

# *ON LIBRARY TOPICS*

PhD Course in Clinical and experimental Oncology and  
Immunology

2020/2021

DIGITAL LIBRARY & V. PINALI MEDICAL LIBRARY



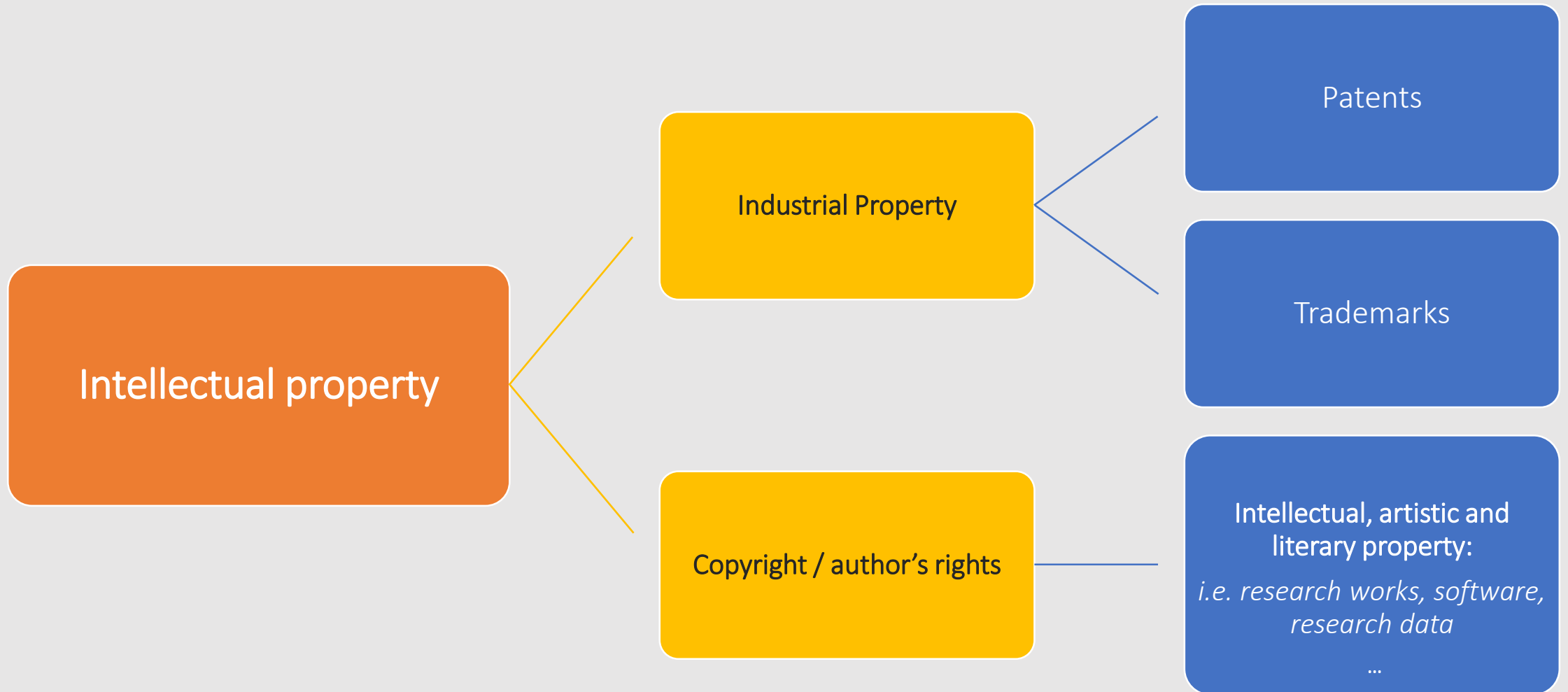
# ON LIBRARY TOPICS

## 4. OPEN ACCESS & INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

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# Intellectual Property (IP) Framework



# What is meant by copyright...

**Copyright** does not protect **ideas**, but only their **expression** in a particular creation. This requirement enables to **reconcile the interests of both creators and society**, by preserving the free movement of ideas.

→ **Copyright protects the form given to an idea**, it is the envelope not the essence.  
Copyright is a formal asset, a social agreement based on consensus.

→ There are **different legal systems - which regulate Intellectual Property and Copyright is different in each country** - that are harmonized by WIPO activity and regulated by international treaties (TRIPs) and by the Universal Convention of Berna



# What is meant by copyright...

In Europe the *droit d'auteur* system is oriented to protect the author (personal/moral rights)

In the US *copyright system* the moral rights are lighter: copy/right = user right to make a copy of the work



# What is meant by copyright, publishing rights, related rights...

1. Moral Rights

2. Economic Rights



# What is meant by copyright...

Moral Rights aim at protecting creator's personality which is expressed through the work

Moral Rights are:  
Paternity & Integrity\*

\*which enables the author to refuse any modification to the work (or its context) or any re-use of it.

Moral Rights can not be transferred

The author always remains the owner of the Moral Rights



# Economic & exclusive rights

publication

reproduction

transcription

public  
representation

diffusion (distance)

right to  
communicate to  
the public (TV,  
broadcasting)

distribution (market);  
translation; pub inside a  
collective work, reworking





# Management and control of Research rights: between patents and copyrights

Copyright	Patent
Protects expression not ideas	Protects ideas that have been reduced to practice
Life of author + 70 years	20 years from filing
Fair use	No Fair use No Research Exemption
Works for hire	Employee/inventor owns
Protects against copying	Innocent infringement not a defense
Protection is automatic (registration is relatively simple)	Extensive examination process before any rights granted
Originality (low bars)	Novelty and Nonobvious (high bars)

# Who holds the rights and on what: *authorship vs ownership*

**Authorship refers to who made it**

**Ownership refers to who owns it**

- > **Authorship** is a moral right (paternity): it can't be transferred, bought or sold
- > Intellectual Property and copyright **ownership** rests with the creative/author until there is a **formal written transfer of rights** (i.e. Academic Publishing, patents exploitation & technology transfer)
- > **The author/inventor is the first owner of Intellectual Property: it is an economic right and it can be transferred, bought or sold** (i.e. to a publisher, to a client in a work made for hire or, to the Employer, in a *Employer-Employee Relationship*)



# Who holds the rights and on what: academic publishing models - *traditional way*

The *traditional business model* of academic publishers is to archive and disseminate works **whose authors have transferred exclusive publication rights to the publisher.**

The **revenue of publishers is based upon providing paid access to the papers**

This is reflected by the authors' choice, often face upon publication, **to transfer exclusive publication rights of the paper**



# Who holds the rights and on what: academic publishing models - *traditional way*

Copyright transfer agreements often asks you to transfer all of your rights!

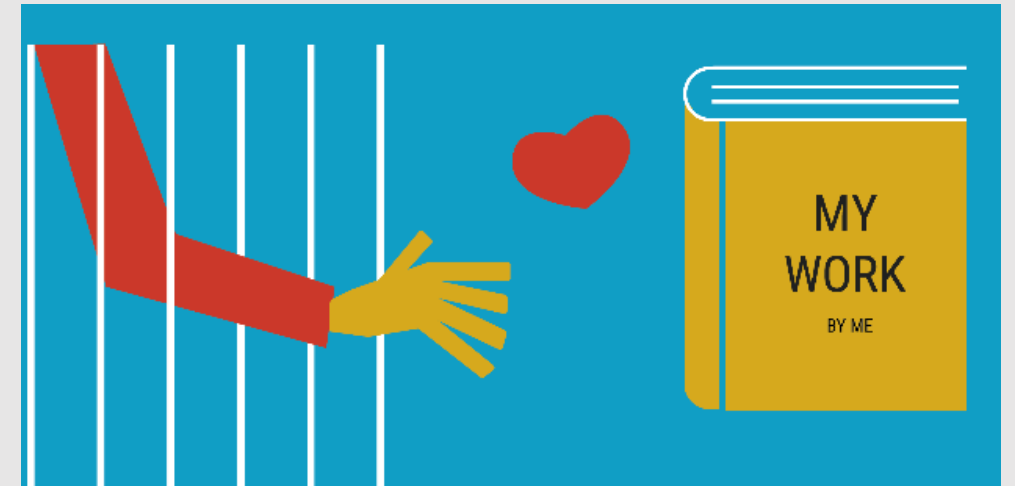
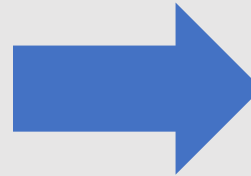
*“The Author(s) assigns to Publisher exclusive copyright and related rights in the Article, including the right to publish the Work in all forms and media including print and all other forms of electronic publication or any other types of publication including subsidiary rights in all languages.”*

You (very often) lose your:

- Right to distribute copies
- Right to use copies in your classroom
- Right to make derivative works
- Right to archive the published copy into a disciplinary or institutional repository

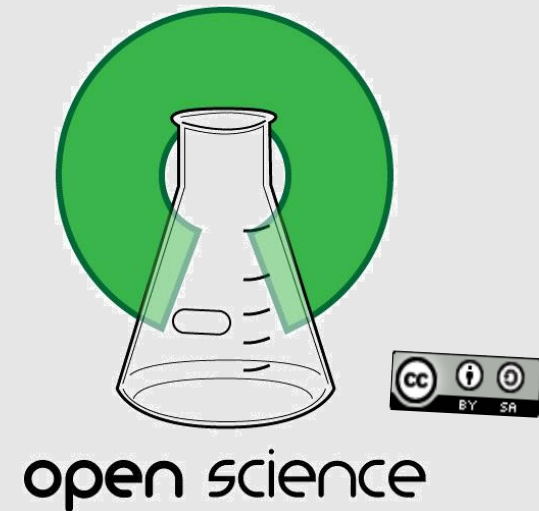


Many Scholarly or Academic Publishers  
require authors to sign away their rights  
to their own works!



# Who holds the rights and on what: academic publishing models - *“retain copyright models”*

For researchers and authors a wide variety of publishing models are emerging, that do not follow the traditional academic pattern of outright assignment of copyright to publishers or data owner...





# Open Access

Through **Open Access** research outputs are freely available online and do not have to be bought from the publishers' paywalls

Authors (may) retain copyright and users must properly cite and acknowledge the authors

OA Results raise research visibility, APC funded OA articles are supposed to exhibit citation advantages in almost all fields.



# Open Access



Authors are increasingly retaining their copyrights and managing them in innovative ways, using **licences to contents**.

Many authors/ scientific societies **retain their copyrights** and **grant rights to the publishers** that are:

- entirely non-exclusive (OA)
- rights that are exclusive only for a limited period of time (**OA embargo**)
- exclusive rights that pertain only to the publisher's final formatted version and not to the author's **pre-print or post-print** version (Green OA)





# Licenses

> **License** is a **unilateral permission to use someone else's property or Intellectual Property**

> **Contract is an exchange of obligations**, either of promises for promises or of promises of future performance for present performance or payment

*i.e. with respect to software, those obligations by users include promises not to decompile or reverse-engineer the software, and not to transfer the software*

See also: <https://lwn.net/Articles/61292/>

# Open Licenses : Craeative Commons

## Creative Commons Licenses

explained, at a glance.



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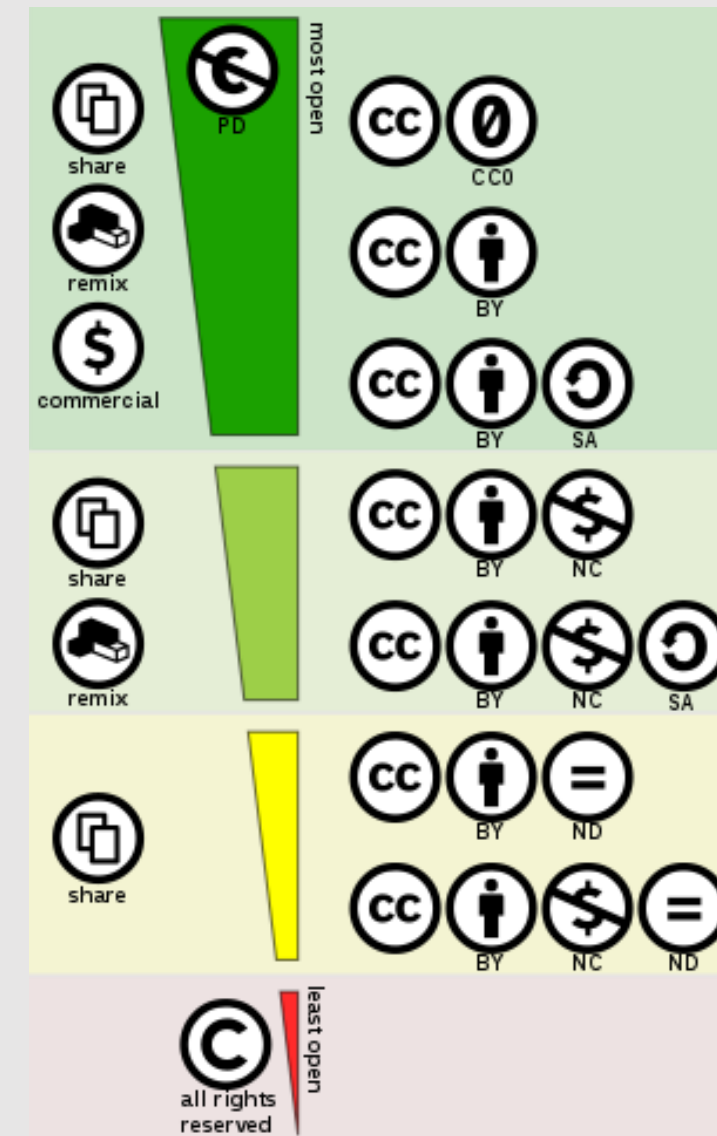
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\* Intellectual property rights have expired, have been forfeited, or are inapplicable (e.g. works of Shakespeare, Beethoven, etc.)

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	PUBLIC DOMAIN*	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
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	CC BY-NC-ND	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓



# OPEN ACCESS: BENEFITS

## Unique visitors



Increased  
Visibility



Increased  
Citation Rates

## Citation Rates



Drives  
Innovation



Global  
Impact

"Piya Sorcar, founder of Teach Aids made materials & research about HIV available for free globally. The material is now available in 15 languages and has reached over 70 countries, including numerous educators, governments and NGOs."

Open Access brings new audiences to scholarly content, such as educators, business owners, support workers and so on by removing barriers of affordability and access.



Public  
Access



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Funders, such as the Research Councils, European Commission and the Wellcome Trust, mandate for open access publication of research outputs.



OPEN ACCESS

*Open Access publishing for Aston authors: OA publishing explained – Aston University*



# ResearchGate is NOT OA

Open access repositories		ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells ads, job, posting services, data analysis.
Sends you lots of e-mails (by default)	No	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes
Fulfills requirements of Unipd's OA policies	Yes	No



# Sci-hub is NOT OA



Sci-Hub reroutes paywalled scholarly articles and makes them available at an alternative, unofficial location at no monetary cost to users.

For those requiring quick viewing and downloading of otherwise paywalled scholarly articles, Sci-Hub currently offers an illegal option. In the case of, for example, medical or legal research, the ‘free’ availability of otherwise-paywalled papers, *regardless of the legality of the mechanism itself*, should be seen as potentially life-saving. (...)

Sci-Hub demonstrates, however, that there is increasing frustration with traditional scholarly publishing, that has in general terms done very little to reduce barriers to access and much to merely seek its own commercial interests (...) Sci-Hub breaks the law in order to achieve an immediate goal that however distracts us from important sustainable solutions.

From: Priego, E. (2016). Signal, Not Solution: Notes on Why Sci-Hub Is Not Opening Access. The Winnower, 3, e145624.49417. doi: [10.15200/winn.145624.49417](https://doi.org/10.15200/winn.145624.49417)

# Open Access



Multiple Venues for Open Access (OA)...

Publish in a fully OA journal (Free or Author pays APC)

Hybrid journal: you pay a fee to have a single article OA in an otherwise subscription-based journal.

Nowadays @Unipd we have some Transformative Agreements (Springer, Wiley, CUP, ACS, Emerald, DeGruyter) APCs are covered by read & publish subscriptions.

Self Archive your work in an openly accessible repository (at institution and/or for discipline) *i.e* medRXiv  
<http://www.Medrxiv.org/>



# Green Open Access & content versioning

VERSION OF A CONTENT (PUBLISHED OR SUBMITTED TO A JOURNAL)	VERSION CONTENT & VISUAL FORM	FILE TYPE / Link to published version, or Journal of submission	PEER REVIEWED	COPYRIGHT
PREPRINT	Scholarly manuscript, author's version of a research manuscript prior to formal peer review at a publisher	PDF of the original manuscript version, text file / You must provide a Link to final published version, or Journal of submission	NO	Content is owned or licensed by Author or in compliance with publisher's policies on self-archiving
POST PRINT	Accepted version, after first formal peer review. Content is made available without publisher's final layout	Accepted PDF without minor revisions / You must provide a Link to final published version, or Journal of submission	YES	Content is owned or licenced by Author or Publisher in compliance with publisher's policies on self-archiving, usually after an embargo period (STM 6-12 months)
VERSION OF RECORD VoR	Final version (from e-pub ahead of print to final published version)	PDF	YES	Generally it's owned by publisher. Only full OA VoR articles are owned by Authors



# Preprints in Medicine, the IEG “Forgotten Experiment” (1961-67)

The usage of preprints in the clinical world is drastically increasing, especially during the current COVID-19 pandemic.

The use of preprints as a means for science dissemination may seem like a movement that began only recently; however, experiments seeking to facilitate early and rapid dissemination of research started much earlier, even before the 2000s.

In **1961**, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in the US launched the so-called “**Forgotten Experiment**”, whose purpose was to rapidly disseminate early scientific results among researchers. The system, formally known as a collection of Information Exchange Groups (IEGs), was “intended to provide speedy, verbatim, professional communication, on a worldwide basis” to researchers in the same field. Information was shared via a “memo”, which scientists would mail to the NIH. Then, the NIH Office of Printing and Reproduction would make copies of the memo, which would be sent out to every member (3000+) of the IEG.

During the experiment’s course, a total of 2,561 memos were mailed, ~90% of which ended up published in a journal. Some of the IEGs could be considered clinically relevant, such as those focused on Immunopathology, Molecular Basis of Muscle Contraction, and Nucleic Acids and the Genetic Code.

From: <https://asapbio.org/clinical-preprints-in-history>



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# Preprints in Medicine, the “Forgotten Experiment” (1961-67)

The **IEG system was not shared by journal publishers**, who felt that their prestige and business model may be impacted by IEG usage.

The American Association of Immunologists voted in 1966 that *The Journal of Immunology* would not accept articles that had been shared as memos in the IEG program for publication.

Other journals, such as *Nature* and *Science*, also took an aggressive stance against IEGs.

13 biochemistry journals, which overlapped in scope with the disciplines of the largest IEGs, also indicated they would not consider IEG memos for publication.

These actions, along with concerns about increasing costs, prompted the **closing of the first wide-scale experiment for the exchange of scientific information outside of journal channels in 1967.**

From: <https://asapbio.org/clinical-preprints-in-history>



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# Green OA self-archiving : institutional repositories (IR)



In IRs you can upload & find:

- > Scholarly Articles (versioning)

  - Pre print

  - Post print

  - Version of record

- > Dissertations

- > Conference Papers

- > Scholarly Book chapters

**RESEARCH PADUA ARCHIVE**

Padua Research Archive, l'archivio istituzionale della produzione scientifica dell'Università degli Studi di Padova, ha lo scopo di raccogliere, documentare, conservare e pubblicare, anche ad accesso aperto, i prodotti della ricerca dell'Ateneo. Padua Research Archive utilizza la piattaforma IRIS (Institutional Research Information System) sviluppata da Cineca.

IRIS Università degli Studi di Padova / Home page

**7.919 PUBBLICAZIONI nel 2016**

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per

**Aggiungere filtri:**

Utilizza i filtri per perfezionare i risultati della ricerca.

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# Green OA @ Padua Research Archive (aka IRIS)

POSTPRINT <http://hdl.handle.net/11577/3301953>

Scheda breve	Scheda completa
Titolo:	PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF TERT PROMOTER AND BRAF MUTATIONS IN TIR-4 AND TIR-5 THYROID CYTOLOGY
Autori:	CENSI, SIMONA BAROLLO, SUSI GRESAN, ELISABETTA WATUTANTRIGE FERNANDO, SARA MANSO, JACOPO IACOBONE, MAURIZIO CASAL IDE, ERIC GALUPPINI, FRANCESCA FASSINA, AMBROGIO BERTAZZA, LORIS VIANELLO, FEDERICA PENNELLI, GIANMARIA MIAN, CATERINA
Data di pubblicazione:	2019
Rivista:	EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ENDOCRINOLOGY
Abstract:	Objective: Follicular-derived thyroid cancers generally have a good prognosis, but in a minority of cases, they have an aggressive behavior and develop distant metastases, with an increase in the associated mortality. None of the prognostic markers currently available prior to surgery can identify such cases. Methods: TERT promoter and BRAF gene mutations were examined in a series of 436 consecutive TIR-4 and TIR-5 nodes referred for surgery. Follow-up (median: 59 months, range: 7-293 months) was available for 384/423 patients with malignant nodes. Results: TERT promoter and BRAF mutations were detected in 20/436 (4.6%) and 257/434 thyroid nodules (59.2%), respectively. At the end of the follow-up, 318/384 patients (82.8%) had an excellent outcome, 48/384 (12.5%) had indeterminate response or biochemical persistence, 18/384 (4.7%) had a structural persistence or died from

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<http://hdl.handle.net/11577/3301953>

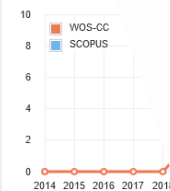
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Citazioni

PMC

SCOPUS

WEB OF SCIENCE



Accepted Manuscript published as EJE-19-0073.R2. Accepted for publication: 29-Apr-2019

## PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF TERT PROMOTER AND BRAF MUTATIONS IN TIR-4 AND TIR-5 THYROID CYTOLOGY

**Authors:** Simona Censi<sup>1</sup>, Susi Barollo<sup>1</sup>, Elisabetta Grespan<sup>1</sup>, Sara Watutantrige-Fernando<sup>1</sup>, Jacopo Manso<sup>1</sup>, Maurizio Iacobone<sup>2</sup>, Eric Casal Ide<sup>2</sup>, Francesca Galuppini<sup>3</sup>, Ambrogio Fassina<sup>3</sup>, Loris Bertazza<sup>1</sup>, Federica Vianello<sup>4</sup>, Gianmaria Pennelli<sup>3</sup>, Caterina Mian<sup>1</sup>

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**Short title:** Prognostic value of TERT promoter mutations

### FILE IN QUESTO PRODOTTO:

File	Descrizione	Tipologia	Licenza	
PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF TERT.pdf		Documento in Post-print	Accesso libero	<a href="#">Open Access</a> <a href="#">Visualizza/Apri</a>



# Green OA in Padua Research Archive

[PREPRINT http://hdl.handle.net/11577/3288925](http://hdl.handle.net/11577/3288925)

Scheda breve

Scheda completa

Titolo:

Deceased donor-initiated Chains: first report of a successful deliberate case

Autori:

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CORNELIO, CRISTINA  
SILVESTRE, CRISTINA  
ROSSI, FRANCESCA  
RIGOTTI, PAOLO  
COZZI, EMANUELE  
NERI, FLAVIA  
NICOLÒ, ANTONIO

Data di pubblicazione:

2019

Rivista:

TRANSPLANTATION ⓘ

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File

Descrizione

Tipologia

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Title page  
Deceased donor-initiated  
implications  
Lucrezia Furian1 M  
Cristina Cornelio2  
Cristina Silvestre  
Flavia Neri1 M  
Francesca Rossi  
Paolo Rigotti  
Emanuele Cozzi  
Antonio Nicolò

1 Kidney  
Gastroenterology

## Title page

Deceased donor-initiated Chains: first report of a successful deliberate case and its ethical implications

Lucrezia Furian<sup>1</sup> M.D.

Cristina Cornelio<sup>2</sup> Ph.D.

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Flavia Neri<sup>1</sup> M.D.

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# Green OA self-archiving: Disciplinary Repositories



Medicine

**PUBMED CENTRAL**

**POSTPRINT & PILOT on PREPRINT**

US National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health

PMC

PubMed Central® (PMC) is a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM).

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Physics

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Physics

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- High Energy Physics - Theory (**hep-th** new, recent, search)
- Mathematical Physics (**math-ph** new, recent, search)
- Nonlinear Sciences (**nlin** new, recent, search)
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- Nuclear Theory (**nucl-th** new, recent, search)
- Physics (**physics** new, recent, search)
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# Green Open Access availability: how to find it?

REPOSITORY ARE INDEXED WITH OTHER SERVICES AS...

## DATABASE:

**European Pubmed Central, University discovery tools, Web of Science and Scopus** are directly **linking to OA versions of subscription-based contents indexed, also if available from Green OA institutional or disciplinary repositories**

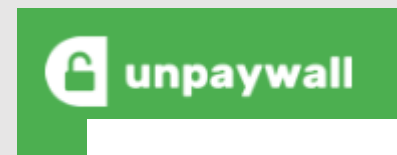
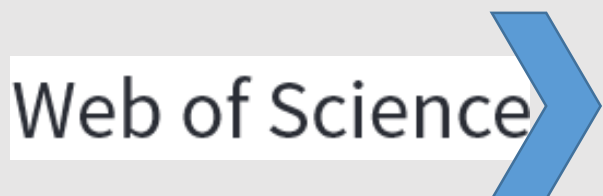
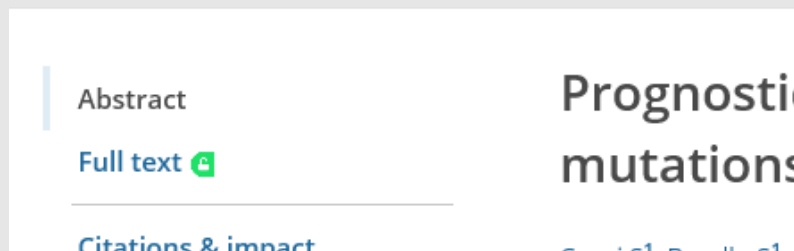
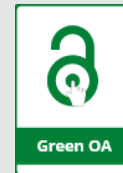
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**Gold Open Access:** the work is made immediately available by the publisher in a **full Open Access journal or OA book**, upon **payment of a fee called APC** (article processing charge).

Generally the copyright is retained by the authors and the work is published with an open license that allows different levels of reuse.

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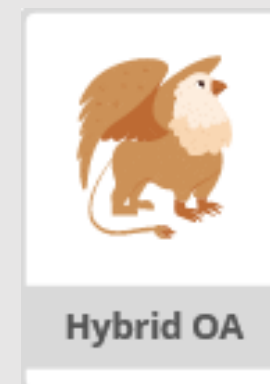




# Hybrid Open Access & Transformative agreements

**Hybrid Open Access** takes place when a paper is published in a paywalled journal but becomes, after the payment of APCs, immediately available on the publisher's website; the publication is always shared with an open license (generally CC - Creative Commons).

- This model implies the phenomenon of the **increase in costs to read and publish**, the so-called **double dipping**, faced by funders, Institutions of research and universities through the adoptions of [transformative read & publish agreements](#), subscription agreements within APC discounts or subscriptions called “Subscribe to open”.



@UNIPD *transformative agreements* are signed with publishers as Springer, Wiley, DeGruyter, Cambridge University Press, American Chemical Society, Emerald.

@UNIPD *APC discounts in hybrid journals* are available with Elsevier, Royal Chemistry Society, BMJ and Taylor&Francis

# Subscribe to Open (S2O)

S2O allows publishers to convert journals from subscriptions to OA, one year at a time.

Using S2O, a publisher offers a journal's current subscribers continued access. If all current subscribers participate in the S2O offer (simply by not opting out) the publisher opens the content covered by that year's subscription. If participation is not sufficient—for example, if some subscribers delay renewing in the expectation that they can gain access without participating—then that year's content remains gated. The offer is repeated every year.

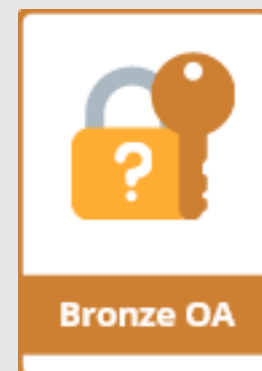


# Bronze Open Access

**Bronze Open Access:** when the published work is immediately available for free on the publisher's website, but without a reuse license or any transparent declaration of licenses and copyright.

This brings to an **unclear status** of IP and re-use of the published content, although payment by the authors of an APC is sometimes required

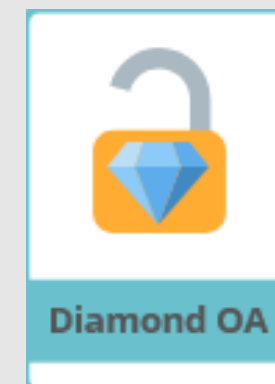
- Interestingly, different researches [see i.e. PeerJ [10.7717/peerj.4375](https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4375)] found that a relevant percentage of OA articles are **Bronze-hosted on publisher websites, either without a license at all or without an open license.**
- In particular, Bronze OA may be significant in a policy context, since, unlike other publisher-hosted OA, Bronze articles do not extend any reuse rights beyond reading, making them *libre access* (NOT compliant with funders' policies on OA). How much of Bronze OA is also *Delayed OA*?



# Diamond Open Access

**Diamond Open Access: immediate Open Access publication without paying any APC fee.** Copyright can be retained by the authors and the open licenses applied allow sharing and reuse (see Creative Commons licenses).






- The Directory of OA Journals (**DOAJ**) makes it easy to locate non-profit **Diamond academic journals**.
- A subgroup of these journals is called **Platinum Open Access**, when the only license applied to the contribution (published in OA without APC) is the Creative Commons CC-BY that allows the widest use of the published content.



*Diamond OA in Oncology i.e.:*

<https://www.jglioma.com> ; <https://www.ejcrp.org> ;  
<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/hematology-oncology-and-stem-cell-therapy> ;  
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/23987324> ;  
<https://sciendo.com/journal/FCO>

# OPEN ACCESS COLORS

	 <b>Green OA</b>	 <b>Diamond OA</b>	 <b>Gold OA</b>	 <b>Hybrid OA</b>	 <b>Bronze OA</b>
	Self-archiving in compliance with publisher's policy Embargo	Full, immediate OA publishing, without Article Processing Charge - APC	Full, immediate OA. Author pays an APC	Immediate OA publish of a single article in a subscription based Journal, author pays an APC	Immediate free publishing, without a clearly identifiable open licensing or OA policy
<b>COST</b>	NO	NO	YES	YES	PUBLISHERS' CHOICE
<b>LICENCE</b>	AUTHOR or PUBLISHERS' CHOICE	CREATIVE COMMONS CC BYCC BY SA	OPEN or CC LICENCE	CC LICENCE on single article	NO



# Open Access and Citation Impact

Concerning impact, the most likely cited OA type is the Hybrid OA. However, if papers include *funding acknowledgements*, the Bronze OA and Green OA publications increase their citation likelihood. Similarly, when Gold OA articles *include international collaboration*, there is a greater chance of citation. With these findings, it is possible to venture that OA publishing will be useful for all research fields, although their specific features should be considered. Consequently, funders should be aware of these particularities to stimulate OA without compromising the quality of the research.

Morillo, F. Is open access publication useful for all research fields? Presence of funding, collaboration and impact. *Scientometrics* **125**, 689–716 (2020).

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-020-03652-w>



# Open Access journals and Bibliometrics

OA search filter: It's easy to find Impact Factor (JCR) or CiteScore (Scopus) indexed full OA Journals

Compare Journals		Compare Selected Journals		Add Journals to New or Existing List	
View Title Changes		Select All	Full Journal Title	Journal Impact Factor	Average JIF Percentile
Select Journals		<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Molecular Cancer	15.302	97.296
Select Categories		<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Journal of Hematology & Oncology	11.059	95.384
Select JCR Year		<input type="checkbox"/>	3 Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer	10.252	93.836
Select Edition		<input type="checkbox"/>	4 Liver Cancer	9.720	91.743
Open Access		<input type="checkbox"/>	5 Blood Cancer Journal	8.023	91.361
Category Schema		<input type="checkbox"/>	6 Clinical and Translational Medicine	7.919	90.793
		<input type="checkbox"/>	7 npj Precision Oncology	7.717	88.730
		<input type="checkbox"/>	8 JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL & CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH	7.068	86.680

InCites Journal Citation Reports

Filter refine list		88 results	
Apply Clear filters		All Export to Excel Save to source list	
Display options		Source title	CiteScore
<input type="checkbox"/> Display only Open Access journals		1 Liver Cancer Open Access	10.0
Counts for 4-year timeframe		Cerca con Galileo	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> No minimum selected		2 Oncolmunology Open Access	9.2
<input type="radio"/> Minimum citations		Cerca con Galileo	
<input type="radio"/> Minimum documents		3 Oncotarget Open Access	9.2
Citescore highest quartile		Cerca con Galileo	
<input type="checkbox"/> Show only titles in top 10 percent		4 Blood Cancer Journal Open Access	9.0
<input type="checkbox"/> 1st quartile		Cerca con Galileo	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd quartile			
<input type="checkbox"/> 3rd quartile			
<input type="checkbox"/> 4th quartile			



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# Funders: OA Mandatory Policies

- By **Italian Law 112/2013** = Publicly funded research (+ 50%) outputs in Scholarly Journals (18-24 month embargo, preprint, AM, VoR)
- **ERC** [Article 29.2]= mandatory deposit 6-12 M Embargo AM o VoR version. The ERC Scientific Council recommends as disciplinary repos : [Europe PubMed Central](#) for publications in the life sciences domain and [arXiv](#) for publications in the physical and engineering sciences. Recommended repository for monographs (etc.) is the [OAPEN Library](#).
- **Plan S & cOAlition S** funders= rights retention via mandatory deposit with CC-BY licence, no embargo, AM o VoR version, Hybrid OA only under *Transformative Arrangement*
- **EU Horizon Framework** ([H2020](#) / H Europe – MSCA fellowships) see Plan S & Open Res. Europe
- **MIUR** (ITA) SIR 2014, PRIN 2015, PRIN 2017, PRIN 2020 see Law 112/2013
- **UniPD Supporting TAleNT in ReSearch** - STARS Grants 2019, 2020, 2021 see UniPD OA policies
- **UniPD** promotes the free and open distribution online of the University's research results, as defined in its Statute [Title III, Art. 56, Paragraph 3] and its Open Access Policies: "[Policy sull'Accesso Aperto \(Open Access\) alla letteratura scientifica](#)" and "[Regolamento per l'Accesso Aperto \(Open Access\) alla produzione scientifica dell'Università di Padova](#)".  
[http://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/bd/per\\_chi\\_pubblica/OA](http://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/bd/per_chi_pubblica/OA)







 JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL

BETA

Is this compliant with  
Plan S?

Plan S was launched in Sept. 2018. The plan is supported by an international consortium of research funding and performing organizations. Plan S requires that, from 2021, scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants must be published in compliant OA journals or platforms.



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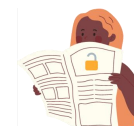
## National funders



## Charitable and international funders & research organisations



## European funders



## *New Frontiers :*

Fast publication and open peer review for research stemming from Horizon 2020 funding across all subject areas.



Enables researchers to publish any research they wish to share, supporting reproducibility, transparency and impact.



Uses an open research publishing model: publication within days of submission, followed by open invited peer review.



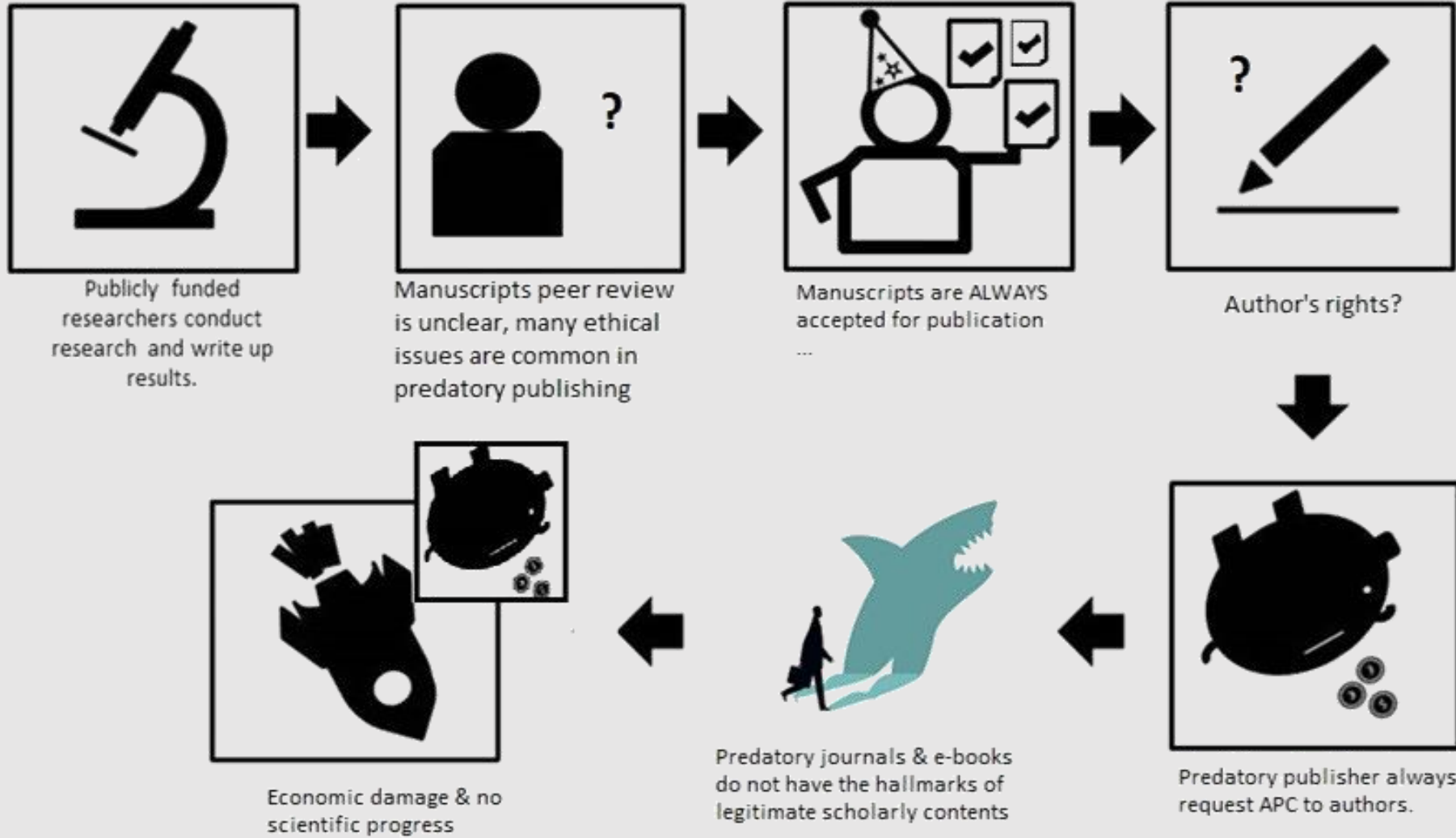
Includes citations to all supporting data and materials, enabling reanalyses, replication and reuse.

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<https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu>



# Predatory publishers



Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Sempere García "Research article cycles"  
[http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research\\_article\\_cycles.jpg](http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research_article_cycles.jpg)



# Predatory publishers

## 6 Ways To Identify Predatory Publishers or vanity Press

- 1 The journal does not identify a formal editorial/review board.
- 2 The publisher has no policies or practices for digital preservation. Check DOAJ!
- 3 The publisher begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a template to quickly create each journal's home page.
- 4 The publisher provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees, offering to publish an author's paper and later sending a previously-undisclosed invoice.
- 5 The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin.
- 6 The journal falsely claims to have an impact factor, or uses some made up measure (e.g. view factor), feigning international standing.

From: <https://beallslit.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/criteria-2015.pdf>



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# Thank you!

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