

Accesso aperto e comunicazione scientifica

*Open Access
lo stato dell'arte e le
prospettive*

Giornata di studio
Cagliari, 18 novembre 2008

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Antonella De Robbio*

*CAB Centro di Ateneo per le
Biblioteche*

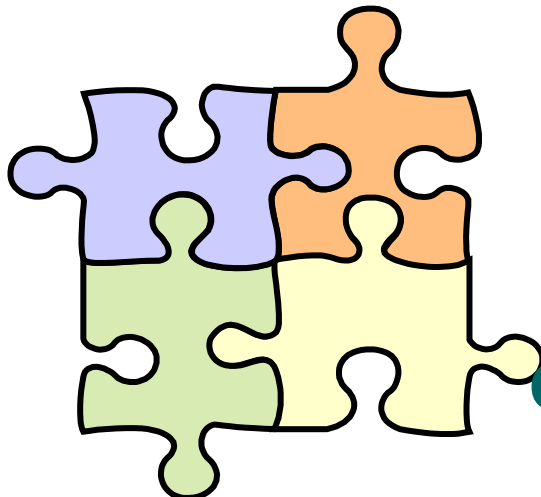
Università degli Studi di Padova

Le due missioni delle università

1. **la ricerca** e i processi di disseminazione delle produzioni intellettuali entro i circuiti di comunicazione scientifica

disseminazione

- Rielaborazione
- Riutilizzo
- Pubblicazioni – in altre opere in altre forme



2. **la didattica** e i processi correlati

- alla creazione dei contenuti per la didattica
- alla distribuzione dei materiali didattici
- alle nuove modalità di fruizione di tali contenuti entro piattaforme e-learning

distribuzione

Creazione di nuova conoscenza

Una terza mission...

- **TT: Trasferimento tecnologia**
 - definizione delle strategie dell'Ateneo per la valorizzazione, in ambito nazionale ed internazionale, dei risultati della ricerca applicata;
 - tutela del patrimonio intellettuale e attuazione di politiche in materia di brevetti;
 - individuazione dei settori di ricerca a sviluppo industriale;
 - interazione con il mondo imprenditoriale e finanziario;
 - sostegno progettuale e professionale alle iniziative imprenditoriali;
 - individuazione di fonti di finanziamento aggiuntive per la ricerca applicata e per la formazione alla ricerca.

Comunicazione scientifica

- La **comunicazione scientifica** è il processo di **disseminazione** dei risultati della ricerca di università, enti o centri di ricerca
- Tali risultati prendono la forma di **produzioni intellettuali**: preprint, articoli su riviste, saggi, monografie, tesi, relazioni a congressi, ...
- Spesso tali produzioni intellettuali si concretano in **articoli pubblicati in riviste destinate alla comunità scientifica**

Connessione tra ricerca ed editoria scientifica

- In questi ultimi anni il settore dell'editoria scientifica ha subito trasformazioni dovute all'utilizzo delle nuove tecnologie dell'informazione e all'evoluzione economica del settore editoriale.
- Un sistema efficiente e in buona salute di editoria scientifica è elemento chiave per il successo dell'attività di ricerca.
- Negli ultimi 30 anni **i prezzi dei periodici scientifici hanno subito un incremento** regolare che ha portato tra gli anni 1975 and 1995, ad un aumento del 200%-300% oltre l'inflazione.
- **I profitti** dichiarati da alcuni **oligopoli dell'editoria** commerciale arrivano anche al **48%**
- Il futuro dell'editoria scientifica è da vari anni al centro di dibattiti sfociati segnatamente nell'adozione, nell'ottobre 2003, della Dichiarazione di Berlino per un libero accesso alla conoscenza: movimento Open Access

Disseminazione = massimo impatto

- **Ogni ostacolo** posto alla diffusione delle ricerche scientifiche, **è una barriera posta all'accesso alla conoscenza**
 - l'alto costo delle riviste influenza negativamente l'impatto entro la comunità scientifica
 - gli interessi economici degli editori aumenta il Digital Divide tra Paesi info-ricchi e info-poveri
- Si genera così un **conflitto di interessi** tra l'accesso a pagamento e la ricerca, proprio perché **il massimo impatto è dato dalla disseminazione dei risultati della ricerca tra tutti i potenziali lettori in ogni parte del mondo e in ogni tempo** [*Stevan Harnad*]

Margini di profitto di alcuni editori STM

Politiche editoriali per la cessione dei diritti d'autore di tipo esclusivo

Editore / Settore			
Giuridico	%	Scientifico	%
Thomson	29,6	Elsevier	38,6%
Kluwer	26,4	Kluwer	25,8%
Elsevier	19,7	John Wiley	48,1%
Business	%	Finanziario	%
Elsevier	15,8%	McGraw Hill	31,6%
United Business Media	18,8%	Reuters	27,9%
VNU	18,1%	Thomson	27,6%
Primedia	19,6%		



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Brain Research

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L'ampia ed efficiente disseminazione dei risultati della ricerca attraverso il sistema di editoria scientifica alla comunità scientifica prima e alla società su larga scala poi, è considerata uno strumento importante per raggiungere l'obiettivo della **Strategia di Lisbona** definizione del processo e delle politiche dell'innovazione attraverso la stimolazione dell'eccellenza e dell'innovazione nella ricerca.

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articles 1 - 25

- 1. Editorial Board • EDITORIAL Page iii PDF (45 K)
2. Free colour illustrations in the Page v PDF (44 K)
3. Change in policy for publishing Page vi PDF (44 K)

Institutional price: Order form
EUR 20,011 for European countries
JPY 2,657,000 for Japan
USD 22,386 for all countries except Europe and Japan
Audience
Neuroscientists, neurophysiologists, neuroendocrinologists, neurochemists, neuroanatomists, neuropharmacologists, neurologists.

Il Copyright attuale

1. Limite legale alla disseminazione scientifica: il 90% degli articoli pubblicati è chiuso in roccaforti private con accesso a pagamento
2. Danno agli investimenti pubblici a scapito della ricerca a causa del drenaggio di fondi pubblici verso oligopoli privati: crisi del costo dei periodici scientifici
3. Limite economico dovuto ad un mercato distorto: 11 editori hanno in mano il 75% del mercato delle pubblicazioni

Università e Open Access

- Il termine nasce e si sviluppa da un movimento internazionale giunto in Europa e recentemente affermatosi anche in Italia (Conferenza di Messina)
- **L'Open Access si riferisce al mondo della ricerca e alla sfera dei contenuti digitali**
- incoraggia scienziati, ricercatori e studiosi a disseminare i propri lavori di ricerca rendendoli liberamente accessibili.
- Lo scopo dell'Open Access è **rimuovere ogni barriera economica, legale o tecnica all'accesso dell'informazione scientifica**, ciò al fine di garantire il progresso scientifico e tecnologico a beneficio di tutta la collettività.

Definizione di Peter Suber FOS

- *Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. What makes it possible is the internet and the consent of the author or copyright-holder.*
- *OA is entirely compatible with peer review, and all the major OA initiatives for scientific and scholarly literature insist on its importance.*

I due veicoli dell'Open Access

1. **(golden way) la via d'oro = pubblicazioni entro iniziative di editoria elettronica sostenibile o ad accesso aperto**
 - **OA journals** (BOAI, SPARC)
 - Creazione di strumenti per la costruzione e gestione
 - Supporto a forme di editoria OA completa o parziale: fase di transizione, modelli economici alternativi, sensibilizzazione autori (varie esperienze, piattaforme, editoria sostenibile ...)
2. **(green way) la via verde = deposito negli Open Archives delle produzioni di ricerca attraverso il processo di self-archiving**
 - Ci sono software OS per la creazione di archivi istituzionali o disciplinari
 - OAI supporta a livello tecnico di standard, strumenti e protocolli
 - Ogni ateneo dovrebbe aprire un archivio istituzionale dove i docenti dovrebbero auto-depositare i propri lavori
 - Esistono già numerose esperienze nel mondo di archivi disciplinari

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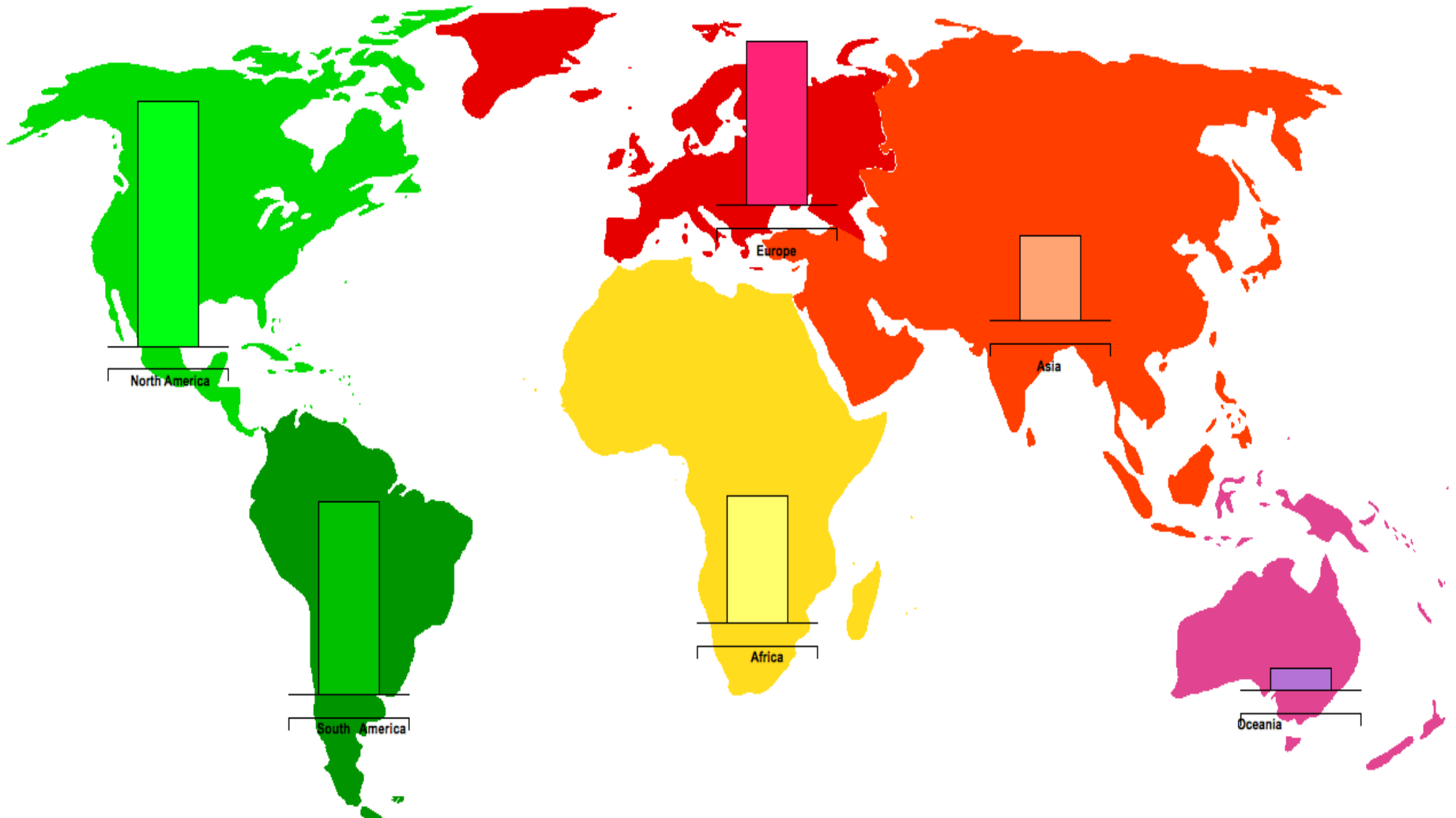
Online 80

OJS Journals by Continent

October 2008

Number of Journals

Asia	220
Europe	426
Africa	331
Oceania	56
North America	641
South America	502



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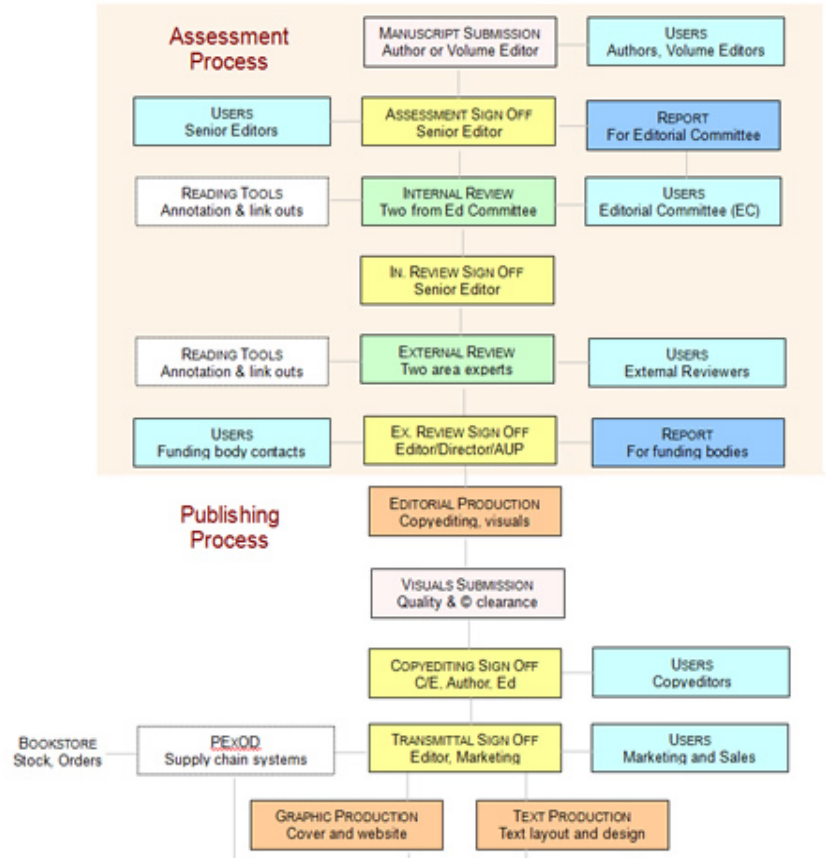


Open Monograph Press

Open Monograph Press, a new open source publishing product under development by the Public Knowledge Project, will establish an online workspace for publishing monographs, edited volumes, and scholarly editions, while keeping an archival record of the process (compatible with the **Fedora** repository).

OMP will be based upon the **modularization** of the existing PKP software, where separate modules (submission module, review module, etc.) will be re-assembled and customized to create this new system.

The modularization of components enables the press to plug and play (drag and drop) pieces into place that would best match their editorial process. Here is an example of the modules that would go into the Assessment, Publishing, and Production processes, creating a manuscript workflow, based on the publishing process used by the Athabasca University Press, which is among the partners working with PKP on this system:



- **Sources of Support for Open Access** November 3, 2008
- **Publishing Services: An Emerging Role for Research Libraries** November 2, 2008
- **PKP 2009 Conference: Registration Opens** November 2, 2008
- **PKP 2009 Conference: Call for Papers** November 2, 2008
- **CSIC Journals in ThomsonReuters (ISI) Web of Science (WoS) and SCOPUS databases** October 28, 2008

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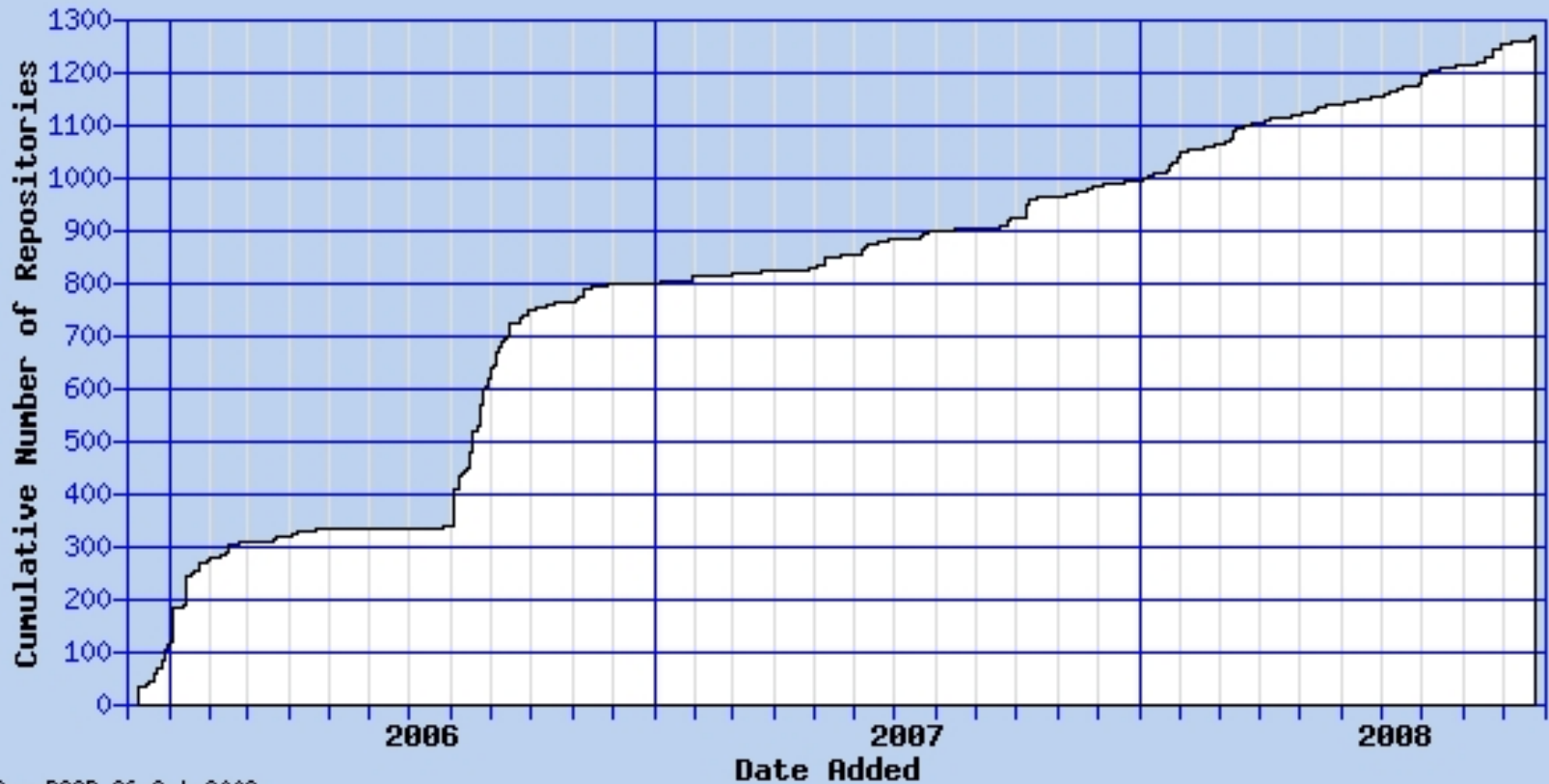


■ **Health and Human Rights: An International Journal**

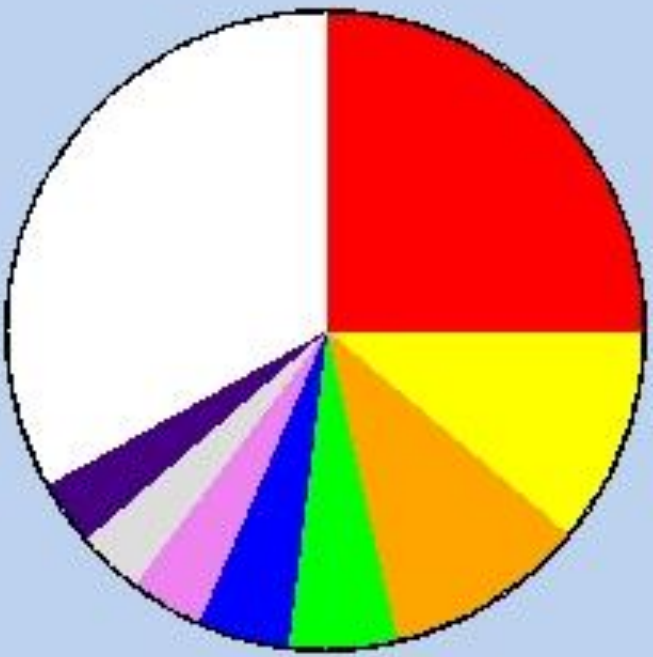


quasi 1300 repository nel mondo!

Growth of the OpenDOAR Database
Worldwide



Proportion of Repositories by Country Worldwide



- United States (322 = 25%)
- United Kingdom (138 = 11%)
- Germany (130 = 10%)
- Japan (69 = 5%)
- Australia (60 = 5%)
- Netherlands (45 = 4%)
- Canada (44 = 3%)
- Italy (42 = 3%)
- [61 Others (416 = 33%)]

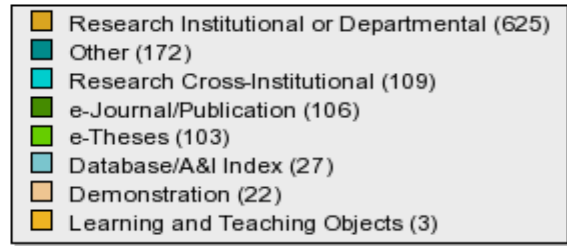
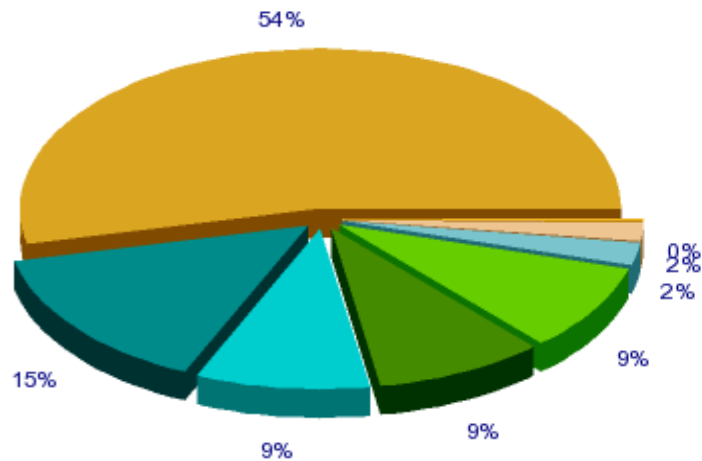
Total = 1266 repositories

OpenDOAR 26-Oct-2008

Istituzionali	1014
Disciplinari	167
Aggregati	59
Governativi	26
Totale	1266

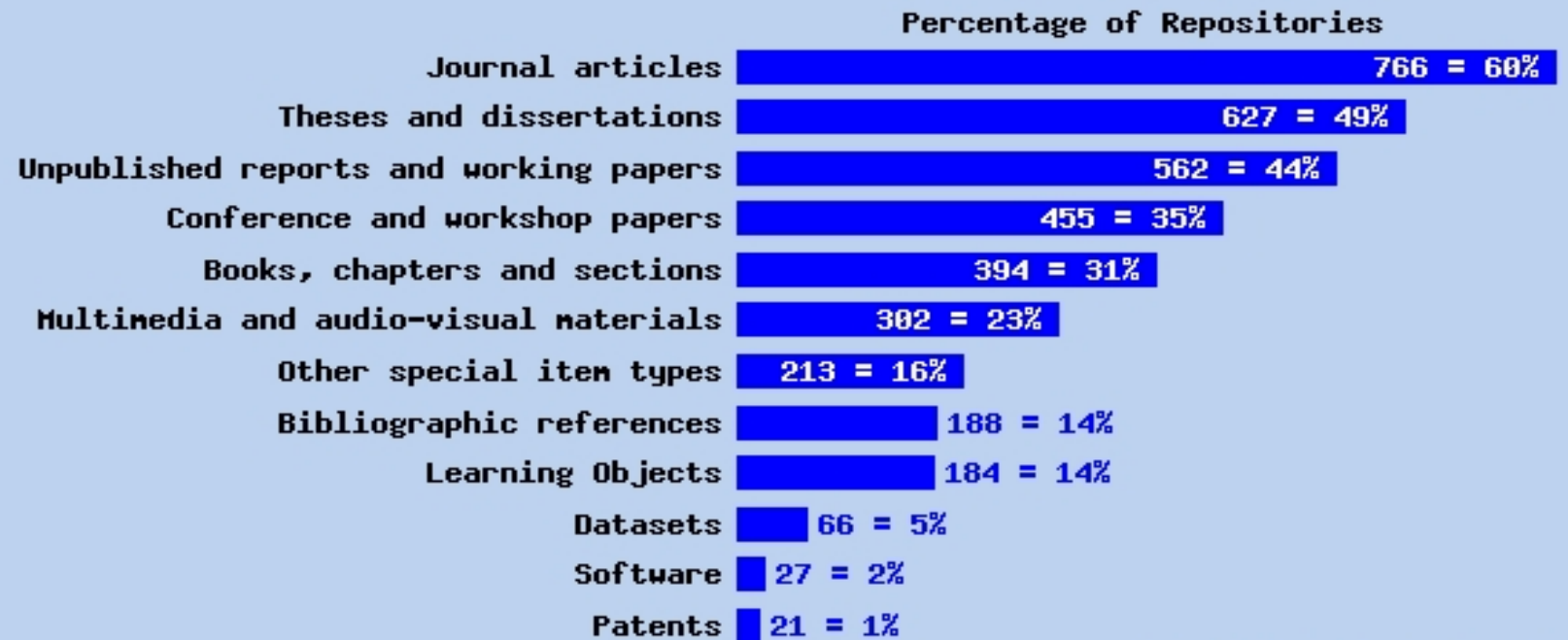
Prevalenza lingua inglese 85%, tedesco 12%, spagnolo e francese 6%, giapponese 5%, italiano e olandese 3%

Repositories by Content Type



Fonte RoaR

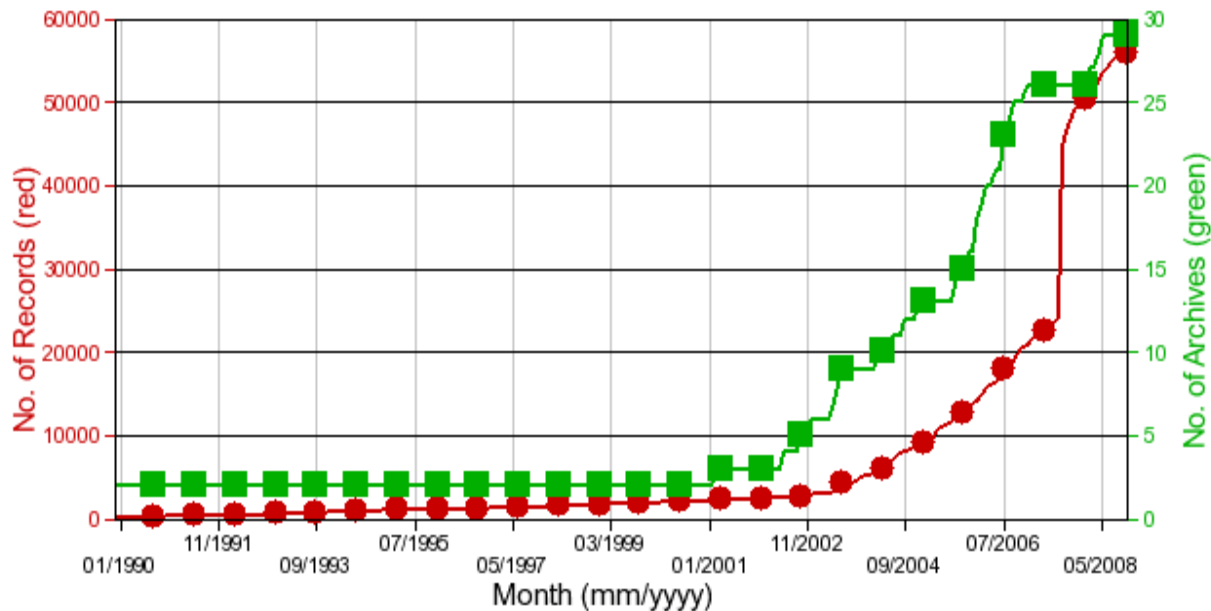
Content Types in OpenDOAR Repositories Worldwide



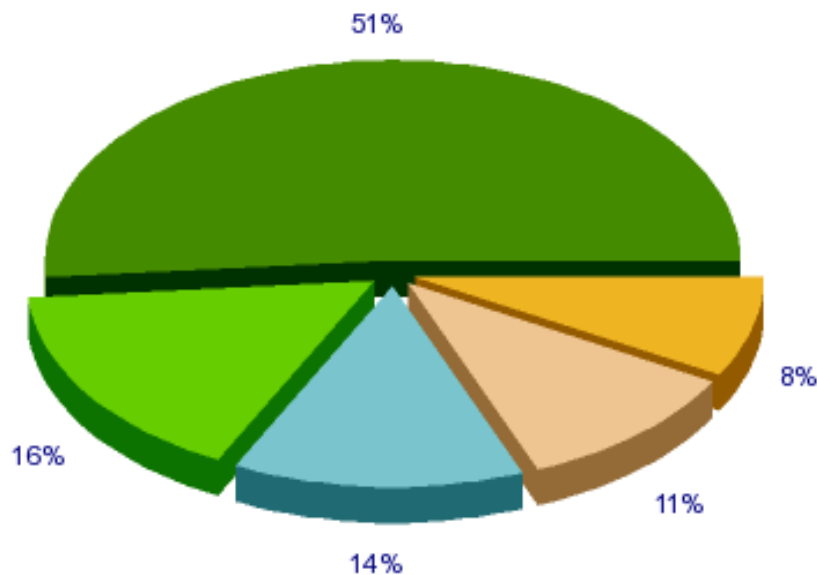
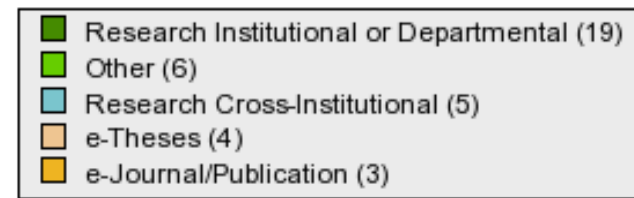
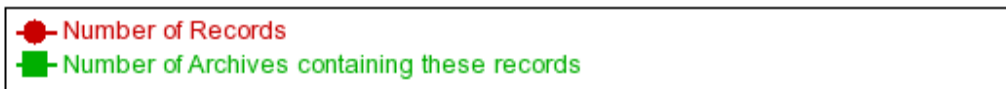
Total = 1266 repositories

Browse Italy (ROAR)

Generated by <http://archives.eprints.org/>



37 archivi
(solo 29 registati)
55883 dati totali,
ma 37494 solo record
non hanno full-text



Fonte RoAR

Tesi di dottorato? Sì grazie!

Progetto ETHOS

http://www.jisc.ac.uk/publications/publications/pub_ethosbp.aspx

Promise of science

<http://www.darenet.nl/en/page/language.view/promise.page>

NDLTD

<http://www.ndltd.org/>

DRIVER

<http://www.driver-repository.eu/>

DART-Europe (Consorzio Europeo)

<http://www.dartington.ac.uk/dart/>

**Orientamento:
quasi tutto ad accesso aperto
senza embargo**

Due le aree di intervento

- Iniziative tecnologiche
 - Strumenti
 - Protocolli
 - Standard
- Iniziative di Sensibilizzazione
 - Aiutare a superare i problemi al riempimento e alla crescita di archivi aperti
 - Creare consenso
 - Aumentare la consapevolezza
 - Puntare sul peer-review

Interoperabilità degli OAI

- Un deposito entro l'architettura OAI Open Archive Initiative è noto come "data provider"
- Ciascun documento depositato in un DP Data Provider è corredato da metadati in formato standard che vengono esposti per la raccolta (harvesting) da parte dei SP Service Provider "fornitori di servizi"
- Gli archivi sono detti "aperti" in quanto possono essere interrogati da un servizio ("service provider") che si occupa di indicizzare i metadati raccolti dai vari archivi attraverso la funzione di harvesting
- Il colloquio e lo scambio informativo di metadati è possibile solo tra archivio OAI compatibili o interoperabili



Open Archives Initiative

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Standards for Web Content Interoperability

The Open Archives Initiative develops and promotes interoperability standards that aim to facilitate the efficient dissemination of content. OAI has its roots in the open access and institutional repository movements. Continued support of this work remains a cornerstone of the Open Archives program. Over time, however, the work of OAI has expanded to promote broad access to digital resources for eScholarship, eLearning, and eScience.

Current OAI Projects

- [Protocol for Metadata Harvesting \(OAI-PMH\)](#)
 - [OAI-PMH Version 2 Specification](#)
 - [OAI-PMH Implementation Guidelines](#)
 - [OAI-PMH Tools](#)
- [Object Reuse and Exchange \(OAI-ORE\)](#)
 - [OAI-ORE Specifications and User Guides](#)
 - [OAI ORE Press Release](#)
 - [OAI-ORE Production Release Press Release](#)

Contact us

- openarchives@openarchives.org
- [oai-general mail list](#)

News from the OAI Community

- [OAI-ORE Production Release](#)

The production versions of the OAI-ORE specifications and implementation documents are now available to the public, with a table of contents page at <http://www.openarchives.org/ore/toc>. This public release is the culmination of several months of testing and review of initial alpha and beta releases. The participation and feedback from the wider OAI-ORE community, especially the OAI-ORE technical committee, was instrumental to the process leading up to this production release.
- [April 4 OAI-ORE Roll-out at OR2008](#)

A meeting was held on April 4, 2008 at the Open Repositories 2008 meeting at the University of Southampton to roll-out the third alpha release of the OAI-ORE specifications. These specifications describe a data model to identify and describe aggregations of web resources, and the encoding of the data model in the XML-based Atom syndication format.
- [March 3 OAI-ORE Roll-out at Johns Hopkins](#)

A meeting was held on March 3, 2008 at Johns Hopkins University to roll-out the second alpha release of the OAI-ORE specifications. These specifications describe a data model to identify and describe aggregations of web resources, and the encoding of the data model in the XML-based Atom syndication format.
- [OAI Object Reuse and Exchange](#)

Thanks to a generous grant from Mellon, OAI-ORE will over the next two years develop standards for exchange of information about digital object in distributed repositories.
- [News Archive](#)



Use this form to find digital resources (what is a digital resource?) from many institutions (which institutions are available?).

Why do I sometimes get duplicate records? Why do I sometimes have trouble accessing digital objects? Check out this explanation.

See help for search tips.

Search within fields (help)

Use a word or phrase, e.g., diploma*, fancy dress

Three search input fields, each with a 'Keyword' dropdown and an 'And' dropdown.

Limit by resource type (help)

Choose one or more

Dropdown menu for resource types: all types, text, image, audio.

Choose sorting of results (help)

e.g., results in date descending order, from 2002 to 1999

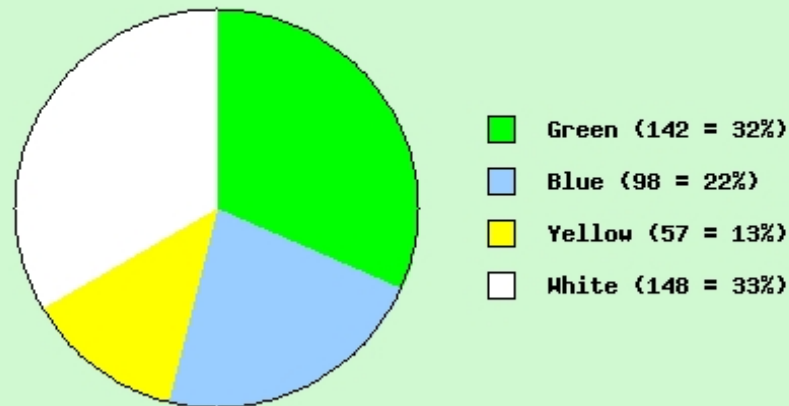
Dropdown menu for sorting: title

search button

Motori di ricerca adeguati Protocollo OAI-PMH

67% degli editori analizzati (445)
al 30/10/2008 acconsentono formalmente ad
alcune forme di self-archiving.

SHERPA/RoMEO Colours



SHERPA/RoMEO 26-Oct-2008

Total = 445 publishers

Il 30% degli editori
che permettono
il post-print non
pongono restrizioni
sulla versione.
Possibile uso di
PDF editoriale

- pre-print and post-print
- post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
- pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
- archiving not formally supported



...opening access to research

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Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

Found 1 publishers when searched for **american and mathematical and society**:

These summaries are for the publishers *default* policies and changes or exceptions can often be negotiated by authors.
All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.

Publisher:	American Mathematical Society
Pre-print:	✓ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Post-print:	✓ author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Conditions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must include set publisher statement - (First published in [Publication] in [volume and number, or year], published by the American Mathematical Society) • Publisher's version/PDF may be used • May be deposited in open access repositories • Non-commercial • Eligible UK authors may deposit in The Depot
Mandated OA:	✓ ESRC (Compliant) ; ✓ NIH (Compliant) ; ✓ Wellcome Trust (Compliant)
Copyright:	view policy
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO green publisher
Updated:	18-Jan-2008. Suggest an update for this record

Search again?

Pagine

Can you deposit your article in your institutional repository or on a departmental webpage?

Want to put your work online, but worried about copyright?

Do your grant conditions affect where you can publish your work?

Use RoMEO and JULIET to find out if your research funder requires you to deposit your article in a repository and which publishers will let you do this.



Provides a searchable database of publishers' copyright and self-archiving policies for pre-prints and post-prints.

Provides summaries of funding agencies' grant conditions on self-archiving of research publications and data.

RoMEO is searchable by:

- Publisher name
- Journal title
- ISSN

- Quick summary of different funders' policies
- Compare details of policies between different funding agencies
- Clearly see what, where and when material is to be archived

Journal information is kindly provided by the British Library's Zetoc service hosted by MIMAS.

All information on RoMEO and JULIET is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo> <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet>

Allegati

Commenti

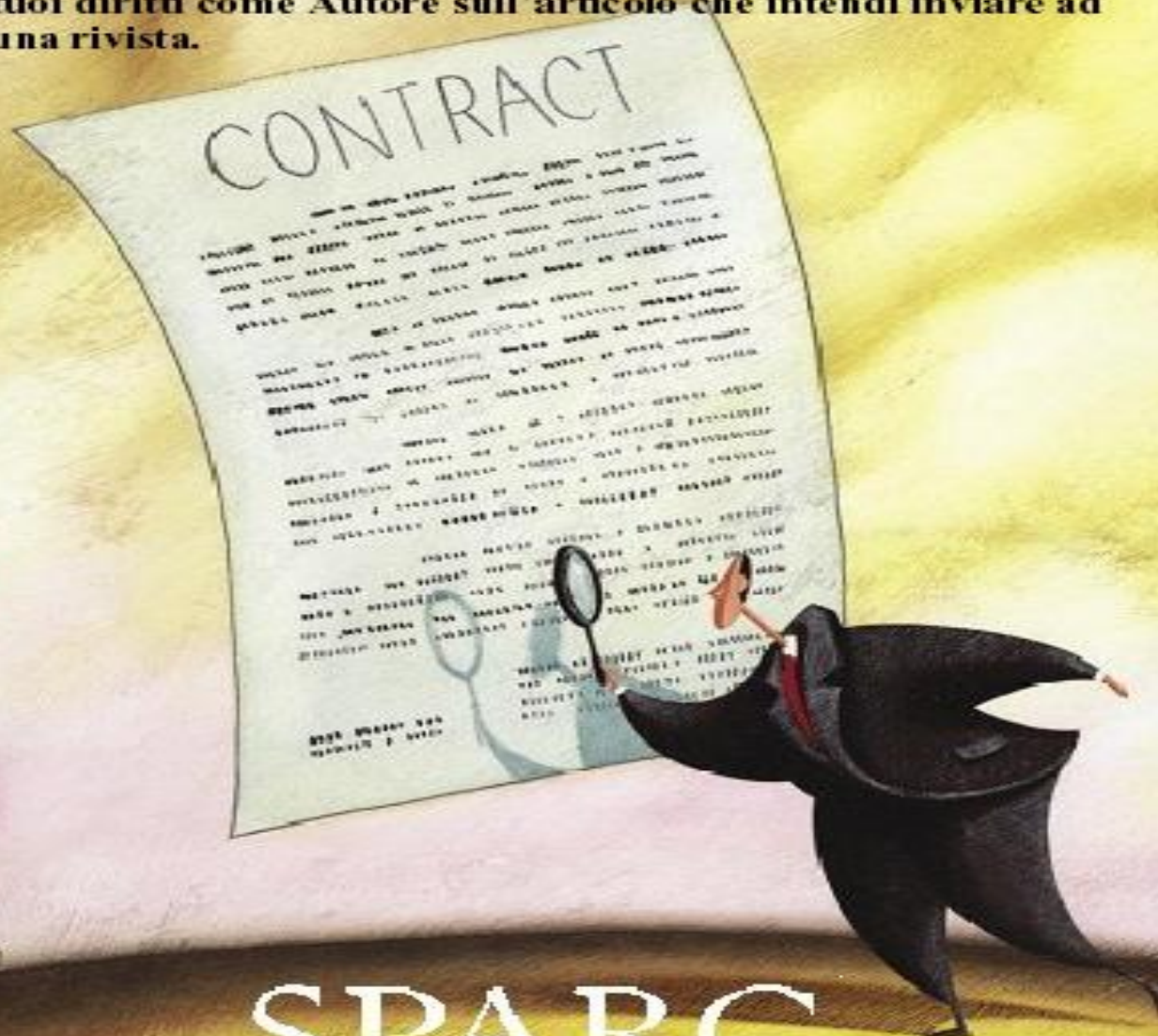
I DIRITTI DELL'AUTORE

Linee guida per l'Autore

Le presenti *linee guida per l'Autore* offrono uno strumento nuovo, *"l'Addendum al contratto editoriale"*, a garanzia dei tuoi diritti come Autore sull'articolo che intendi inviare ad una rivista.

Le presenti note sono state redatte da SPARC.

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition



SPARC



Welcome to Science Commons

Our goal is to promote innovation in science by lowering the legal and technical costs of the sharing and reuse of scientific work. We remove unnecessary obstacles to scientific collaboration by creating voluntary legal regimes for research and development.

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[Scholar's Copyright Project](#)
- [Licensing](#)
[Biological Materials Transfer Project](#)
- [Data](#)
[The Neurocommons Project](#)

For more information, please see:

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- [Resources and Participation](#)



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Recent News

2006-06-06 09:17 AM

[Scholar's Copyright Project](#)

Science Commons launches the Scholar's Copyright Project - making it easy for faculty to retain the freedom to archive their scholarly works on the internet.

2006-06-05 09:49 AM

[Data: Gold in the archives](#)

Howard Hughes Medical Bulletin on the need to preserve primary data, not just the published data...

La Dichiarazione di Messina

- “I convenuti [...] dichiarano di aderire alla Dichiarazione di Berlino, “Berlin Declaration on **Open Access** to knowledge in the Science and Humanities” a sostegno dell’accesso aperto alla letteratura scientifica, con l’auspicio che questo gesto costituisca un primo ed importante contributo dato dagli Atenei italiani ad una più ampia e rapida diffusione del sapere scientifico.”
- 74/77 atenei hanno aderito a seguito della Conferenza di Messina del novembre 2004



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

Program	Program/ Registration
Berlin Declaration	Declaration Recommendation Roadmap Signatories
Follow-Up Conferences	CERN May 2004 SOUTHAMPTON Feb 2005 Golm March 2006 Padua September 2007

Berlin 5 Open Access From Practice to Impact: Consequences of Knowledge Dissemination

September 19 - 21, 2007, Padua, Italy

Home

Berlin 5 Open Access

From Practice to Impact:
Consequences of Knowledge Dissemination

The [University of Padua](#), the [CRUI](#) (Council of Rectors of Italian Universities) and the [Max Planck Gesellschaft](#) are pleased to announce that the fifth conference in the "Berlin Declaration" tradition will take place in September 19-21, 2007 in Padua, Italy, with the title "Berlin 5 Open Access: From Practice to Impact: Consequences of Knowledge Dissemination".

The aim of the conference will be to bring together the various initiatives and key players within the Open Access movement in order to:

- maintain the enthusiasm of all people involved in the Open Access field,
- have an overview of the developing tools that sustain Open Access in scientific data and cultural heritage dissemination,
- develop the effective strategies that can contribute to the construction and implementation of this new paradigm of the scholarly communication world.

Date: September 19 - 21, 2007

The conference will be hosted by the University of Padua.

Further details about the conference will appear soon on this website.

[▲ Top](#)

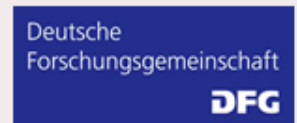
last changed: 24.04. 2007

**Dalla pratica all'impatto.
Conseguenze della
disseminazione della
conoscenza...
Siamo davvero alla
pratica???**



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Berlin 5 Open Access : From Practice to Impact : Consequences of Knowledge Dissemination



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CRUI

Conferenza dei Rettori
delle Università Italiane

Venue | Università di Padova, Palazzo del Bo
Via VIII Febbraio 2, Padova, Italy

19 - 21 September, 2007

The Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane (CRUI), the Università degli Studi di Padova, the Max-Planck Gesellschaft, the European Science Foundation, the Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft are pleased to announce that the fifth conference in the "Berlin Declaration" tradition will take place in September 19-21, 2007 in Padua, Italy, with the title "Berlin 5 Open Access : From Practice to Impact : Consequences of Knowledge Dissemination".

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This conference is sponsored by **Università di Padova, Max Planck Gesellschaft, European Science Foundation, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, CILEA** and supported by [Banca Antonveneta](#), [Wolters Kluwer](#), [CEDAM](#), [CASPUR](#), [CLEUP](#), [Atlantis - Ex Libris](#) and [CIPE](#).

OPEN ACCESS NEWS

News from the open access movement

Saturday, October 25, 2008

On OA digital humanities projects

Mark Kornbluh, [From Digital Repositories to Information Habitats: H-Net, the *Quilt Index*, Cyber Infrastructure, and Digital Humanities](#), *First Monday*, August 4, 2008. Abstract:

The growth of collaborative digital humanities projects has resulted in significant sets of diverse and important cultural materials stored digitally and freely available online. This paper presents two major collaborative digital humanities projects: H-Net: Humanities and Social Science OnLine and the *Quilt Index*. Through effective collaboration among humanities experts and information technologists, such culturally rich digital libraries can mature into information habitats where diverse scholars, teachers, researchers, students, and interested Web users can work with digital objects online.

Posted by Gavin Baker at 10/25/2008 05:11:00 PM.

More on the Encyclopedia of Life

Cathy Norton, [The Encyclopedia of Life, Biodiversity Heritage Library, Biodiversity Informatics and Beyond Web 2.0](#), *First Monday*, August 4, 2008. Abstract:

E.O. Wilson, the noted entomologist at Harvard, "wished" for an authoritative encyclopedia of life that would be freely available on the worldwide web for the entire world. On 9 May 2007, *The Encyclopedia of Life (EOL)* was launched as a multi-institutional initiative whose mission is to create 1.8 million Web sites detailing all the known attributes, history, and behavior, about every known and described species and portraying that information through video, audio, and literature, via the Internet. A major contributor to the *Encyclopedia* is the Biodiversity Heritage Library that is currently scanning all the core biodiversity literature.

See also our [past posts on the Encyclopedia of Life](#).

Posted by Gavin Baker at 10/25/2008 05:09:00 PM.

The open access movement:

Putting peer-reviewed scientific and scholarly literature on the internet. Making it available free of charge and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. Removing the barriers to serious research.

New to the concept of open access? See my [Open Access Overview](#).

Peter Suber, Editor
Gavin Baker, Assistant Editor
[About this blog](#)

This blog is more news than comment. For more comment than news, see my [writings on OA](#).

Links open new windows

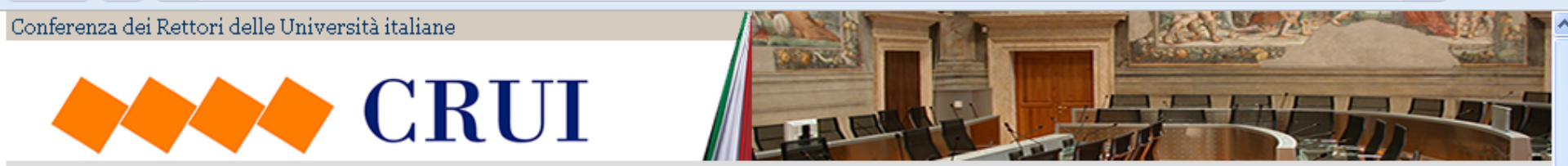
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See [what you can do](#) to help the cause of open access.

Are all your articles about OA themselves OA? If not, here's [how to change that](#).



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Linee guida per il deposito delle tesi di dottorato negli archivi aperti

Linee guida per il deposito delle tesi di dottorato negli archivi aperti

Il 23 novembre la Commissione Biblioteche della CRUI ha approvato le Linee guida per il deposito delle tesi di dottorato negli archivi aperti, elaborate dal Gruppo Open Access, che la Commissione stessa aveva istituito, nell'aprile 2006, per dare attuazione ai principi della [Dichiarazione di Berlino per l'accesso aperto alla letteratura scientifica](#).

Le linee guida (le prime di una serie di documenti in via di elaborazione, intesi come strumenti di supporto per le università italiane che hanno sottoscritto la [Dichiarazione di Messina](#)) prendono le mosse dal riconoscimento delle tesi di dottorato come prodotti della ricerca a tutti gli effetti, che quindi, secondo la Dichiarazione di Berlino e le recenti raccomandazioni della Commissione Europea, dovranno essere pubblicamente accessibili.

Poiché le tesi nascono in formato elettronico, si è verificata con le Biblioteche Nazionali Centrali di Roma e di Firenze la possibilità di adempiere agli obblighi di legge (comma 11 dell'art. 6 del d.m. 224/99 riguardante l'obbligo di deposito di copia delle tesi presso le BNC) tramite harvesting oppure tramite invio sicuro dei file.

Linee Guida

[Linee guida per il deposito delle tesi di dottorato negli archivi aperti](#)

[Tesi di dottorato e diritto d'autore. Indicazioni per l'applicazione delle linee guida per l'accesso aperto alle tesi di dottorato](#)



The European Commission's Open Access Pilot for Research Articles: Frequently Asked Questions

What is open access?

Under open access policies, authors published in research publications grant free Internet access to their scientific contributions, as well as the possibility to use them, subject to proper attribution of authorship^[1]. Under open access, a complete version of the work and supplemental materials should be deposited in at least one online repository.

In the pilot launched today, open access means free of charge access for anyone over the internet to research articles resulting from EU funded research.

Open access is a natural policy approach where research is publicly funded: the results of research funded with taxpayers' money should afterwards be disseminated as broadly as possible and for free to other interested researchers and the public at large. The Commission's pilot therefore focuses on research articles resulting from research funded under the EU's 7th Framework programme for research and development (FP7).

What are the potential benefits of an open access policy for Europe?

As all research and innovation builds on earlier achievements, an efficient system for broad dissemination of and access to research publications and raw data can accelerate scientific progress. This in turn is essential for Europe's ability to innovate, to enhance its economic performance and improve its capacity to compete through knowledge on a global scale.

Open access can boost the visibility of European research, give researchers access to a wider body of research literature that can be built upon for future developments, and offer small and medium sized enterprises access to the latest quality research for exploitation which will speed up commercialisation and innovation. Developing nations and institutions who cannot afford costly journal subscriptions can use open access to provide equal learning opportunities to their researchers, thereby increasing the possibility for new scientific discoveries.

By helping researchers to disseminate their research results to the broadest possible audience, open access generates a broader scientific debate and can trigger the interest of the wider public and of industry. This can in turn open new avenues to the commercialisation of research results, especially for taking them beyond national borders.

Why an open access pilot?

Through FP7, the Commission is investing, between 2007 and 2013, over € 50 billion in research and expects to get the best possible return on this investment.

The open access pilot launched today by the Commission will test, until the end of FP7, giving open access to research publications resulting from EU-funded research as a possible model for broader application under the next research programme, and also in the Member States.

The Commission will assess and discuss experiences with the pilot and its overall impact on maximising the benefits of EU-funded research with the European Parliament, Member States and stakeholders.

Open access to what?

The Commission's open access pilot targets peer-reviewed scientific journal articles that result from EU-funded research.

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News Blog

Higher-education news from around the Web

February 12, 2008

Harvard Faculty Adopts Open-Access Requirement

Harvard University's Faculty of Arts and Sciences adopted a policy this evening that requires faculty members to allow the university to make their scholarly articles available free online.

Peter Suber, an open-access activist with Public Knowledge, a nonprofit group in Washington, said on his [blog](#) that the new policy makes Harvard the first university in the United States to mandate open access to its faculty members' research publications.

Stuart M. Shieber, a professor of computer science at Harvard who proposed the new policy, said after the vote in a news release that the decision "should be a very powerful message to the academic community that we want and should have more control over how our work is used and disseminated."

In the Comments

"Having taught undergraduate courses that were widely reputed to generate easy A grades, I've seen more than my share of athletes and cheerleaders in class. Having spent time on numerous college campuses, it's clear to me that the dynamics of doing what's necessary to get and keep athletes eligible to play are widespread. ... Brings to mind the quote from Herman Shakespeare, to the effect that 'A ruse by any other name smells the same.'" -- Jerry

[Athletes at U. of Michigan 'Steered' to Certain Professors and Majors, Study Finds](#)

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Richard J Roberts, Nobel Prize winner for Physiology or Medicine in 1993, firmatario della Petizione UE ha detto:

- "Open access to the published scientific literature is one of the most desirable goals of our current scientific enterprise. Since most science is supported by taxpayers it is unreasonable that they should not have immediate and free access to the results of that research. Furthermore, **for the research community the literature is our lifeblood.** By impeding access through subscriptions and then fragmenting the literature among many different publishers, with no central source, we have allowed the commercial sector to impede progress. **It is high time that we rethought the model and made sure that everyone had equal and unimpeded access to the whole literature. How can we do cutting edge research if we don't know where the cutting edge is?"**

