/film (MPEG, AVI, WMV)
 - d) registrazioni audio (MP3, WAV)
 - e) dati strutturati (HTML, JSON,
 - f) tabelle (CSV, ODS, TSV, XLS, S)
 - g) codici sorgente (C, CSS, Java)
 - h) configurazione 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

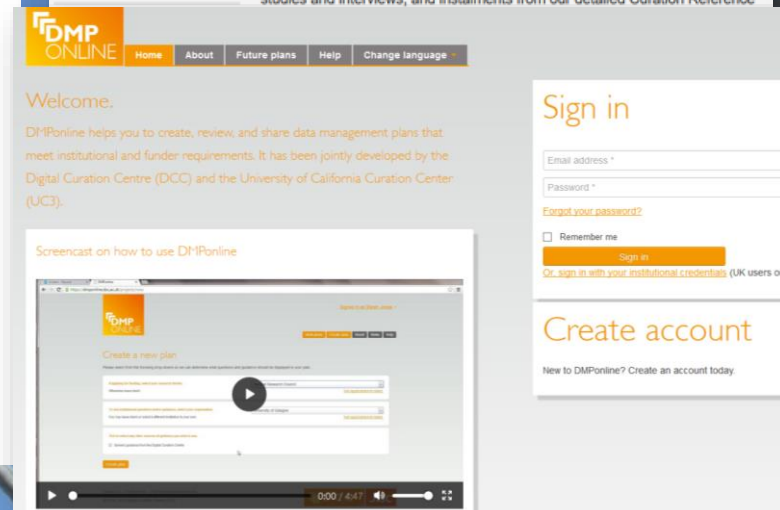
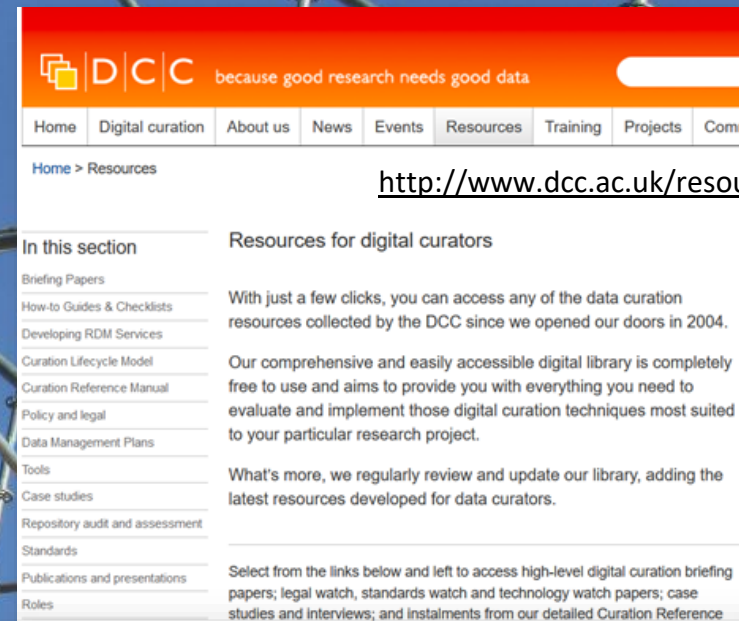
Specificare l'eventuale utilizzo di software specifici

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



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOSCpilot project INFRAEOSC-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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INFRAEOSC-04-2018 	Architecture
2018, Q1	Prepare a FAIR data Action Plan	Q3 2018: FAIR data Action Plan published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC, with support of EOSCpilot project, High Level Expert Group EOSC, OSP and other sources 	Governance
2019, Q1	Prepare legacy for 2 nd implementation phase (post 2020)	Q3 2020: Recommendations on strategic and financing orientations and organisational settings for the future of the EOSC, post 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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/>

GO FAIR: a bottom-up international approach

for the practical implementation of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) as part of a global Internet of FAIR Data & Services

Context of GO FAIR

Watch videos

GO FAIR Initiative Implementation Networks FAIR Principles Technology Training Certif

Vision

Strategy



EOSCpilot.eu @eoscipilot · 20 feb

Service Providers are the heart of #EOSC's value proposition. The European #OpenScience #Cloud can take part either as builders or providers. Learn more here: eoscipilot.eu/pilots/service... #H2020 #DigitalSingleMarket

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese



STAKEHOLDER SPOTLIGHT

SERVICE PROVIDERS

<https://twitter.com/eoscipilot/status/965983195559809024>



EOSC-hub

SERVICES

<https://eosc-hub.eu/>

COMMUNITIES

RESOURCES



JOIN AS A SERVICE PROVIDER

SERVICE CATALOGUE

MAGAZINE



SERVICES

COMMUNITIES

RESOURCES

Home » Communities

Digital Innovation Hub

Digitizing Industry through the European Open Science Cloud

The EOSC Digital Innovation Hub (DIH) is a mechanism for private companies to collaborate with public sector in access technical services, research data, and human capital.



Science. Set Free.

Making the transition of how research is performed and how knowledge is shared.

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

...un altro modo di valutare / 1

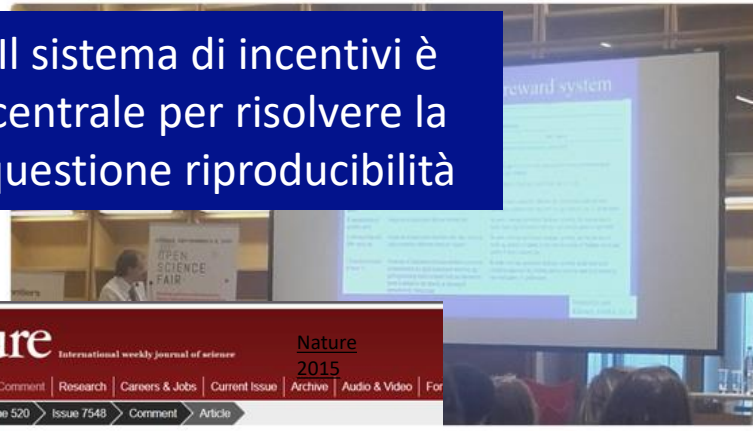


Fungal Bio & Biotech @FBBiotech · 8 set

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 | 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

<https://www.slideshare.net/giuseppedn/verso-laprossimavv>

Alberto Baccini, Verso la prossima VQR



Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition
Advocating change in scholarly communications for the benefit of researchers and society



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 Hugo¹

Measure what you want to improve

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

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

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

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

the formula would be:

$$I = k_1 \cdot x_1^{e_1} + k_2 \cdot x_2^{e_2} + \dots + k_n \cdot x_n^{e_n}$$

Choosing the parameters for the Less Wrong Metric

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

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

<http://sparceurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Evaluate-SPARC-Briefing-Paper-1215.pdf>

...un altro modo di valutare / 2

altmetrics <http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/>

altmetrics: a manifesto

workshop
altmetrics17 workshop
Toronto • 26 September 2017

NO ONE CAN READ EVERYTHING. We rely on filters to make sense of the scholarly literature. However...



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

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

Ethan White
University of Florida Associate Professor
open access 87%

Impactstory

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 view

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

PUBLICATIONS view

- 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/>

...un altro modo di valutare / 2



SIGN DORA READ THE DECLARATION SIGNERS BLOG

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 ...](https://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? Charité 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>

Improving how research is assessed

Join the organizations and individuals who have signed the Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)



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, &...

Sign the declaration

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>

<https://sfdora.org/>

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

Few UK universities against

DORA's aim is a world in which the content of a research paper matters more than the impact factor of the journal in which it appears.

Thousands of individuals and hundreds of research organizations now agree and have signed up. Momentum is building, particularly in the United Kingdom, where the number of university signatories has trebled in the past two years. This week, all seven UK research councils announced their support.



Arturo Casadevall
@ACasadevall1

Sept.19, 2018

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 pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, si riapre la discussione sulle regole e sulle modalità della sua attuazione. 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)

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



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 modalità, entro diciotto mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le pubblicazioni delle aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e ventiquattro mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali.

Sept. 25, 2018



Agorà o museo? Una proposta di legge per l'accesso aperto

Di Maria Chiara Pivatolo - 25 settembre 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

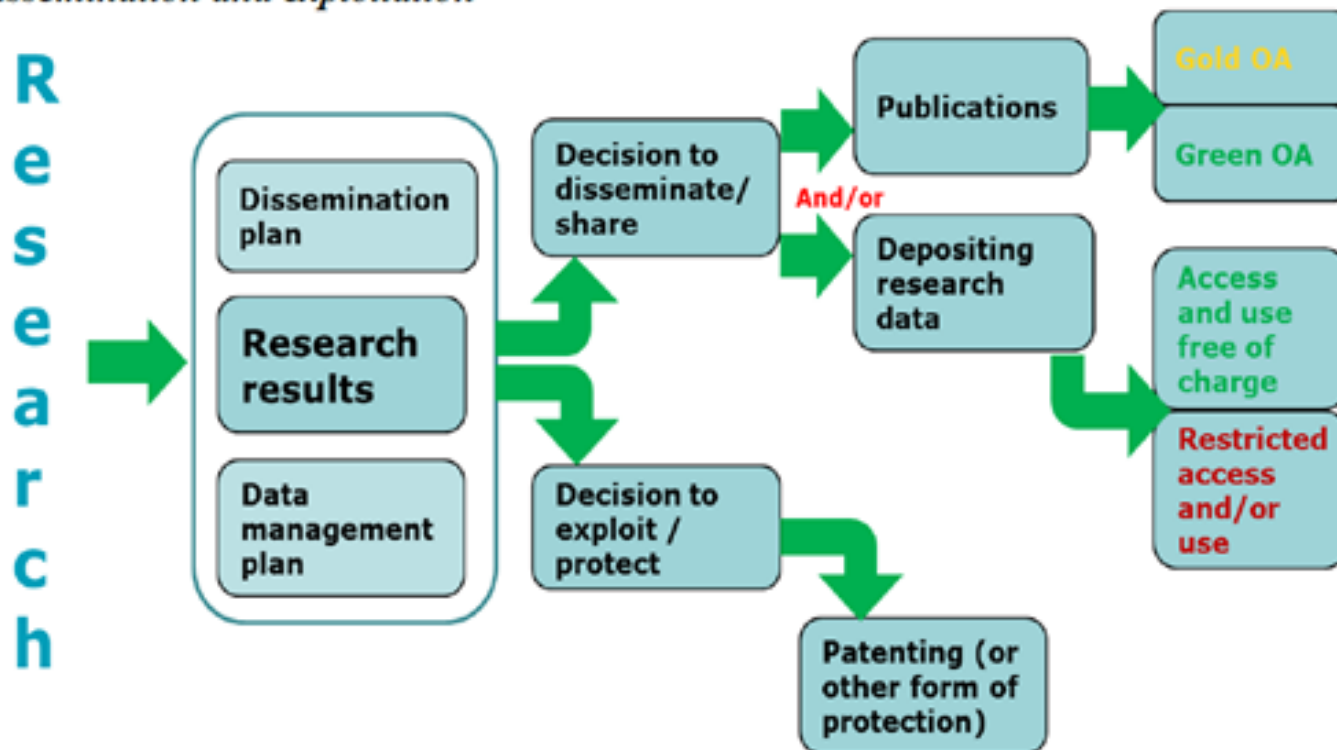
Articolo 9 Open access

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...

Graph: Open access to scientific publication and research data in the wider context of 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

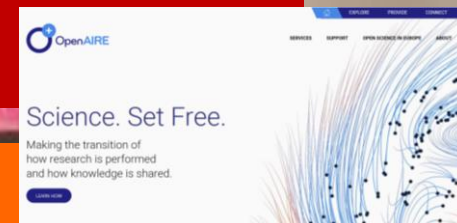


STEP 4 – **DEPOSITARE I DATI SU CUI SI BASA L'ARTICOLO**

- 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

H2020 AGA — Annotated Model Grant Agreement: V4.1 – 26.10.2017

Genera

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-deductible 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 — Eligibility conditions — Calculation

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

The additional costs are eligible under **Article 16** and other provisions relating to research infrastructure.

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 category covers the costs of the action (or contributed in-kind against payment), including:

- costs for consumables and supplies (*e.g. raw materials etc.*)
- dissemination costs (including costs 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)




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)**

Open data – H2020

GRANT
AGREEMENT
ART. 29.3
pag. 248



H2020 Programme

AGA – Annotated Model Grant Agreement

<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

'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

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.

ment 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.

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

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 knowledge is created through global collaborations involving thousands of people from across the world and from all walks of life. The Commissioner therefore called for drawing up a roadmap for Open Science.”

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

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

... Open Science made easy...



Open Science???



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



<https://opensciencemooc.eu/>

Open Science???

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/toolkit>

FOSTER About Resources Events Courses News

Open Science Training Courses

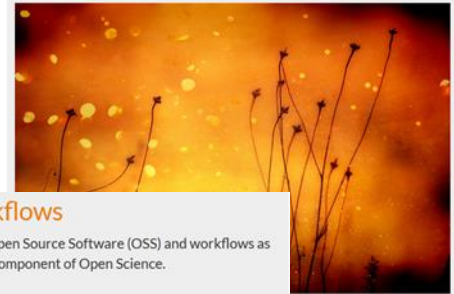
What is Open Science?

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?



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

HOME ABOUT SIGN



OpenUP hub

OpenUP Hub is an open, dynamic and collaborative opening up the review-dissemination-assessment

I am a...

Altmetrics Toolbox

PAPERS, REPORTS, PROJECTS, VIDEOS, GUIDELINES, POLICIES AND MANY MORE...

Altmetrics Providers

Platforms, which collect data from different sources & produce Altmetrics

Altmetrics Features

SWOT analysis, Data sources & the Taxonomy of Altmetrics

Must Reads

interesting Papers, significant Reports & Surveys

Trainings

Training materials will be developed later this year

Articles

Blog Items produced by OpenUP community

Events

Conferences, Workshops

Services

There are many tools available to help you innovatively disseminate your research. Here we present a categorised list of tools you might find helpful for things like archiving, visualising, publishing and presenting research, organising collaborations or conferences, and sharing diverse research outputs.



Visualizing data



Sharing notebooks, protocols & workflows



Crowdsourcing & collaboration



Profiles & networking



Organizing events



Outreach to wider public



Publishing



Archive and share

of projects using innovative methods

For more successful, open and gender-sensitive dissemination

ork and I want to sense the community pulse to better stream the funding



Librarian

and I want to learn more about Altmetrics

Services

The "Who?" in Innovative dissemination: Relevant projects, programs, initiatives

Events

Conferences, Workshops

The Open Revolution

Rewriting the rules of the information age



We're playing by old rules in a new world
It's time to change that

Rufus Pollock

Sept. 2018

1	Prologue: Monopolies of Attention	1
2	An Open World	7
3	Defining Information and Openness	11
4	Patents and Copyright as "Intellectual Property"	21
5	Face to Face with Power	27
6	Triumph over Closed Minds: The Internet	31
7	Music to our Ears	41
8	How the Secret of Life Almost Stayed Secret	53
9	Meet Jamie Love	71
10	Openness: The Best Medicine	79
11	Making an Open World	91
12	Help us Make it Happen	103
13	Coda: The Original Copyright	109
14	Acknowledgements	113

Open...

Supporters, who?

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

Many of us enable the sharing of research either directly or indirectly through a diverse set of parties who provide the systems on which research is 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/>

Home > All Subjects > Science > Open Science: Sharing Your Research with the World



Open Science: Sharing Your Research with the World

Explore ways to apply Open Science principles to academic work - including your own. Learn how to share your research effectively and responsibly, building greater visibility and impact.



STARTS October 30

Starts on October 30, 2018

Enroll Now

- ☐ I would like to receive email from TU Delft about other offerings related to Open Science: Sharing Your Research with the World.

About this course

You can become a more visible, effective and impactful researcher by sharing your research data and publications openly. In this course, you will learn the objectives, main concepts, and benefits of Open Source principles along with practices for open data management and open data sharing.

Length:	4 weeks
Effort:	3 to 4 hours per week
Price:	FREE Add a Verified Certificate for €100

Foundations for Open Scholarship Strategy Development

Purpose of this Document

[OS strategy on GitHub](#)

This document aims to agree on a broad, international strategy for the implementation of open scholarship that meets the needs of different national and regional communities but works globally.

Scholarly research can be an inspirational process for advancing our collective knowledge to the benefit of all humankind. However, current research practices often struggle with a range of tensions and conflicts as it adapts to a largely digital system. What is broadly termed as 'Open Scholarship' is an attempt to realign modern research practices with this ideal. We do not

Supporting Research Communications: a guide

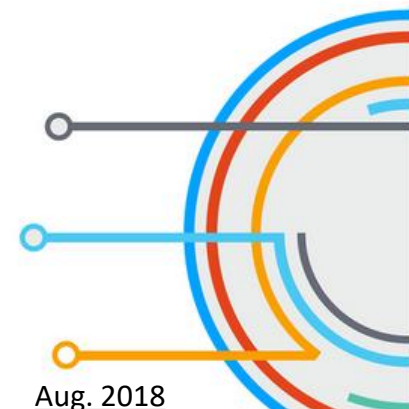
Version 1.1

The National Academies of
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

CONSENSUS STUDY REPORT

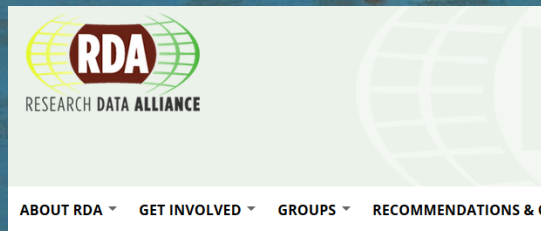
OPEN SCIENCE BY DESIGN

Realizing a Vision for 21st Century Research



Aug. 2018

Be Open



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>

OA@unito.it

In UNITO Come Cos'è utile Perché è importante Editori italiani Eventi Corsi e formazione Video Open Science

Open Science passo dopo passo

Si può fare Open Science, in concreto, ogni giorno, un passo per volta. E non è incompatibile con VQR, ASN...

Come fare Open Science



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

Rianca Kromer & Jeroen Bouman <https://2018openfront.wordpress.com> DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1147021

Traduzione: Elena Giglia <https://www.rd-alliance.org/group/rda-italy/wiki/open-science-webinar-series-2018> DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1195648

<https://www.oa.unito.it>

Commissione Europea prende una posizione decisa a favore della

Il dibattito su PlanS





...grazie per l'attenzione!

Il Regolamento UniTO



GREEN road
IMMEDIATE DEPOSIT – OPTIONAL ACCESS
[con bottone REQUEST A COPY]

I fattori chiave

The background image shows two bright orange bicycles parked on a path covered with wood chips. Each bicycle has a large, overflowing basket of flowers, primarily white lilies with green leaves. In the background, there are green trees, a blue bicycle, and a large blue mural of a person's face on a wall.

LEGAME CON LA
VALUTAZIONE

SUPPORTO
ISTITUZIONALE

SUPPORTO
OPERATIVO A 360°
PER GLI AUTORI

ASSOLUTA LIBERTÀ DI
PUBBLICARE DOVE SI VUOLE

RISPETTO DEL
COPYRIGHT

I punti critici

A bronze statue of a man sitting on a chair, holding a chain, in a park setting with a pond and trees in the background. The statue is positioned on a grassy area, and the background features a large tree, a pond, and a flower bed.

MANCANZA DI UNA VISIONE
DI ATENEO

DERIVA BIBLIOMETRICA

IRIS NON HA MANTENUTO
PROMESSE (sembra tutto più difficile
se lo strumento non aiuta)

CRONICA MANCANZA DI
PERSONALE PER IL SUPPORTO

Le reazioni...

ENTUSIASTI
depositano tutto



RASSEGNA TI
minimo sindacale, visto
come ennesimo carico
burocratico



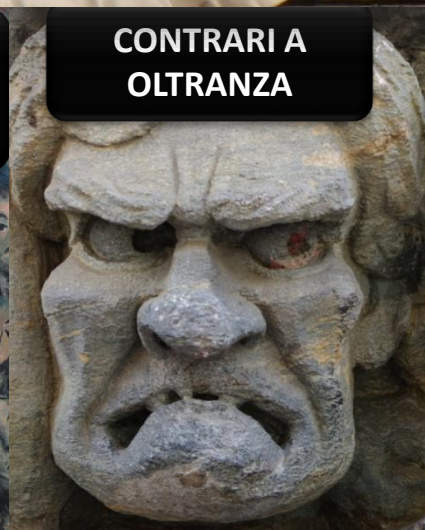
CONVINTI
depositano più del richiesto
e aprono riviste OA



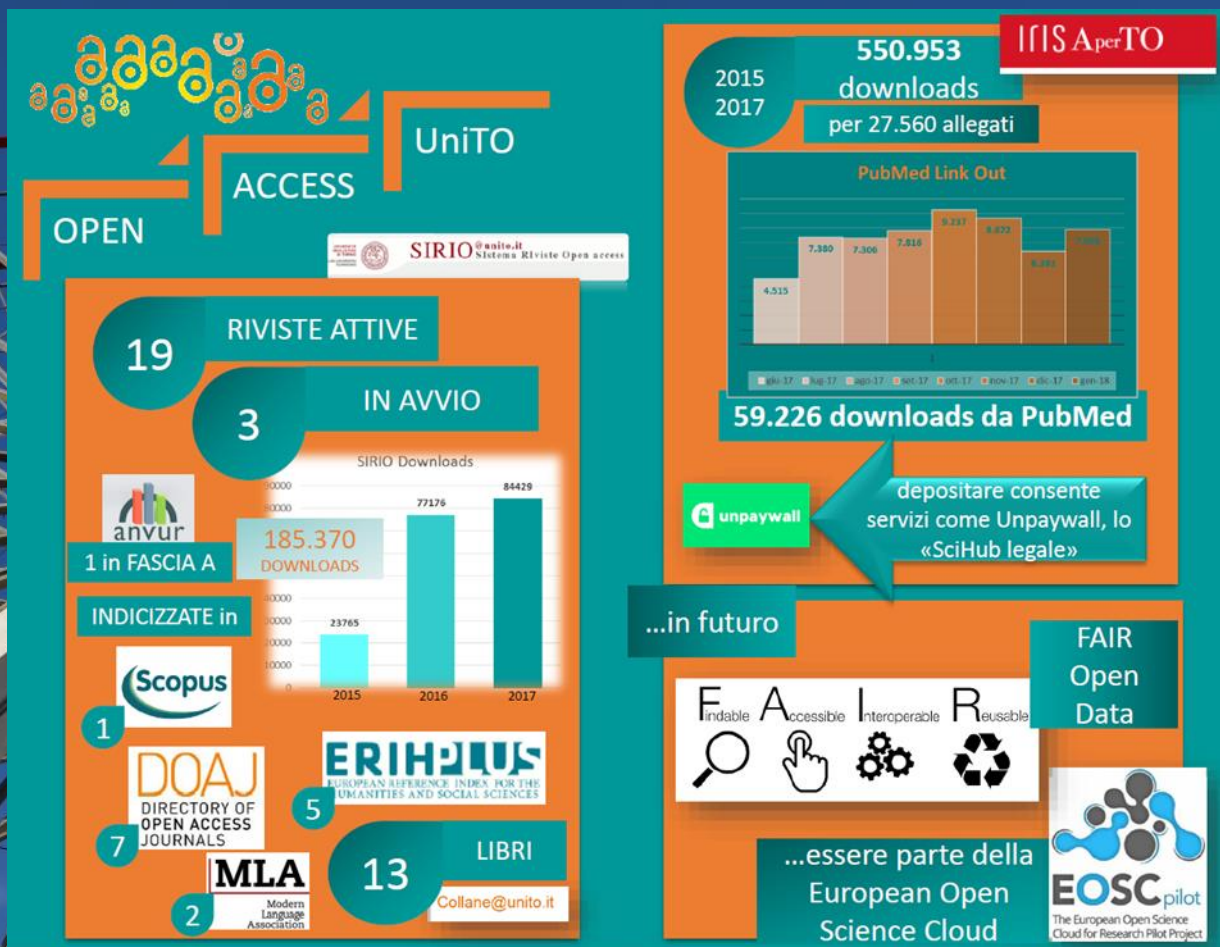
RIOTTOSI
fanno rimostranze ma
poi si adeguano



**CONTRARI A
OLTRANZA**



Funziona?



Open Access files

Items

+ %

Nov 8, 2008 - Nov. 1, 2013 (senza Regolamento)

3.430

Nov. 2013 – Ott.16, 2018 (dopo entrata in vigore)

26.488

+672%

A wooden sign made of several vertical planks is placed on a brick patio. The sign features a motivational quote in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters. The quote is arranged in five lines. The sign is positioned in front of a wooden bench made of thick, weathered planks. The background consists of a brick wall and a brick patio. The ground in the foreground is a dark, textured surface.

**“IF YOU ARE NOT
DOING WHAT
YOU LOVE,
YOU ARE
WASTING
YOUR TIME.”**

... buon lavoro!