

Open Access: logiche e strumenti

Torino, 12 ottobre 2010

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Di cosa parliamo oggi...

- ✓ Perché siamo qui, ovvero cosa possiamo fare da bibliotecari nel mondo dell'informazione che cambia
- ✓ Cos'è l'Open Access (e cosa non è): manifesti e falsi miti
- ✓ Quali vantaggi per il ricercatore?
- ✓ Open Access e la ricerca finanziata con fondi pubblici: le politiche di obbligo a depositare
- ✓ Due parole sulla peer review; due parole sul diritto d'autore; due parole sulla valutazione della ricerca
- ✓ Facciamo due conti... costi e benefici
- ✓ Green road: gli archivi aperti e l'auto-archiviazione
- ✓ Gold road: le riviste scientifiche Open Access

Perché siamo qui: scopo del corso



creare **consapevolezza**
su **logiche** e **vantaggi**
dell'Open Access (lezione teorica)

acquisire familiarità con gli **strumenti**
dell'Open Access (lezione pratica)

[27 o 28 ottobre o 10 novembre]

mettere in grado di **rispondere alle istanze dei docenti**
che sempre più si interessano di Open Access
(riviste online, auto-archiviazione, questioni di copyright...)

Perché siamo qui:

Il ruolo dei referenti Open Access

Intercettare le esigenze

- fornire **indicazioni corrette** e **sfatare falsi miti**
- **orientarsi** (e **orientare**) fra gli **strumenti OA**

Promuovere l'Open Access

- pubblicizzare **AperTo** e **OJS**
- far conoscere i **vantaggi OA**

Fare da tramite

- fra i docenti interessati e il Gruppo di Progetto
- fra il GdP e i docenti per i seminari e le attività che verranno proposti

Perché siamo qui

Come cambia il ruolo dei bibliotecari

Prendiamo coscienza del fatto che il nostro **ruolo** è **cambiato**... non siamo più custodi di libri e riviste ma:

gestiamo l'accesso

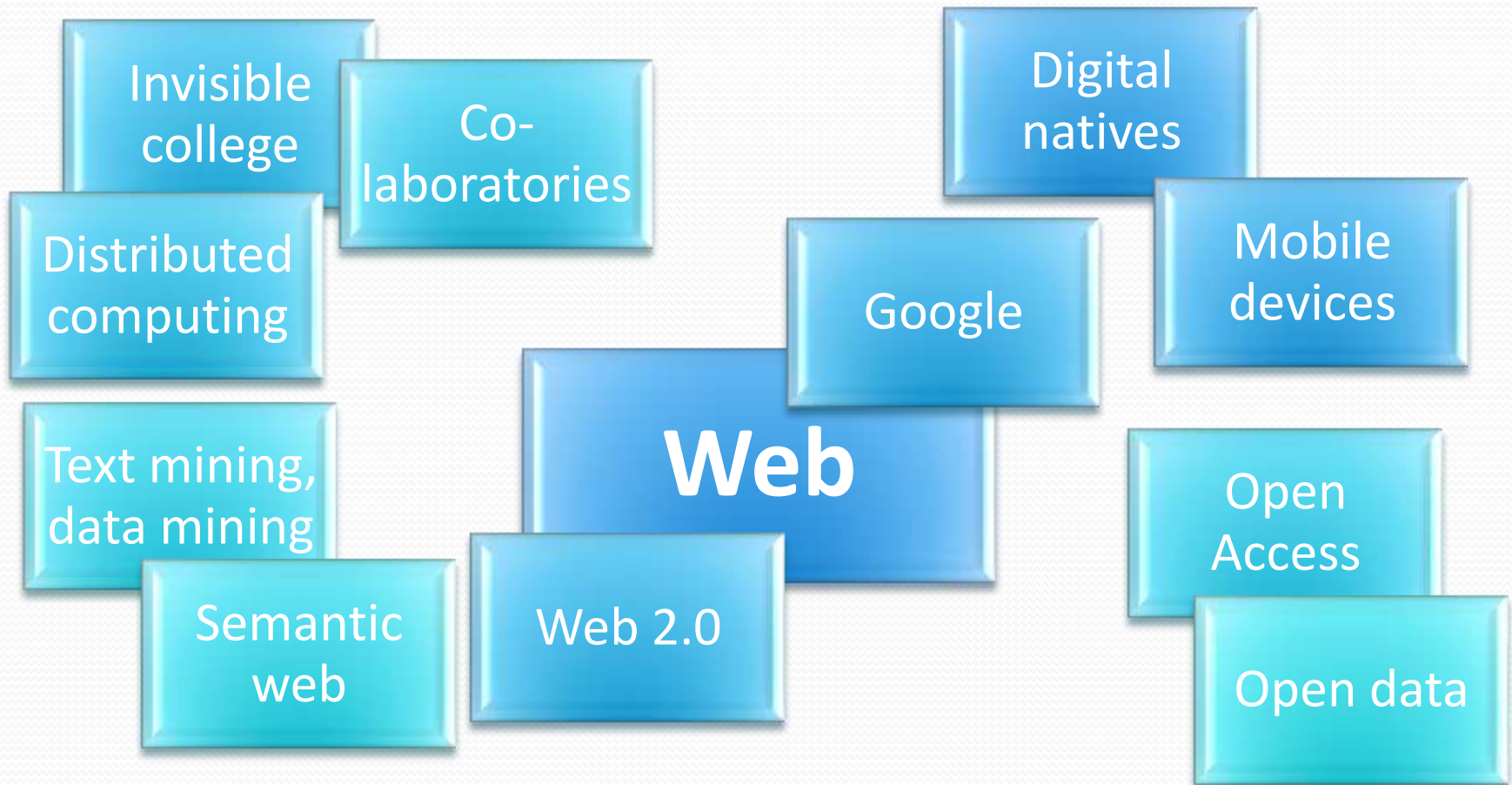
siamo «facilitatori» nella
ricerca di informazioni

offriamo servizi innovativi

possiamo contribuire al ciclo
di creazione della conoscenza

Perché siamo qui

Come cambia il mondo intorno a noi...



Perché siamo qui

Le parole chiave

Wired

Seamless

Zero delay

Multitasking

Social web

Google-like

Knowledge
economy

Information
deluge

Data
intensive

Information =
strategic resource

Perché siamo qui

Come cambia la produzione scientifica

Liquid
publications

Finora digitale =
“scanned copy”
della carta

Enhanced
publications

[Progetto UniTN](#), Fabio Casati

[Hogenaar, A. 2009](#)

Commons e
democratizzazione

Potenziale passaggio
da processo lineare a
continuum

Scientific record
[Van de Sompel]



Connettere i blocchi
informativi



Esisterà ancora
l'«articolo»?

[BMJ Pico](#)

J. Wilbanks [The future of Science](#)
Brisbane 2008

Riflessioni sparse da [OAI 6](#), June 2009
e D. Prosser [Open Access and the Future
of Scholarly Communication...](#) Australian
National University Lecture 14 Aug 2009



Perché siamo qui

Vision 2020 British Library

Our values

Our values represent the aspirations of our individual and collective behaviour. They guide our day-to-day decision making. In order to achieve the vision we have set out for 2020, we will endeavour to put these values at the heart of everything we do.

We inspire We aim to inspire people around the world through our content and expertise.

We are passionate about sharing information and are inspired by our users and their contributions.

We innovate We nurture leading-edge innovations and promote an entrepreneurial spirit.

We take measured risk and bring about change through informed and agile decision making.

We collaborate We work in partnership to achieve more by working together than we could do on our own.

We strive to be an open, responsive and reflective organisation.

We enable We aim to work with our users to create new insights from our content and to develop world-leading services.

We strive to encourage and empower our staff to seize new opportunities.

We respect We promote respect for our users and stakeholders and for one another.

We care for the collection and respect legal and institutional frameworks.

We learn We will continue to learn from others. We integrate the expertise of our users into our networks.

We work to share our ideas and expertise.

* FORECAST

The online landscape will increasingly resemble the 'semantic web' – in which computers become capable of extracting, classifying, categorising, and analysing data to create context and new uses for content.



Our mission and vision

Our mission: Advancing the world's knowledge.

Our vision: In 2020 the British Library will be a leading hub in the global information network, advancing knowledge through our collections, expertise and partnerships, for the benefit of the economy and society and the enrichment of cultural life.

Our vision is supported by five key themes which set out the strategic priorities for the Library:

- 1 Guarantee access for future generations.
- 2 Enable access to everyone who wants to do research.
- 3 Support research communities in key areas for social and economic benefit.
- 4 Enrich the cultural life of the nation.
- 5 Lead and collaborate in growing the world's knowledge base.

* FORECAST

Research funding will be based on finding solutions to problems, and will be channelled across disciplines

<http://www.bl.uk/2020vision>

Perché siamo qui

Vision 2020 British Library

Focus sul
cambiamento

Our changing context

To gain an understanding of what the world might look like in 2020, we interviewed experts from the public, private and not-for-profit sectors spanning research, learning, publishing, information and technology. We established a Consultative Panel of researchers and key stakeholders, including members of the British Library Board and Advisory Council and we consulted widely with Library staff.

This interaction provided a rich tapestry of information about the future environment and what it might mean for us. We are indebted to our colleagues for their significant contribution to the development of our 2020 vision.

We extended these insights by conducting research into the Library's future internal and external operating environment. We present here some headlines from our research, together with supporting quotes from interviews and workshops.

ICT: domani sarà
già diverso da oggi

The technology environment will be constantly and rapidly changing, with the only certainty about the future being that it will be significantly different from today

Cambiano le aspettative

The expectations and requirements of information users will increase and the ways in which information is provided will be more diverse

Nuovi media,
24/7

* FORECAST

The consumption of media by young people will continue to increase across the full range of media channels, day and night, seven days a week

OPEN ACCESS È
CIRCOLO
VIRTUOSO,
DESTINATO A
CRESCERE

* FORECAST

Free, 'open access' scholarly works will enable improved access and will drive research increasingly towards open access models

Comunicazione
scientifica: non più flusso
lineare di informazioni

The nature of learning and scholarly communication will change to become more collaborative and inclusive of emerging technologies, moving away from a linear flow of information

REINVENTARSI,
RIPOSIZIONARSI

It will be increasingly important for knowledge institutions to reinvent and reposition themselves to create efficiency in service provision and to demonstrate the measurable value they add to the economy

Perché siamo qui

Vision 2020 British Library

Digitale

"Technology will be in a constant state of beta"

"The word 'digital' will have no meaning because digital will be the default"

"Consumer technology will be smaller, lighter, cheaper and faster"

Digital natives: è tutto sul Web

"Learners of all ages will have access to a much wider range of content online in all formats (text, images, video, audio and data)"

"Digital natives will assume everything's on the web"

"People will continue to use the library as an interactive research space"

Biblioteca spazio interattivo di ricerca

Business models

"Business models that underpin scholarly publishing will change dramatically"

"Much more teaching, learning and research will be through simulation"

"Inter-disciplinary research will grow in popularity because of commonalities between disciplines and an interest in using different methods"

Interdisciplinarietà

Interoperabilità

"All major research libraries will be interoperable"

"Consolidation of print collections, cloud repositories of content, automated preservation and infrastructure will be more common"

"Libraries will need to continue to demonstrate their value"

Biblioteche devono dimostrare il loro valore

Cos'è l'Open Access

```
graph TD; A[un canale alternativo e complementare di diffusione libera dei risultati della ricerca scientifica] --> B[un movimento di riappropriazione della comunicazione scientifica da parte di chi fa ricerca]; B --> A;
```

un canale alternativo e
complementare di
diffusione libera dei
risultati
della ricerca scientifica

un movimento di
riappropriazione della
comunicazione scientifica
da parte di chi fa ricerca

Cos'è l'Open Access

Riflessioni preliminari

... si applica solo alla **letteratura scientifica**
“give away”, quella per cui il ricercatore
non ha ritorno economico
(articoli su rivista)



...l'**accesso** ai risultati della ricerca
scientifica è **necessario** per i
ricercatori, non accessorio!



...ogni comunità scientifica ha
la sua via all'Open Access...

Cos'è l'Open Access

Riflessioni preliminari - 2

- Peter Suber:

se da 350 anni i ricercatori pubblicano sulle riviste senza ritorno economico, è perché si aspettano un altro tipo di ritorno:

- ✓ circolazione delle proprie idee
- ✓ riconoscimento
- ✓ impatto

L'OA aumenta visibilità, reperibilità, quindi lettori, uso, citazioni... , in una parola, il **“riconoscimento”** tanto atteso



P. Suber, [SOAN](#) April 2009

- John Willinsky:

Economia della reputazione nella Repubblica della scienza

- “reputazione” controlla produzione, distribuzione e consumo del bene pubblico che va sotto il nome di “ricerca”. Internet ha modificato solo l'aspetto della distribuzione
- OA globale si tradurrà anche in accresciuta reputazione
- informazioni liberamente disponibili aumenteranno **la capacità individuale di giudicare** la qualità della ricerca e la reputazione di un autore



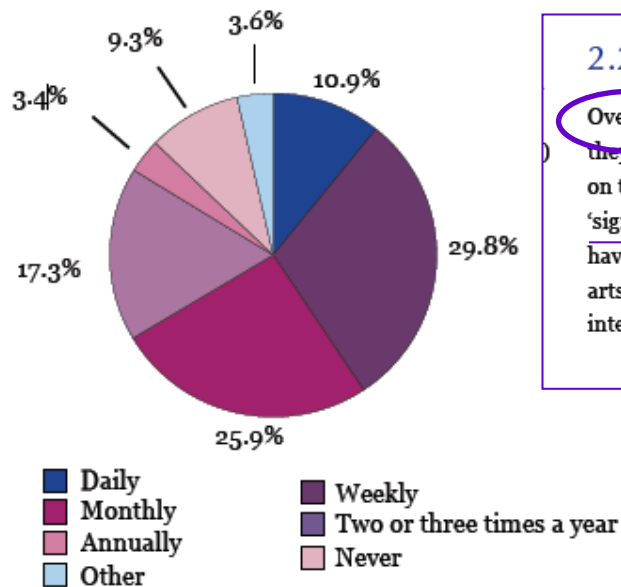
J. Willinsky, [Open Access and academic reputation](#),
«Annals of library and information studies», 58, Sept. 2010, pp.296-302

Cos'è l'Open Access

Riflessioni preliminari - 3

L'accesso all'informazione scientifica è tuttora un problema aperto: [Overcoming barriers: access to research information](#), RIN, Dec. 2009

Figure 1: How frequently researchers are unable to access content from their own library



E stiamo parlando di UK...

2.2 Impact of unavailable content

Over 80% of ALC survey respondents said that the difficulties they encountered in gaining access to content had an impact on their research, and nearly a fifth said that the impact was 'significant'. The proportions of those who felt the impact as having a 'significant' impact on their research were higher in the arts and humanities and social sciences, and at non-research-intensive universities.

The most common impacts are delays in research, and inconvenient and disruptive interruptions to workflow: researchers report losing their thread, having to revisit and adjust research at a later date, and in some cases forgetting to go back to fill a gap. Lack of access is also a hindrance to collaborative working, a particularly important issue for the research pools in Scotland. It can also lead to delays in the submission of papers and of bids for funding. But researchers are also concerned that lack of access creates bias in the sources they use, and that it may compromise the quality of their work, particularly in relation to literature reviews (and more especially systematic reviews). Peer reviewers are also hindered when they cannot access sources cited by an author. Scientists worry that lack of access to the latest findings and methodologies may lead them to undertake redundant work. And some researchers will change tack or even not pursue certain lines of enquiry at all.

Many of our respondents observed that they cannot assess the impact of not being able to access material they have not seen, but that it undermines their faith in the integrity of their own work. When awareness of important or cutting-edge findings in a fast-moving area is critical to the credibility of a researcher, access to the latest publications is essential, and no substitutes will meet the need.

In sum, the lack of immediate access to electronic content is seen by researchers, 'as a hindrance which slows their progress and can mean important information is not taken into account. Most manage to work around these limitations, but are frustrated by them' (ALC).

Cos'è l'Open Access

Riflessioni preliminari - 4

Diverse modalità di comunicazione nelle
scienze umane

lavori individuali

canale principale:
la monografia

peer review meno rigorosa

reputazione all'interno della
comunità scientifica di riferimento

lingue nazionali

-

scienze esatte

lavori di gruppo

canale principale:
articolo su periodico

pubblicazioni accettate sulla
base di *peer review* rigorosa [?]

Impact Factor

lingua inglese

Cos'è l'Open Access

Riflessioni preliminari - 5

Alcune comunità scientifiche e le loro peculiarità:

Fisica

- cultura dei pre-print
- [arXiv](#) (1991)

Economia

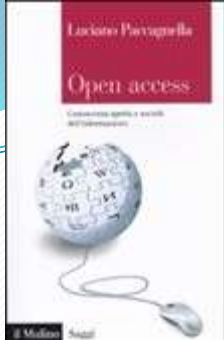
- pre-print VS lunghi tempi di pubblicazione

Medicina

- no al pre-print per competizione
- interferenza di interessi commerciali

Sc. Umane

- crescente attenzione alla libera circolazione
- ma resistenze alla condivisione



Cos'è l'Open Access

Riflessioni preliminari - 6



La sociologia ci aiuta [grazie al prof. Luciano Paccagnella]

modello chiuso (cattedrale) - modello aperto (bazaar)

PRODUZIONE:

parcellizzata, catena montaggio

PRODUZIONE:

reticolare, coordinata

DISTRIBUZIONE:
fissa, a pacchetto

DISTRIBUZIONE:
modulare, flessibile

USO:
bene di consumo

USO:
partecipativo

VALUTAZIONE:
soggetto esterno

VALUTAZIONE:
competenze critiche individuali

Cos'è l'Open Access

Uno sguardo alla letteratura scientifica

- Ulrich's: 25.546 active, refereed, academic journals [27 sett 2010]
 - ...di cui 20.080 online (**79%**)
- produzione di articoli scientifici: 2.500.000/anno
 - Stima in Harnad, [blog 16 Sept. 2010](#)
 - studio su 1.837 articoli pubblicati nel 2008 (random) di diverse discipline:
 - in media **20,4%** disponibili Open Access (con differenze fra discipline, es. 13% chimica, 33% scienze della terra)
 - più disponibili articoli in riviste tracciate JCR: tendenza ad archiviare i lavori pubblicati sulle riviste considerate di prestigio



Björk et al. [Open Access to the Scientific Journal Literature: Situation 2009](#).
PLoS ONE 5(6): e11273, June 2010

- peer review (volontaria): costerebbe 1,9bn £ (dato 2008)

[Activities, costs and funding flows in the scholarly communications system](#),
RIN Report May 2008

Cos'è l'Open Access

Uno sguardo alla letteratura scientifica - 2

Confronti «evocativi», se non «provocatorî»



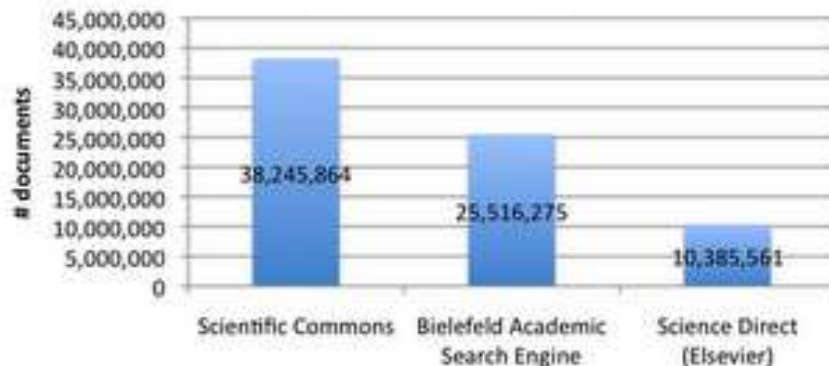
H. Morrison, [Dramatic growth of Open Access](#), 30 Sept. 2010

THE IMAGINARY JOURNAL OF POETIC ECONOMICS

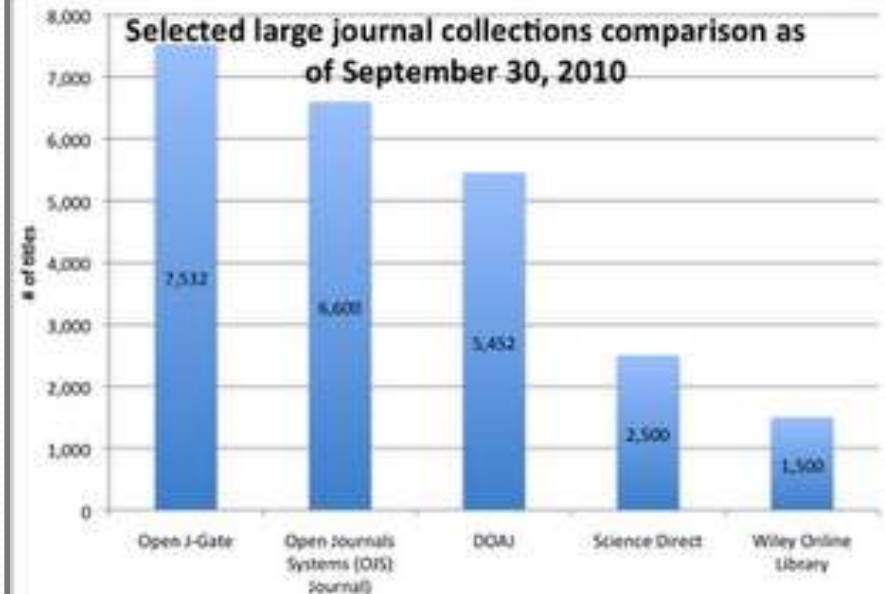
IMAGINE A WORLD WHERE ANYONE CAN INSTANTLY ACCESS ALL OF THE WORLD'S SCHOLARLY KNOWLEDGE - AS PROFOUND A CHANGE AS THE INVENTION OF THE PRINTING PRESS. TECHNICALLY, THIS IS WITHIN REACH. ALL THAT IS NEEDED IS A LITTLE IMAGINATION, TO RECONSIDER THE ECONOMICS OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATIONS FROM A POETIC VIEWPOINT.

[Imaginary journal of poetic economics](#)

Large article metasearch comparison as of September 30, 2010



Selected large journal collections comparison as of September 30, 2010



Dare we compare?

Letteratura scientifica – le funzioni



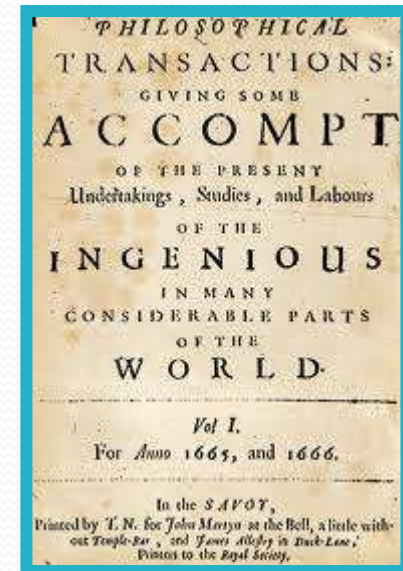
Rosendaal H. –Geurts P.
Forces and functions in
scientific communication:
an analysis of their
interplay, CRISP 1997



Letteratura scientifica: l'ombra lunga di Oldenburg

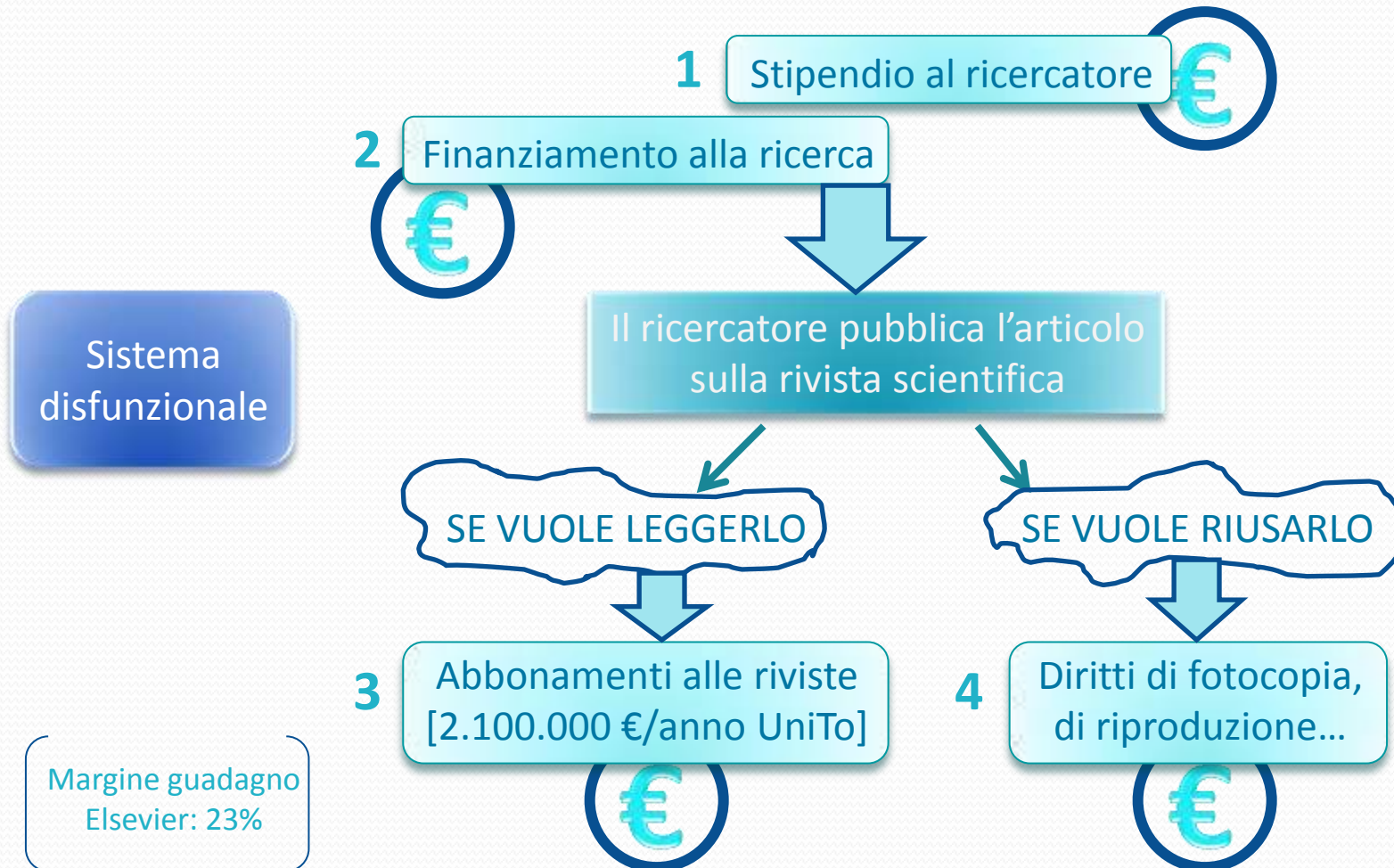
Jean Claude Guédon, Per la pubblicità del sapere. I bibliotecari, i ricercatori, gli editori e il controllo dell'editoria scientifica, PluS, 2004, trad. it di In Oldenburg's long shadow...

- Oldenburg 1665 *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*: mirava a creare un registro pubblico di contributi originali alla conoscenza
- nasce il concetto di copyright per tutelare interessi degli stampatori (diritto di proprietà sulle idee) non degli autori
- idee di prestigio – “marchio” – Impact Factor
- essere in ISI diventa redditizio: editori costruiscono imperi commerciali sulla comunicazione scientifica
- online – big deal – consorzi (e la spirale dei prezzi continua)
- proposta “sovversiva”: i pre-print
- **distributed intelligence**: con un numero sufficiente di occhi, tutti i banchi sono banali [Linus Thorvalds]
- in rete, le **funzioni della comunicazione scientifica possono essere disgiunte**
- ricercatori devono **riprendere possesso della comunicazione scientifica** e i **bibliotecari** giocano un **ruolo attivo** in tutto questo



Open Access: cosa l'ha provocato - 1

- ✓ **crisi della tradizionale editoria scientifica**, che configura un **paradosso**, per cui l'Ateneo paga QUATTRO volte:



Open Access: cosa l'ha provocato - 2

Crisi dell'attuale sistema della comunicazione scientifica:

Spirale del costo
riviste scientifiche:

+ 374%

[[statistiche ARL 1986-2008](#), p. 11]

Tagli ai budget
biblioteche

Nature VS
UniCAL

[SOAN July 2010](#)

**Meno
abbonamenti**

**MINORE DISSEMINAZIONE
DEI RISULTATI DELLA RICERCA**

[Lettera](#) di 32 biblioteche cinesi
a editori STM: journal price increases
is hyperinflationary,
"totally unreasonable,
and categorically unacceptable",
2 Oct 2010

[Library cuts threaten
research](#), The Scientist
29 Sept. 2010: The lifeblood
of a university is its library,
and cutting library resources
is like cutting off oxygen
to the brain...

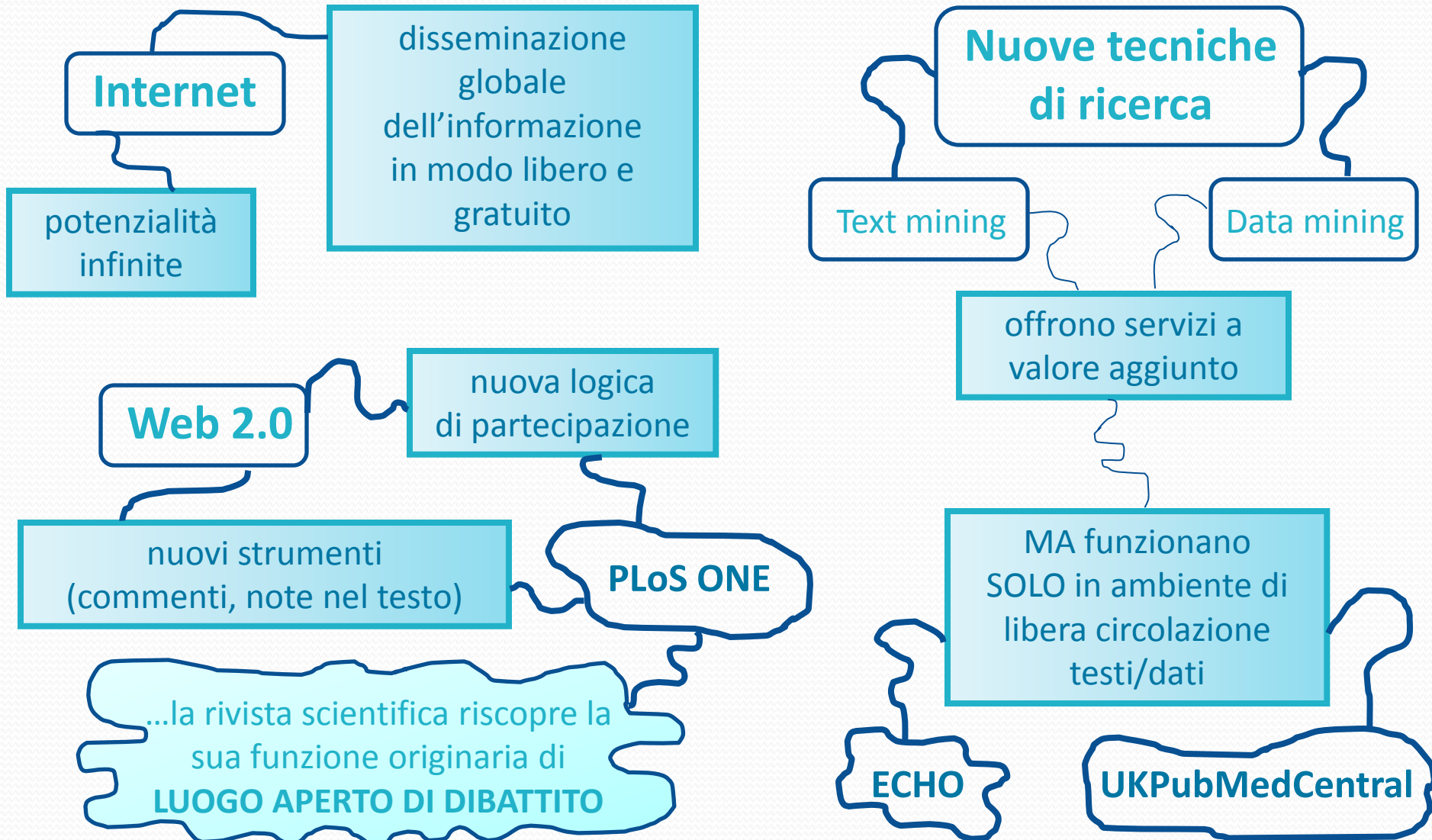
Open Access: cosa l'ha provocato - 3

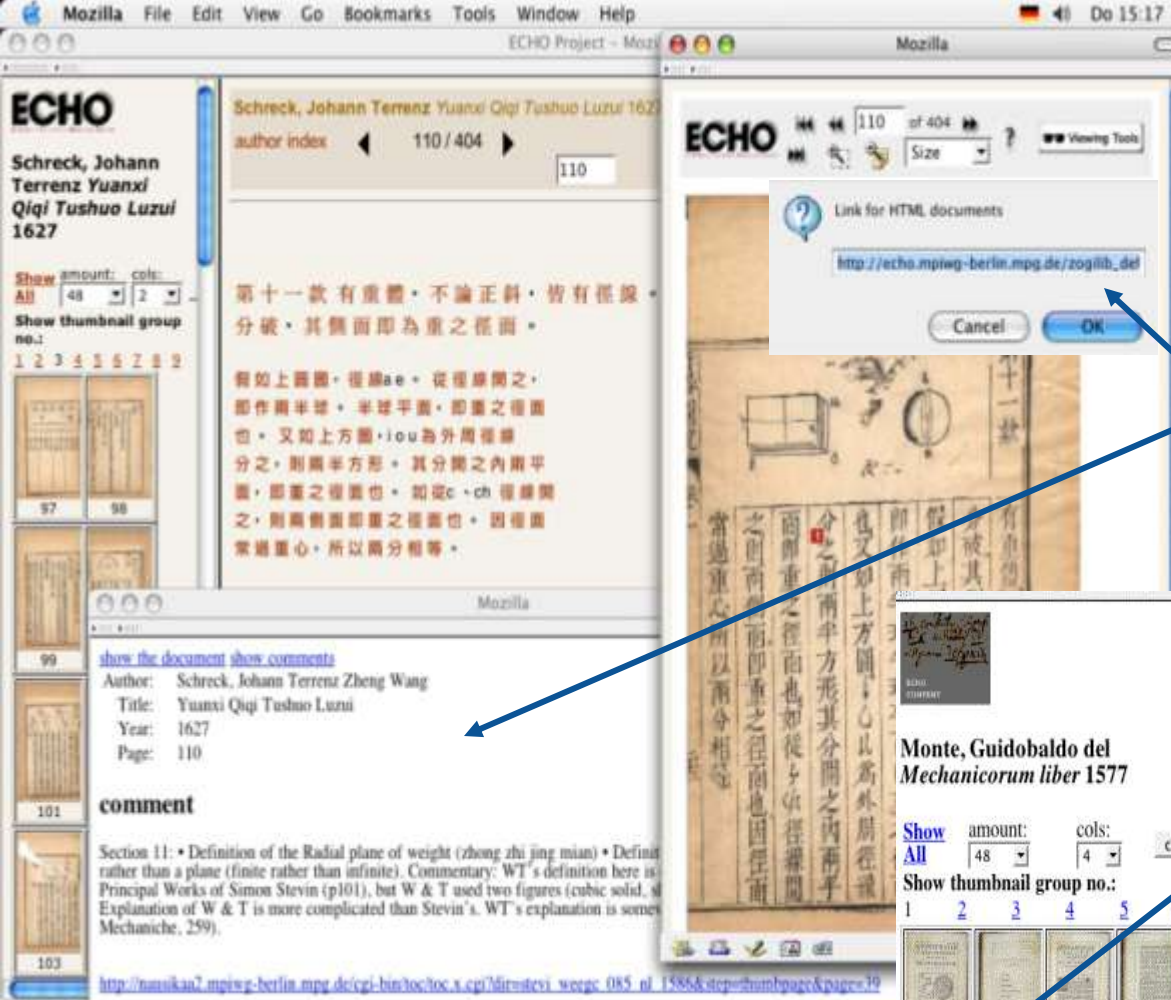


WHY SHOULD YOU PAY TO READ THEM ?

- ...come **utenti** i ricercatori si trovano ad avere **minori possibilità di accesso** proprio nel momento in cui il **Web** permetterebbe un **accesso globale**
- ...come **produttori di informazione** i ricercatori vedono **diminuire** ulteriormente le possibilità di **disseminazione** e di **impatto**, in un'economia della conoscenza in cui la moneta corrente è il prestigio che deriva dalla visibilità....

Open Access: cosa l'ha reso possibile





Da ECHO:
researcher's workbench

Possibilità di inserire note
nell'immagine

Collegamento con dizionario online

ECHO, European Cultural Heritage Online

Dictionary entries possibly relevant to **metimur**.

metior	Lewis and Short	Latin Lexicon
metior	Thomas Cooper	Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae
meto#2	Thomas Cooper	Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae

MARIAM II
VRBINATVM
AMPLISSIMVM DVCEM
GVIDIVBALDI
E MARCHIONIBVS
MONTIS
PRAEFATIO:
DVAE res (AMPLISSIME PRIN
CEPS) quae ad conciliandas homi
nibus facultates, vtilitas nempe, &
nobilitas, plurimum valere consue
uerunt, illae ad exornandam mecha
nicam facultatem, & eam praeter om
nibus alijs appetibilem reddendam conspirasse
mihi videntur: nam si nobilitatem (quod pleriq;
modò faciunt) ortu ipsius **metimur**, accurret hinc
Geometria, illinc verò **Phisica**, quorum gemina
to complexu nobilissima artium prodit mechani
ca. si enim nobilitatem magis, tum stratae materiae,
tum argumentorum necessitati (quod Aristote
les fatetur aliquandò) relatae volumus, omnium



Heme oxygenase-1 plays a pro-life role in experimental brain stem death via nitric oxide synthase I/protein kinase G signaling at rostral ventrolateral medulla.

(PMCID: PMC2941487)

Abstract

Dai KY, Chan SH, Chang AY
Center for Translational Research in Biomedical Sciences, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital & Graduate Medical Center, Kwei-Sung County 83301, Taiwan.
Journal of Biomedical Science [2010, 17:72]
Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
DOI: 10.1186/1429-0127-17-72

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Despite its clinical importance, a dearth of information exists on the cellular and molecular mechanisms that underpin brain stem **death**. It is available enough evidence for mechanistic delineation on brain stem **death** resides in the rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM) because it is the origin of a life-and-death signal that sequentially increases (pro-life) and decreases (pro-death) to reflect the advancing central cardiovascular regulatory dysfunction during the progression towards brain stem **death** in critically ill patients. The present study evaluated the hypothesis that heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) may play a pro-life role as an interposing signal between hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (HIF-1) and nitric oxide synthase I (NOS I)/protein kinase G (PKG) cascade in RVLM, which sustains central cardiovascular regulatory functions during brain stem **death**.

METHODS: We performed cardiovascular, pharmacological, biochemical and confocal microscopy experiments in non-invasive with an experimental model of brain stem **death** that employed microinjection of the organophosphate insecticide mevinphos (Mev; 10 mM) bilaterally into RVLM of adult male Sprague-Dawley rats.

RESULTS: Western blot analysis coupled with laser scanning confocal microscopy revealed that augmented HO-1 expression that was confined to the cytoplasm of RVLM neurons occurred preferential during the pre-life phase of experimental brain stem **death**, and was categorized by immunoneutralization of HIF-1 or HIF-1 in RVLM. On the other hand, the cytoplasmic presence of HO-2 in RVLM neurons manifested insignificant changes during both phases. In turn, immunoneutralization of HO-2 or knockdown of heme oxygenase-1 blunted the augmented life-and-death signals exhibited during the pre-life phase. Those treatments also blocked the upregulation of NOS I/PKG signaling without affecting the pro-death NOS II/peroxynitrite cascade in RVLM.

CONCLUSIONS: We conclude that transcriptional upregulation of HO-1 on activation by HIF-1 in RVLM plays a preferred pro-life role by sustaining central cardiovascular regulatory functions during brain stem **death** via upregulation of NOS I/PKG signaling pathway. Our results further showed that the pro-death NOS II/peroxynitrite cascade in RVLM is not included in the repertoire of cellular events.

Related Articles at eMedicine | Springer.com | PubMed Central

[Nel full text](#)

Identified 25 unique Genes/Proteins in the Full Text		
	HO-1 (58)	
	HIF-1 (49)	
	NOS (44)	
	HO-2 (22)	
	Heme oxygenase-1 (9)	
	nitric oxide synthase (8)	
	actin (7)	

Identified 15 unique GO Terms in the Full Text		
	death (62)	
	PKG (24)	
	nucleus (4)	
	transcription (3)	
	sumoylation (3)	
	Response to Hypoxia (2)	
	cytoplasm (2)	

Identified 2 unique Species in the Full Text	
Sprague-Dawley rats (22)	
Animals (11)	
mouse (9) (transgenic mice)	
rabbit (7)	
murine (2)	
goat (2)	
horseradish (2)	

Identified <u>6</u> unique Diseases in the Full Text		
	middle cerebral artery occlusion (4)	
	comatose (2)	
	diabetic gastroparesis (1)	
	Depression (1)	
	acute respiratory failure (1)	
	critically ill (1)	

Identified 29 unique Chemicals in the Full Text

[illegible]

Text mining: dai termini evidenziati vengono aperte direttamente le Banche dati con le informazioni specifiche

[PLOS One: nota nel testo]

1 *CCR5* and *FOXP2* genes have low values of heterozygosity in both Europeans and Africans, implying putative selection in the ancestral population ("old"; see [Figure 2A](#), bottom). The region around *IL-4* (which includes the *IL-13* gene) shows a putative selection signature, as indicated by a decrease in H^{EA} and H^{AA} and increased S^2F_{ST} . Values of H^{EA} (blue), H^{AA} (green), and F_{ST} (red) are plotted individually with most significant medians (H^{EA} and H^{AA}), and variance of F_{ST} (S^2F_{ST}) across 31 sliding windows of size 5 to 65 loci. (Bottom) λ values derived from H^{EA} , H^{AA} , and S^2F_{ST} based on the 5 to 65 loci sliding windows around *CCR5*, *FOXP2* and *IL4*. (C) Similar plots of nine examples from 180 putative selection sites discovered in the current study (all plotted in Figure S3).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0001712.g002

Identifying a selection target in a s

We addressed the validity of assumption
coalescent simulations with a single selected

[24]. If one population experienced selection
a partial sweep represents the kind of selection
made were that neutral variation was present

mutation, and that the loci in the selected population carries a portion of the ancestral variation. We
imitated genome-wide average mutation rate, **1** the same population size as in our present study
(24 individuals in each population), and a marker density to be close to that in our experimental
dataset: one marker for each 10 kb. In turn, we varied selection strength, and intensity of
recombination (see [Materials and Methods](#)). Values of λ were then calculated for the control and the
selected population. In [Figure 3](#), we summarize maximum λ values calculated for 100 replicate
"chromosomes" in four different parameter combinations, alternating high ($s = 0.03$) and low ($s =$

sample size

Posted by  [Pingan](#) on **13 Apr 2008** at **21:20 GMT**

Forty-five individuals in each population group were
genotyped, while 24 individuals were used in the
simulation data. So, the population size is not the
same between experimental and simulation data.

 [View/respond to this](#)

Cos'è l'Open Access – I principi

Program	OA Conference Program Committee ECHO Meeting
Berlin Declaration	Declaration Recommendation Roadmap Signatories Press Release & Statement
Participants	List Snapshots
Links	OA Resources Media Coverage
Follow-Up Conferences	CERN May 2004 SOUTHAMPTON Feb 2005 Golm March 2006 Padua September 2007 Düsseldorf November 2008 Paris December 2009 Beijing October 2010



Berlin Declaration

Dichiarazione di Berlino (2003)

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

Preface

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access.

We, the undersigned, feel obliged to address the challenges of the Internet as an emerging functional medium for distributing knowledge. Obviously, these developments will be able to significantly modify the nature of scientific publishing as well as the existing system of quality assurance.

In accordance with the spirit of the Declaration of the Budapest Open Access Initiative, the ECHO Charter and the Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing, we have drafted the Berlin Declaration to promote the Internet as a functional instrument for a global scientific knowledge base and human reflection and to specify measures which research policy makers, research institutions, funding agencies, libraries, archives and museums need to consider.

Goals

Our mission of disseminating knowledge is only half complete if the information is not made widely and readily available to society. New possibilities of knowledge dissemination not only through the classical form but also and increasingly through the open access paradigm via the Internet have to be supported. We define open access as a comprehensive source of human knowledge and cultural heritage that has been approved by the scientific community.

In order to realize the vision of a global and accessible representation of knowledge, the future Web has to be sustainable, interactive, and transparent. Content and software tools must be openly accessible and compatible.

Cos'è l'Open Access - I principi

- * Jean Claude Guéron, Per la pubblicità del sapere. I bibliotecari, i ricercatori, gli editori e il controllo dell'editoria scientifica, PluS, 2004

Negli ultimi cinquant'anni, gli editori sono riusciti a trasformare le riviste accademiche – una intrapresa editoriale tradizionalmente non promettente e al più secondaria – in un grosso affare. Come siano riusciti a creare tassi di profitto estremamente alti è una storia che non è ancora stata raccontata chiaramente. Qual è il vero fondamento di questa stupefacente abilità? Qual è l'origine del loro potere? Come può essere sovvertito? Questo saggio affronterà tali questioni. Tuttavia



propagati e resi accessibili. In effetti, questo saggio si chiede se i risultati della ricerca di base nella scienza, nella tecnologia e nella medicina – risultati che, se visti in termini commerciali, si trovano in una fase pre-concorrenziale e che, in qualche caso, possono anche salvare delle vite – rimarranno parte del patrimonio collettivo di conoscenza dell'umanità (*commons*)², o saranno gradualmente confiscati a vantaggio di élites scientifiche e aziendali sempre più ristrette.

Cos'è l'Open Access - I principi

✱ John Willinsky, [The Access Principle: The Case for Open Access to Research and Scholarship](#), MIT 2006



Dal cap. 2, Access (pp. 13-39):

- ✓ ...what I am calling the **access principle**, which is concerned with making choices about publishing that **improve the circulation of research and scholarship**.
- ✓ ...**what matters is not the particular form that open access takes**, but adherence to this principle of increasing and improving access, impact, participation, and circulation
- ✓ The open access idea is not simply a child of these new publishing technologies. Efforts to improve access to knowledge have a long and venerable history. Open access **could be the next step in a tradition** that includes the printing press and penny post, public libraries and public schools. It is a tradition **bent on increasing the democratic circulation** of knowledge, with a lineage that can also be traced back, for example, to the “invisible colleges” of the seventeenth century...

Cos'è l'Open Access - I principi

Willinsky , The Access principle - 2

- ✓ At the heart of these developments was a belief in the **right to knowledge**, and at every point people have sought the means to ensure that a greater proportion of the population was able to exercise its right to know what is known.
- ✓ ...and with the extended circulation of research facilitated by open access come **greater opportunities** for a **larger proportion** of the global academic community **to participate in and contribute to this body of knowledge**
- ✓ Open access can also lead to the introduction of other scholarly traditions into the research literature, **extending that metaphorical conversation** that defines one ideal for this body of work. To find new ways of increasing access is to extend an invitation and to acknowledge a right, for **scholarship exists only as it is shared and circulated, only as it is open to new and diverging voices.**

Cos'è l'Open Access - I principi

Willinsky , The Access principle - 3

- ✓ I see the **social dimensions** of knowledge dissemination
- ✓ ...create an **open and public space** online that would carry forward the **continuing life and legacy** of print culture
- ✓ Open access models of scholarly publishing hold out some promise for **broadening the circulation and exchange of knowledge** while more generally **expanding research's presence in the world**
- ✓ Open access holds the promise of **moving knowledge from the closed cloisters of privileged**, well-endowed university campuses to **institutions worldwide...**
- ✓ Bodies of knowledge that would advance human understanding and benefit humankind seem so clearly a **public good** that it might well be hard for someone who is not thoroughly a part of the current system of scholarly publishing to understand **why the research and scholarship literature is not being made as open as possible**

Open Access – I manifesti

Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing (Apr. 2003)

The purpose of this document is to stimulate discussion within the biomedical research community on how to proceed, as rapidly as possible, to the widely held goal of **providing open access to the primary scientific literature**. Our goal was to agree on significant, concrete steps that all **relevant parties** —the **organizations** that foster and support scientific research, the **scientists** that generate the research results, the **publishers** who facilitate the peer-review and distribution of results of the research, and the scientists, **librarians** and other who depend on access to this knowledge— can take to promote the **rapid and efficient transition to open access publishing**.

Libraries Working Group:

We believe that open access will be an **essential component** of scientific publishing in the future and that works reporting the results of current scientific research should be as openly accessible and freely useable as possible. Libraries and publishers should make every effort to hasten this transition in a fashion **that does not disrupt** the orderly dissemination of scientific information.

Libraries propose to:

- **Develop and support mechanisms** to make the transition to open access publishing and to provide examples of these mechanisms to the community.
- In our education and outreach activities, give high priority **to teaching our users about the benefits of open access publishing and open access journals**.
- List and **highlight open access journals in our catalogs** and other relevant databases.

Cos'è l'Open Access – I manifesti

Definition of an Open Access Contribution

Establishing open access as a worthwhile procedure ideally requires the active commitment of each and every individual producer of scientific knowledge and holder of cultural heritage. Open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw data and metadata, source materials, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material.

Open access contributions must satisfy two conditions:

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.
2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in an appropriate standard electronic format is deposited (and thus published) in at least one online repository using suitable technical standards (such as the Open Archive definitions) that is supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving.

Conference on

Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

20 - 22 Oct. 2003, Berlin

Berlin Declaration

Open Access – I manifesti

- [Dichiarazione](#) di Berlino [firmata](#) da 286 enti (fra cui le Università Italiane)
- Follow up della Conferenza di Berlino:
 - [Ginevra CERN](#) 2004
 - [Southampton](#) 2005
 - [Golm](#) 2006
 - [Padova](#) 2007
 - [Dusseldorf](#) 2008
 - [Parigi](#) 2009
 - [Beijing](#) 2010
- Le Università Italiane (fra cui Torino) hanno firmato nel novembre 2004 la [Dichiarazione di Messina](#) in sostegno dell'Accesso Aperto



Cos'è l'Open Access – I manifesti

BOAI, [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#), 2002 February

Budapest Open Access Initiative



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Budapest Open Access Initiative

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic

5859 signatures have been added to the initiative.

The literature that should be freely accessible online is that which scholars give to the world without expectation of payment. Primarily, this category encompasses their peer-reviewed journal articles, but it also includes any unreviewed preprints that they might wish to put online for comment or to alert colleagues to important research findings. There are many degrees and kinds of wider and easier access to this literature. By "open access" to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

Cos'è l'Open Access – I manifesti

BOAI, [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#), 2002 February

To achieve open access to scholarly journal literature, we recommend two complementary strategies.

I. Self-Archiving: First, scholars need the [tools and assistance](#) to deposit their refereed journal articles in open electronic archives, a practice commonly called, self-archiving. When these archives conform to standards created by the [Open Archives Initiative](#), then search engines and other tools can treat the separate archives as one. Users then need not know which archives exist or where they are located in order to find and make use of their contents.

II. Open-access Journals: Second, scholars need the means to launch a new generation of journals committed to open access, and to help existing journals that elect to make the transition to open access. Because journal articles should be disseminated as widely as possible, these new journals will no longer invoke copyright to restrict access to and use of the material they publish. Instead they will use copyright and other tools to ensure permanent open access to all the articles they publish. Because price is a barrier to access, these new journals will not charge subscription or access fees, and will turn to other methods for covering their expenses. There are many [alternative sources of funds](#) for this purpose, including the foundations and governments that fund research, the universities and laboratories that employ researchers, endowments set up by discipline or institution, friends of the cause of open access, profits from the sale of add-ons to the basic texts, funds freed up by the demise or cancellation of journals charging traditional subscription or access fees, or even contributions from the researchers themselves.

There is no need to favor one of these solutions over the others for all disciplines or nations, and no need to stop looking for other, creative alternatives.

Cos'è l'Open Access – le due vie

Dalla [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#), BOAI (2001)

Green
road

Auto-archiviazione

L'autore **deposita** pre-print (bozze) di articoli in corso di pubblicazione o già pubblicati su rivista di editore tradizionale (quella prestigiosa, con alto IF... ma chiusa dietro un abbonamento)

...nel
rispetto
delle
norme di
copyright

in archivi aperti,
che possono essere

istituzionali

disciplinari

Cos'è l'Open Access – le due vie

Dalla [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#), BOAI (2001)

**Gold
road**

Pubblicazione in riviste Open Access

garantiscono peer review

hanno diverso modello economico:
nessun abbonamento

Article Processing Charges: : non paga il lettore, paga l'autore/istituzione come ultimo atto del processo di ricerca (pubblicazione). Richiesto solo dal [23%](#) ; [tabella prezzi](#)

Green vs Gold?



- **Stevan Harnad:**

- sostenibile solo Green
- necessità delle politiche di obbligo a depositare (mandatory policies)
- non spendere soldi in Gold OA se prima non si è reso obbligatorio Green OA con le politiche
- focus dell'Open Access è «**ACCESS**», non il finanziamento di una qualsiasi forma di editoria
- studio comparato su 11.801 articoli pubblicati 2002-2008 da autori di 4 enti con politica di obbligo a depositare, 65.6% degli articoli erano archiviati, come richiesto (63.2% Green, 2.4% Green e Gold). Per 42.395 articoli simili del gruppo di controllo senza obbligo di deposito la percentuale OA è stata 21.9% Green e 1.5% Gold

S.Harnad, Y. Gargouri, [Mandated and Unmandated Open Access: Comparing Green and Gold](#), 28 Aug. 2010

Da leggere:

- ✓ [Open Access Archivangelism](#), blog
- ✓ [Scholarly Skywriting and the Prepublication Continuum of Scientific Inquiry](#), 1990
- ✓ [Post-Gutenberg Galaxy: The Fourth Revolution in the Means of Production of Knowledge](#), 1991
- ✓ [Scholarly Journals at the Crossroads: A Subversive Proposal for Electronic Publishing](#), 1994
- ✓ [A prophet whose time has come](#), interview with R. Poynder, «Information today», 27 (2) Feb. 2010

Green VS Gold?



- **Peter Suber**

- "free availability and unrestricted use"
- rimuovere "price barriers" e "permission barriers"
- GRATIS OA: is free of charge, but not free of copyright of licensing restrictions
- LIBRE OA: is free of charge and expressly permits uses beyond fair use

[SOAN](#), Aug 2008

Da leggere:

- ✓ [SOAN](#) (SPARC Open Access Newsletter)
- ✓ [Open Access overview](#)
- ✓ [Removing the Barriers to Research: An Introduction to Open Access for Librarians](#), 2004
- ✓ [Promoting Open Access in the Humanities](#), 2004
- ✓ [A haiku introduction to Open Access](#), 2004

Green VS Gold?



- **Jean Claude Guédon**, [Mixing and matching the green and the gold road to Open Access. Take two](#), «Serials Review», March 2008, 34 (1), pp. 41-51
 - nel 2005: Green e Gold complementari, entrambi validi strategicamente e tatticamente
 - idea che i repositories dovessero evolversi e offrire servizi come le riviste
 - [The “green” and the “gold” road to Open Access: the case for mixing and matching](#), «Serials Review», 2004, 30(4), 315-328
 - tre anni dopo: sul modello di [SCiELO](#), sono le riviste che tendono ad assomigliare ai repositories
 - ... e il principio che i repositories siano finanziati centralmente dallo stato significa **completare adeguatamente il processo di ricerca con la pubblicazione**
 - OA può contribuire drasticamente a ridurre le distanze fra centro e periferia del sapere

Cos'è l'Open Access: la terza via???

Molti editori tradizionali offrono una “**Open Choice**” o simile: pagando una quota [esosa], il singolo articolo diviene Open Access anche se la rivista continua a essere in abbonamento... (riviste “ibride”); in teoria i costi abbonamenti avrebbero dovuto diminuire in proporzione (unico a tener fede: OUP)

- [Elenco](#) editori con opzione “Open”
- Antonella De Robbio: è la **via rossa**! Gli editori **strumentalizzano** l'idea di OA e fanno **pagare due volte**



A. De Robbio, [Is Open Access ready to move behind the library walls?](#) 2009

- Stevan Harnad: **perché pagare** se potete mettere **gratis** Open Access l'articolo auto-archiviandolo?



Non mettere il carro Gold davanti al cavallo Green...

S. Harnad, [Blog post](#), 23 Feb 2010

Possibile terza via: overlay services?

Chris Armbruster, [A European Model for the Digital Publishing of Scientific Information?](#), SSRN, 2009



- The institutional players in the publishing system, namely publishers, repositories and libraries, must be ready to accept a **redistribution** of the **key functions** of registration, certification, dissemination, archiving and navigation in a manner that plays to the strength of each
- New ways of funding the publication of scientific information so that **archiving** is guaranteed cost-effectively, while wider benefits are secured by enabling **innovation in certification** (research excellence and evaluation) and navigation services (impact on R&D, wider public benefits).

Possibile terza via: overlay services? - 2

- **redistribuzione delle funzioni [Armbruster]:**



Possibile terza via: overlay services? - 3



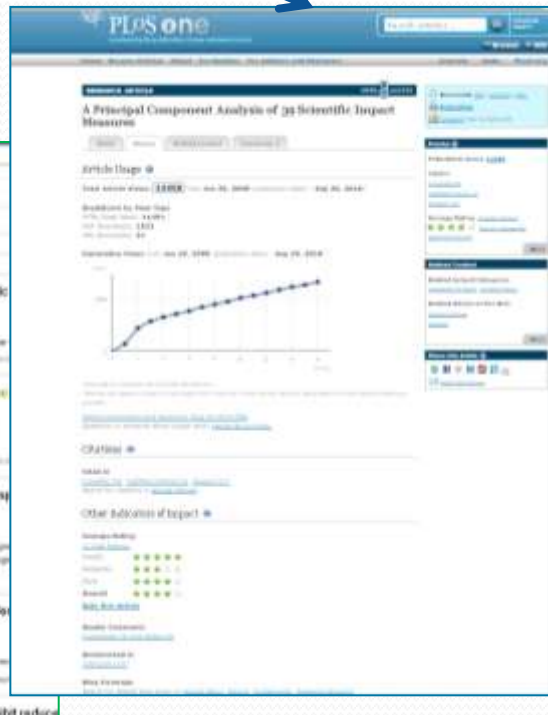
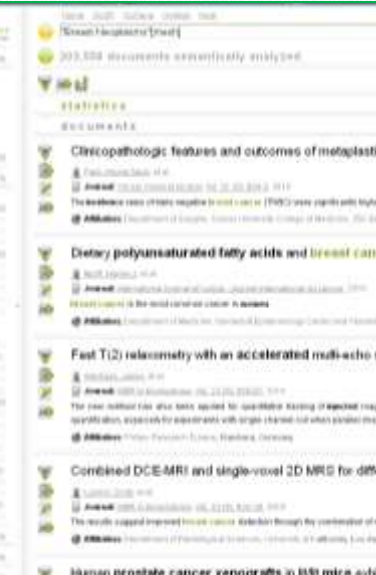
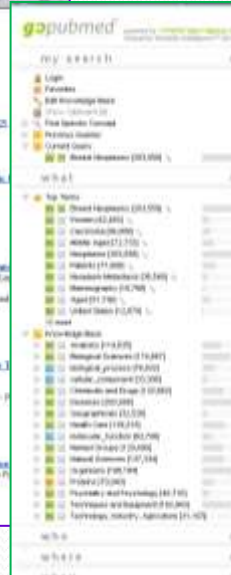
Key to this redistribution of functions is that publishers shift their mission from content holding to service provision, based on non-exclusive licensing to ensure market competitiveness. Service provision by publishers may well be commercial and profit-oriented. Indeed, the digital model here proposed is highly compatible with the funding of publishers by capital markets. Repositories and libraries take over the functions of registration and archiving, respectively, and in doing so enable open access dissemination of the pre-print (working paper) as well as of the final, published version.



This European model distributes functions among publishers, libraries and repositories in such a fashion that permanent and open access ensure. Moreover, the redistribution of functions proposed is congruent with the norms of science, is cost-effective, it simplifies version control (preprint and published version only), it maximises access, inclusion and impact in scholarly communication and it opens up the commercial re-use of scientific information, including services aimed at research evaluation.

Possibile terza via: overlay services? - 4

- possibili servizi a valore aggiunto:
 - servizi di disseminazione: RSS, liste di distribuzione, top lists, new papers
 - servizi per valutazione: metriche di uso e citazioni
 - servizi di search and retrieve (es. [GoPubMed](#) basato su semantic web)





Ci siamo meritati una pausa?