

# **An introduction to Open Science and Research Data Management**

Phd Course – february 2021

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*University Library System – Digital Library and Open Access Office*

# Module 2

Lesson 1: Open Access in Scholarly communication



What's Open Access?



Open Access benefits



Open Access publishing models



Open Access *roads*



Open Archives vs Social networking



Predatory publishers



Transformative agreements



Mandatory OA, COAlitionS & PlanS



Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions

Peter Suber, [Open Access](#), MIT Press, 2012 (CC BY)

An **old tradition** and a **new technology** have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good [...]: the **world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all [...]**

Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning [...], make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge.

For various reasons, **this kind of free and unrestricted online availability, which we will call open access**, has so far been limited to small portions of the journal literature.



[Budapest Open Access Initiative](#),

February 14, 2002 (CC BY)

## What's Open Access? > Bethesda Statement on OA Publishing

An Open Access Publication is one that meets the following two conditions:

1. The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a **free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual 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
2. A complete version of the work [...] is **deposited immediately** upon initial publication **in at least one online repository** that is supported by an academic institution [...] that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving



Our mission of disseminating knowledge is only half complete if the information is not made **widely and readily available to society.**

We define open access as a **comprehensive source of human knowledge and cultural heritage that has been approved by the scientific community.**



[Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#), October 22, 2003 (CC BY)



Open access refers to the making available of **published scholarly content** in **online** digital copies, **free of charge** at point of use, **free of most copyright and licensing restrictions**, and **free of technical or other barriers to access**

Rob Johnson, Anthony Watkinson and Michael Mabe, [The STM Report: an overview of scientific and scholarly publishing](#), October 2018



OA particularly refers to scholarly literature

OA is a type of access to digital contents

OA is online accessibility to contents

OA is contents free of charge for the readers

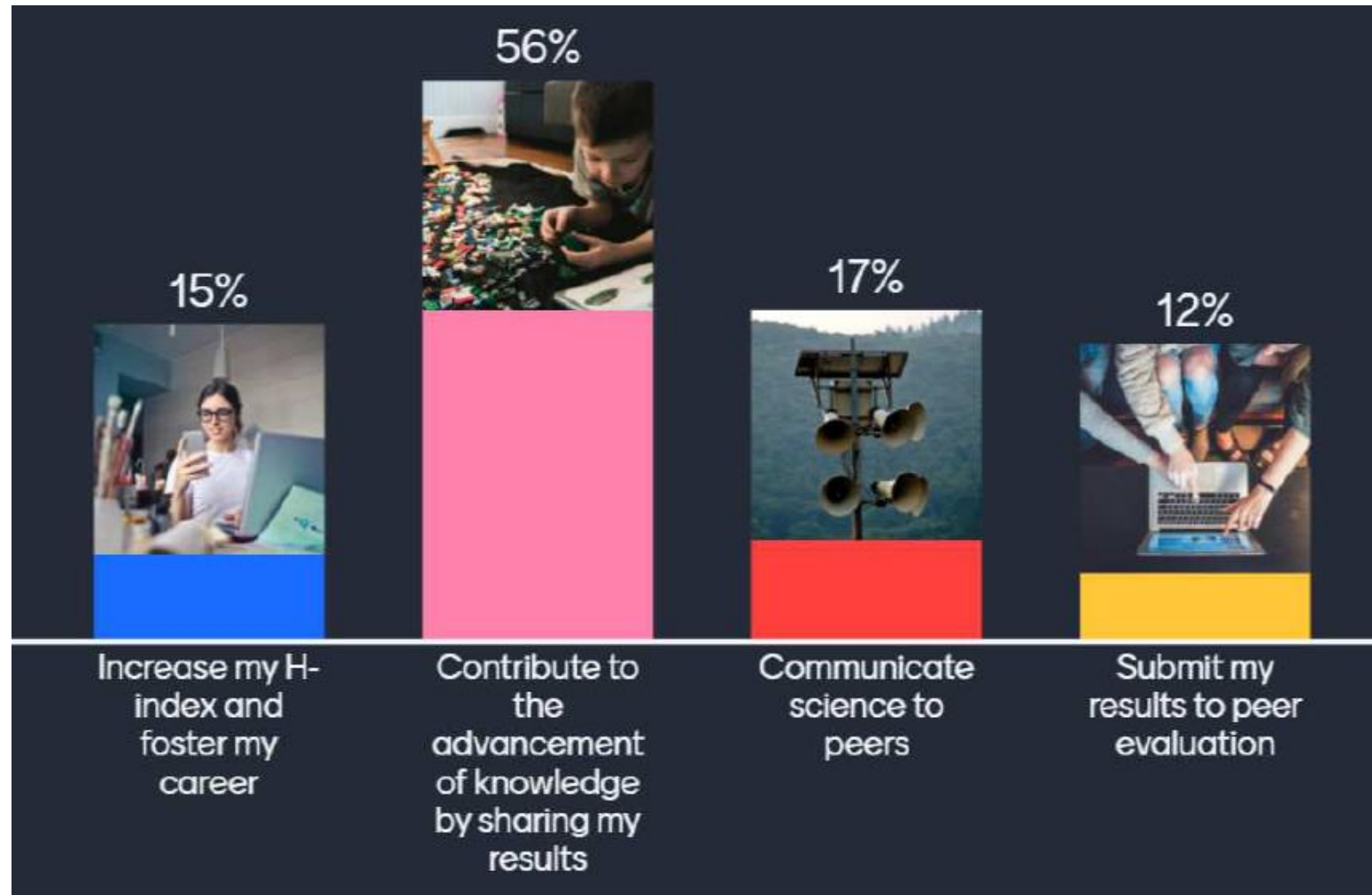
OA is possibility to re-use the contents

OA is not an attempt to bypass peer review

OA is not a business model

OA isn't an attempt to reduce authors' rights

OA is not zero-cost publishing model



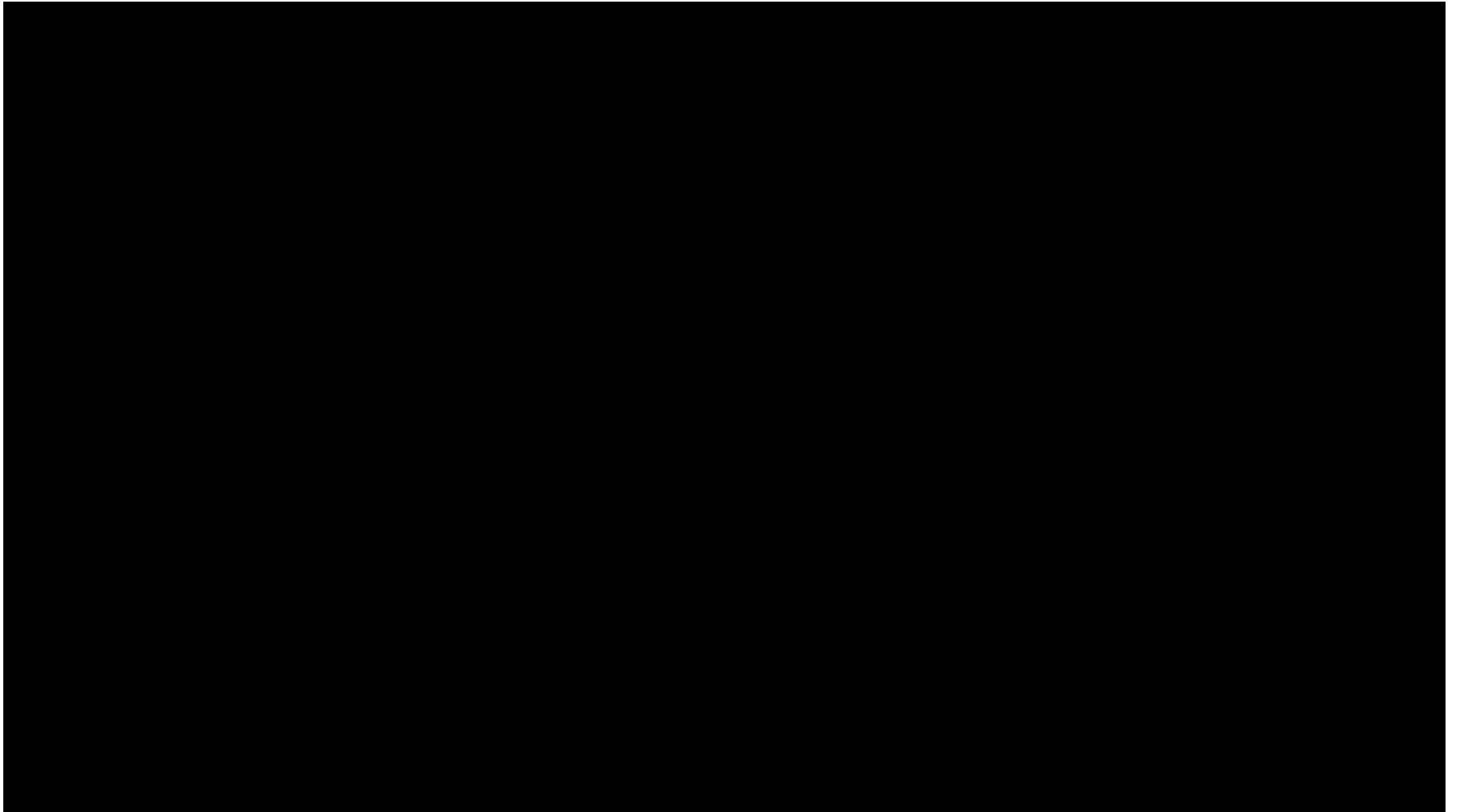


- promotes the **sharing** of research and knowledge
- is part of the wider **Open Science** movement.
- is supported by the **EU** and, in Italy, by the **CRUI**
- is the main method of publishing required by the mandates of authorities and institutions **funding research** projects in Italy and Europe

Nowadays, it is widely recognized that **making research results more accessible contributes to better and more efficient science**, and to innovation in the public and private sectors

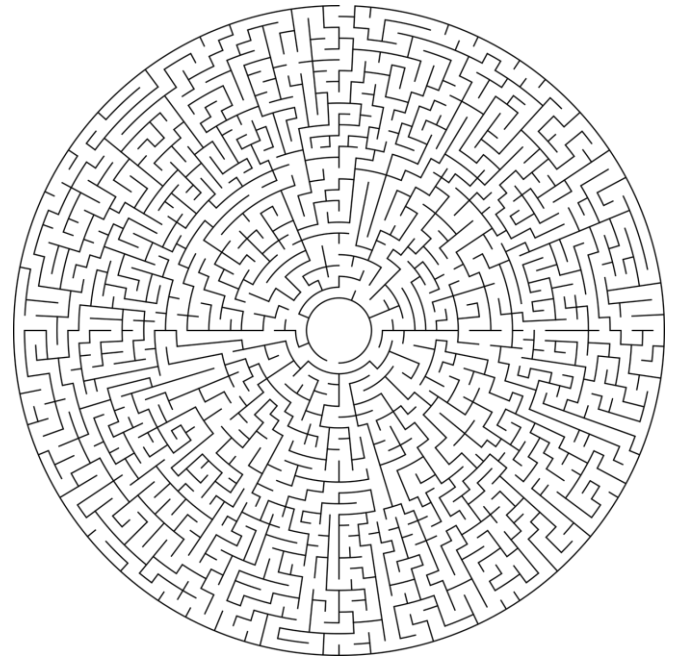


European Commission, [Horizon 2020: Open Science \(Open Access\)](#) (CC BY)



Cogent OA, [Why publish open access?](#), 2014 ([licence](#))

- What **version** of the article is published?
- Where the publication is made **available**?
- What kind of **business model** does the publisher use?
- When is it published?





Open Access is not a zero-cost publishing model

There are several editorial models compatible with OA, in constant evolution

Open Access journals that charging publication fee at the front end of the publishing process. APC has to be paid by authors, by their institutions or by funders.

### Article-processing charges (APC)



Journals & monographs are produced entirely within the academy and published online for free and, sometimes, in print for a small subscription charge/ price.

### Community publishing



Institutions formally subsidize OA publishing wherever they are supporting a university press or an OA publishing operation by their library.

### Institutional subsidy



All the OA contents are freely accessible online, and libraries or readers subscribe to, or buy, the hard copy version.

### Hard copy sales



an institutional membership scheme with various tiers of payment, allowing institutions to pay a lump sum in advance for APCs of articles that their authors will publish in.

### Institutional membership schemes



Journal that makes its research content Open Access online helped by an advertising revenue stream.

### Advertising or sponsorship supported journal



SCOAP3 (Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics)

### Collaborative purchasing models





## Subscription

- closed access behind a paywall

## Gold Hybrid

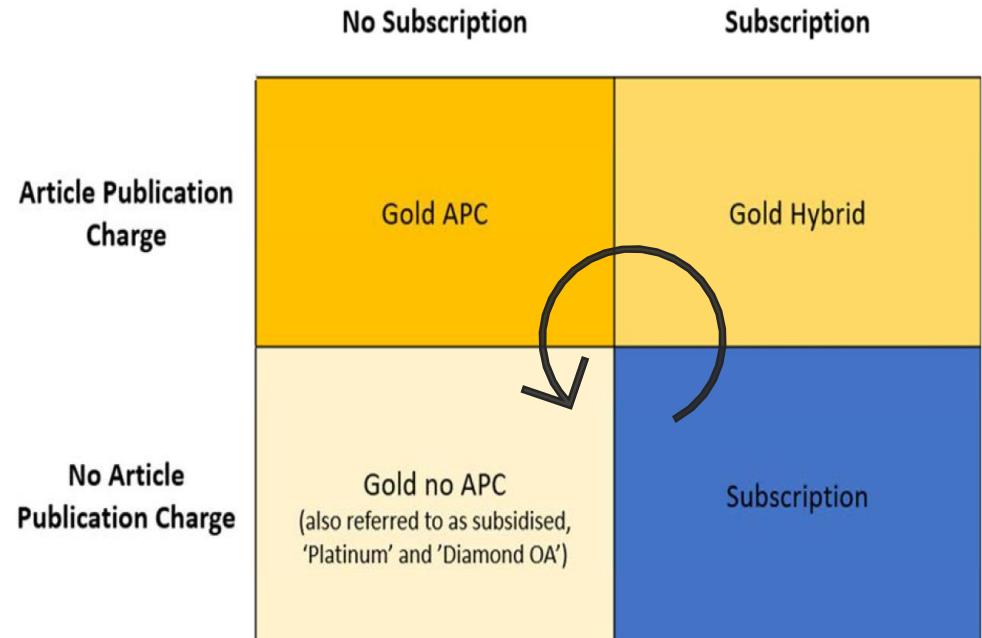
- only some articles are OA, the other stay closed behind a paywall [*double dipping*]

## Gold APC

- open access to all content under an APC payment

## Gold noAPC

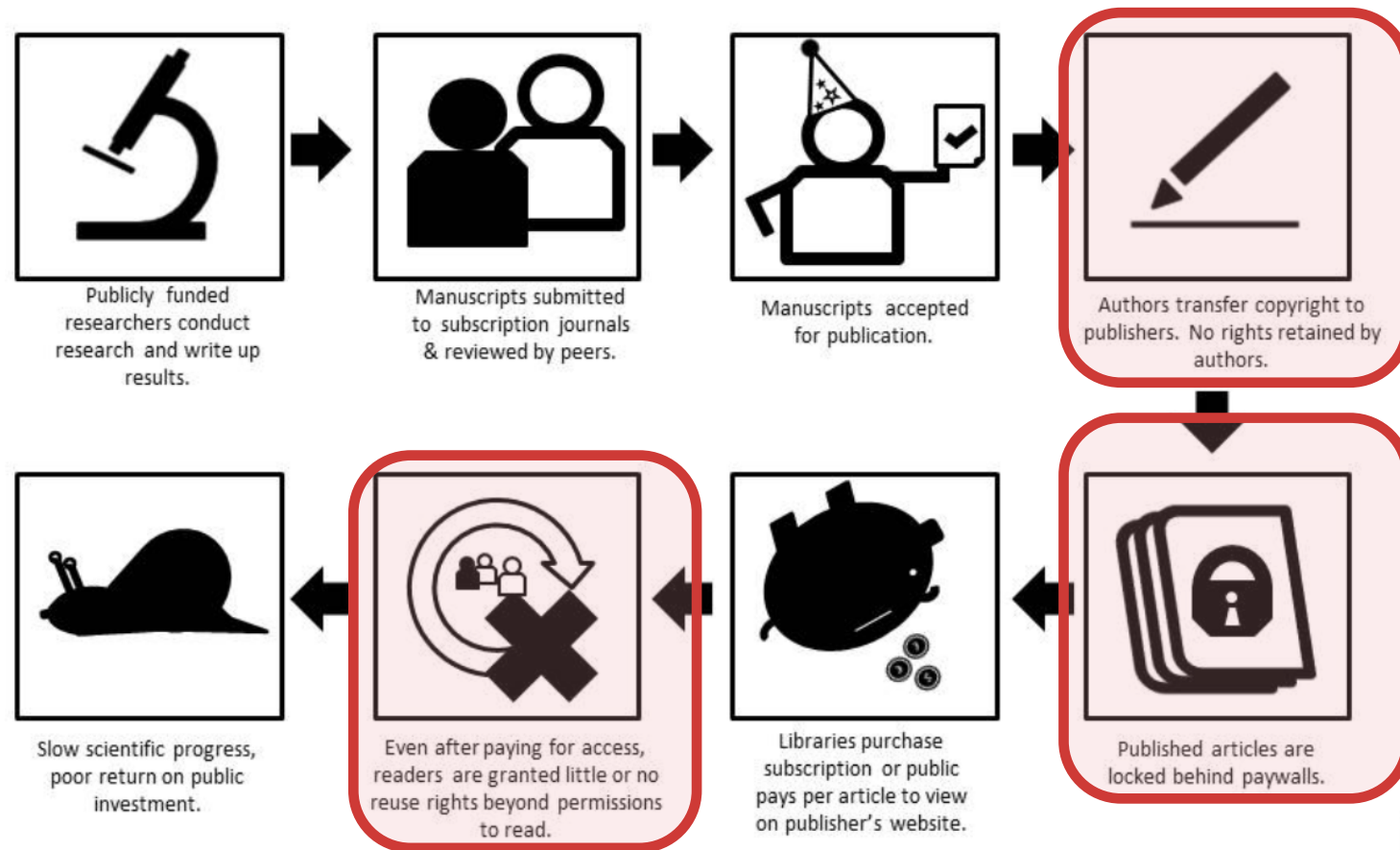
- open access to all content without an APC payment



Rob Johnson, Anthony Watkinson and Michael Mabe, [The STM Report: an overview of scientific and scholarly publishing](#), October 2018

## TRADITIONAL SUBSCRIPTION PUBLISHING

*limited dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact*

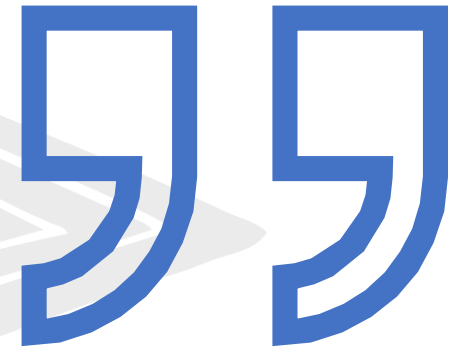


Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Sempere García "Research article cycles" [http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research\\_articles\\_cycles.jpg](http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research_articles_cycles.jpg)

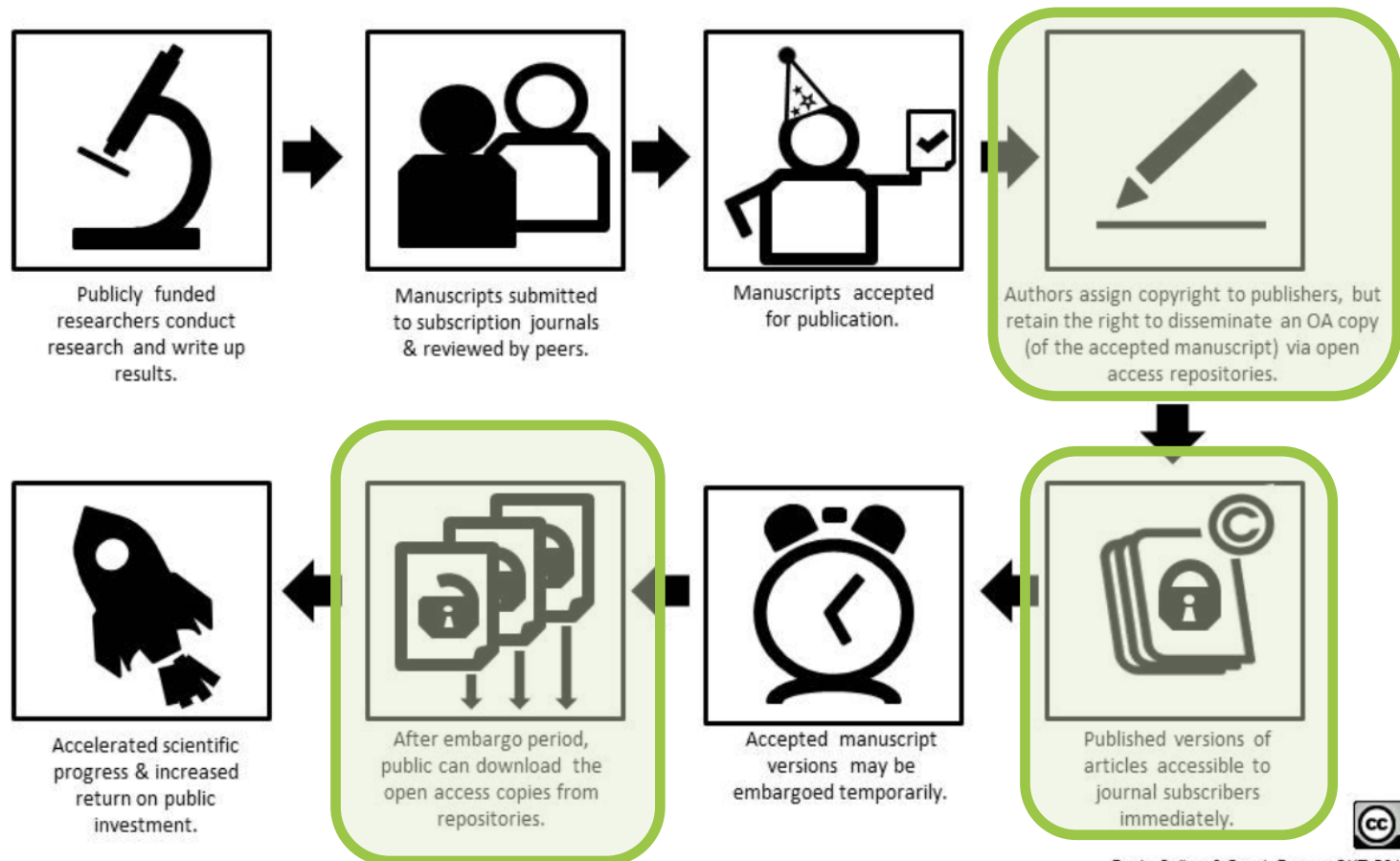


The OA movement uses the term **gold OA** for OA delivered by journals, regardless of the journal's business model, and **green OA** for OA delivered by repositories.

Self-archiving is the practice of depositing one's own work in an OA repository



Peter Suber, [Open Access](#), MIT Press, 2012 (CC BY)

**GREEN OPEN ACCESS***increased dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact*

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



Paula Callan & Sarah Brown, QUT 2014 CC-BY 4.0

Green articles are published in a toll-access journal, but **self-archived** in an **OA archive**.

=

Toll-access on the publisher page, but there is a **free copy** in an OA repository



Piwowar et al. (2018), [The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles](#) (CC BY)



- **Which version of the article can be self-archived?**
- Who decides which version can be archived?
- In which OA archives & repositories?

**Submitted version**  
(pre-print)

1. Piwowar H, Priem J, Larivière V, Alperin JP, Matthias L, Norlander B, Farley A, West J, Haustein S., [The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles](#), 2018 [PeerJ] 6:e4375, doi: 10.7717/peerj.4375]
2. Junhong Lin, Alessandro Rudi, Lorenzo Rosasco, Volkan Cevher, [Optimal rates for spectral algorithms with least-squares regression over Hilbert spaces](#), 2018 [Applied and Computational Harmonic Analysis, 48(3),doi: 10.1016/j.acha.2018.09.009]

**Accepted version**  
(AAM, post-print...)

3. Paola Lova, Heba Megahd, and Davide Comoretto, [Thin Polymer Films: Simple Optical Determination of Molecular Diffusion Coefficients](#), 2020 [ACS Applied Polymer Materials, 2(2), doi: 10.1021/acsapm.9b00964]

**Published version**  
(version of record...)

1. Piwowar H, Priem J, Larivière V, Alperin JP, Matthias L, Norlander B, Farley A, West J, Haustein S., [The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles](#), 2018 [PeerJ] 6:e4375, doi: 10.7717/peerj.4375]
2. Junhong Lin, Alessandro Rudi, Lorenzo Rosasco, Volkan Cevher, [Optimal rates for spectral algorithms with least-squares regression over Hilbert spaces](#), 2018 [Applied and Computational Harmonic Analysis, 48(3),doi: 10.1016/j.acha.2018.09.009]
3. Paola Lova, Heba Megahd, and Davide Comoretto, [Thin Polymer Films: Simple Optical Determination of Molecular Diffusion Coefficients](#), 2020 [ACS Applied Polymer Materials, 2(2), doi: 10.1021/acsapm.9b00964]



- **Who decides which version can be archived?**

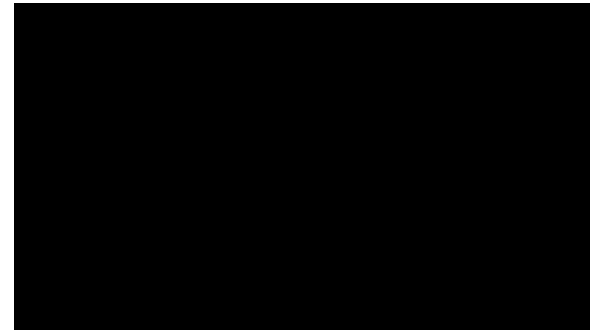
## **Who owns the economic rights**

- the author
- the publisher



## Sherpa Romeo

“an online resource that aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies from around the world and provides summaries of publisher copyright and open access archiving policies on a journal-by-journal basis”



- [PeerJ](#)
- [Applied and Computational Harmonic Analysis](#)
- [ACS Applied Polymer Materials](#)

### Pre-print servers

- are online archives containing early drafts of outputs prior to formal publication
- are common in some scientific communities
- can also be subject specific

### Subject repositories

- are open access repositories for outputs related to a specific field or discipline
- outputs can include unpublished working papers, pre-prints, accepted manuscripts and published open access articles

### Institutional archives

- are online database for collecting and preserving the intellectual output of an institution
- include research works, theses & dissertations, and other digital academic assets



Wikipedia, [List of academic preprint repositories](#) [CC-BY-SA]

PMC &  
EPM

- are archives for the biomedical and life sciences
- any output that is published in a journal is eligible for deposit
- both full text and metadata only records are included
- items are deposited directly by the publisher, or also by authors via NIH

openDOAR

- is the quality-assured, global **Directory of Open Access Repositories**.
- hosts repositories that provide free, open access to academic outputs and resources

Zenodo

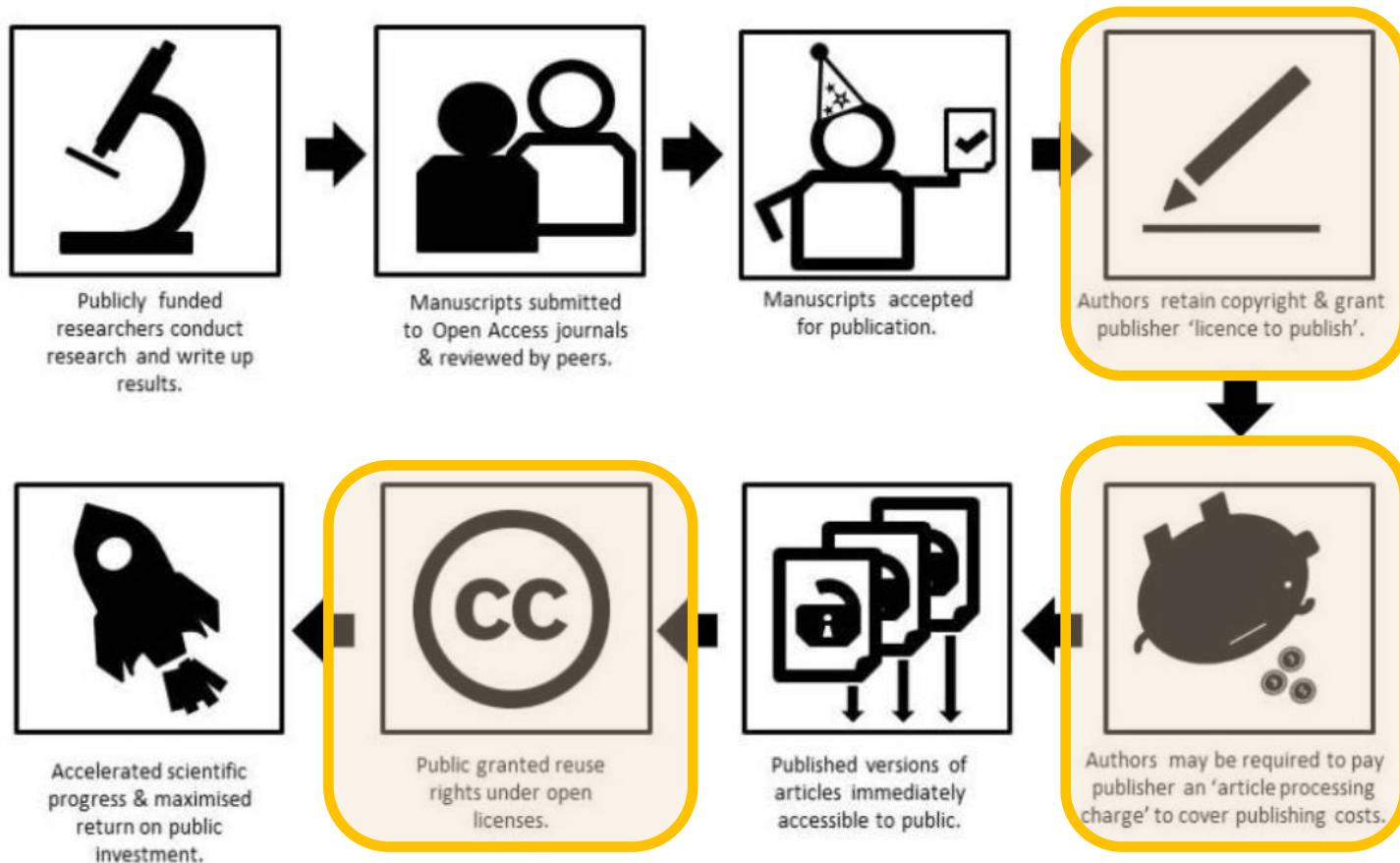
- is a catch-all repository for EC funded research
- does not impose any requirements on format, size, access restrictions or license (all fields of research, all types of research artifacts)
- is PlanS compliant
- uploads get a DOI
- research outputs are stored safely (CERN)

**A social networking site, as [ResearchGate](#) or [Academia.edu](#),  
IS NOT an Open Access repository**

|                                        | Open access repositories | Academia.edu                                            | ResearchGate                                           |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Supports export or harvesting          | Yes                      | No                                                      | No                                                     |
| Long-term preservation                 | Yes                      | No                                                      | No                                                     |
| Business model                         | Nonprofit (usually)      | Commercial.<br>Sells job posting, services, sells data. | Commercial.<br>Sells ads, job, posting services, data. |
| Sends you lots of e-mails (by default) | No                       | Yes                                                     | Yes                                                    |
| Wants your address book                | No                       | Yes                                                     | Yes                                                    |



<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/> University of California OSC

**GOLD OPEN ACCESS***maximised dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact*

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



Paula Callan & Sarah Brown, QUT 2014 CC-BY 4.0

Articles are published in an **OA journal**, a journal in which all articles are open directly on the journal website

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Published in an open-access journal that is **indexed by the DOAJ**



Piwowar et al. (2018), [The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles](#) (CC BY)



The mission of the DOAJ is:

- to curate, maintain and develop a **source of reliable information** about OA scholarly journals
- to verify that entries on the list comply with **reasonable standards**
- to increase the **visibility, dissemination, discoverability and attraction** of OA journals
- to assist publishers to meet reasonable digital publishing standards
- to support the transition of the system of scholarly communication and publishing into **a model that serves science [...]**





- OA increases exponentially
- researchers and scientific institutions advocate OA
- research funders make OA mandatory for the results of research they funded
- new OA publishing models, not always fair and transparent

2005 -

**OPEN ACCESS**

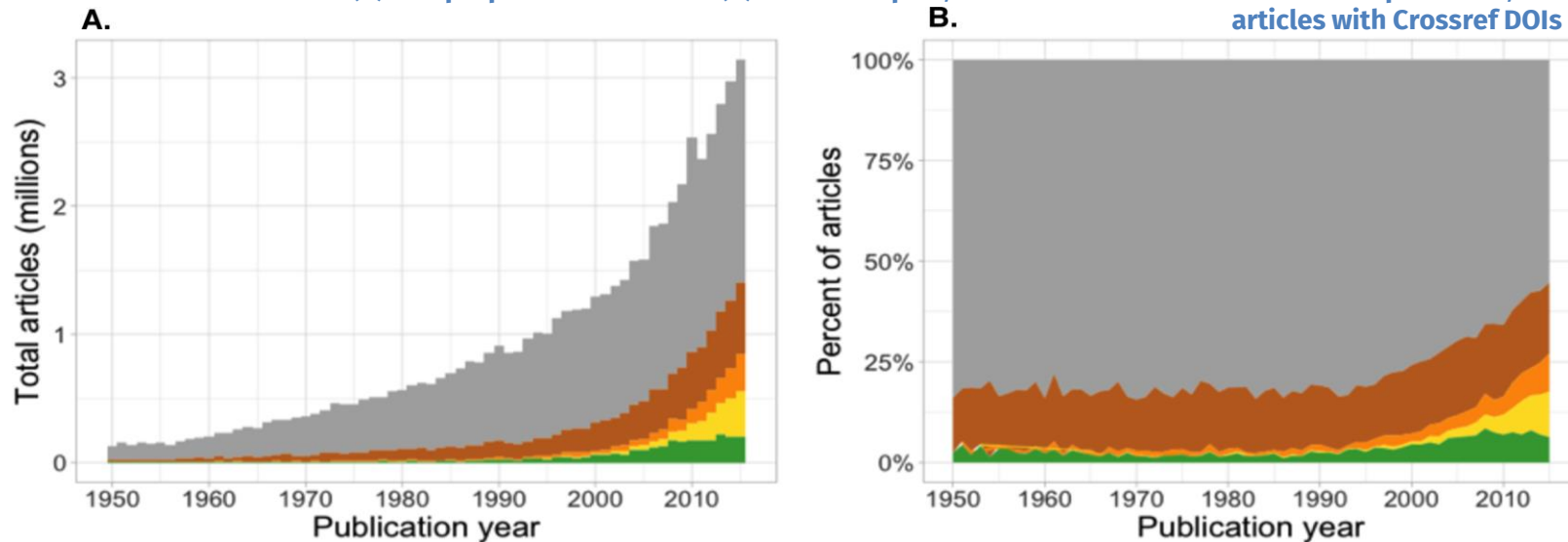
The Open Access movement continues to move forward.

Publisher business models evolve to respond to demand for freely accessible research without barrier or restriction: hybrid, lay-over, new content licenses.

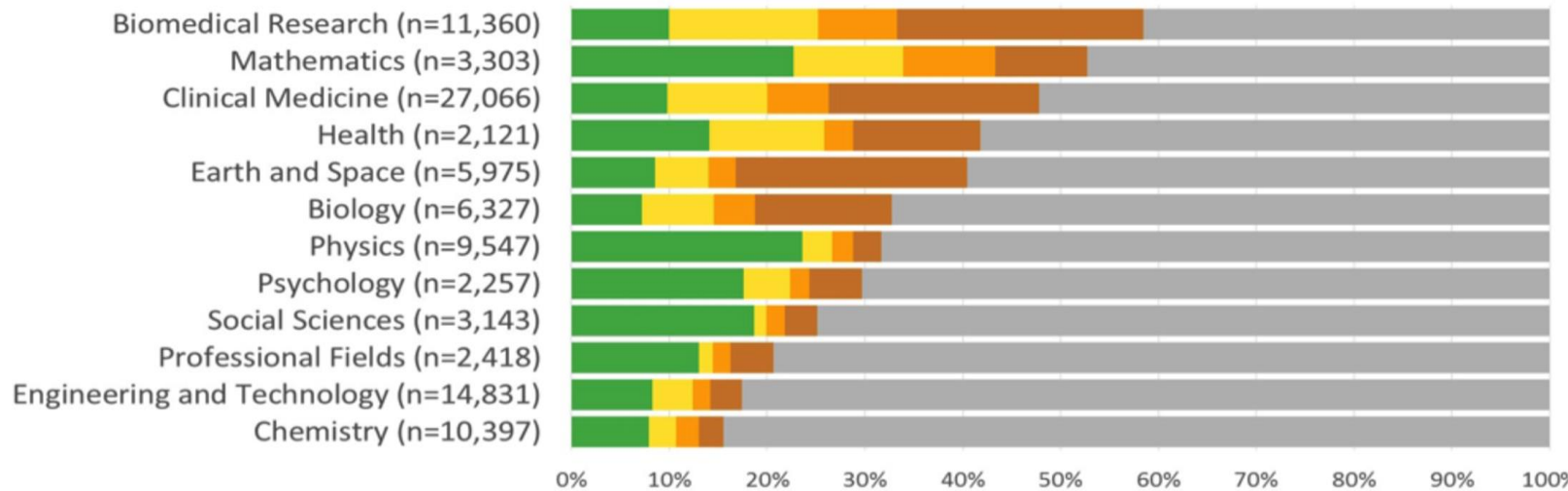
Funder mandates emerge, requiring their funded research to be freely available.

The research ecosystem moves beyond Open Access to Open Science. Four functions of publishing re-organized: registration, certification, dissemination, preservation.

Number of articles (A) and proportion of articles (B) with OA copies, estimated based on a random sample of 100,000 articles with Crossref DOIs



Percentage of different access types of a random sample of WoS articles and reviews with a DOI published between 2009 and 2015 per NSF discipline (excluding Arts and Humanities)



[Piwowar et al. (2018)].

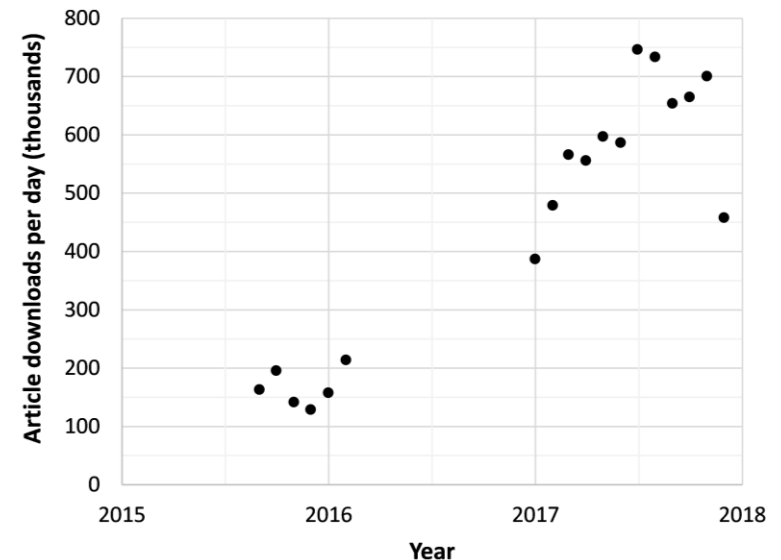
+ 1

## 1. Illegal Open Access

“The website Sci-Hub enables users to download PDF versions of scholarly articles, including many articles that are paywalled [...], suggesting the toll access business model may become unsustainable.”

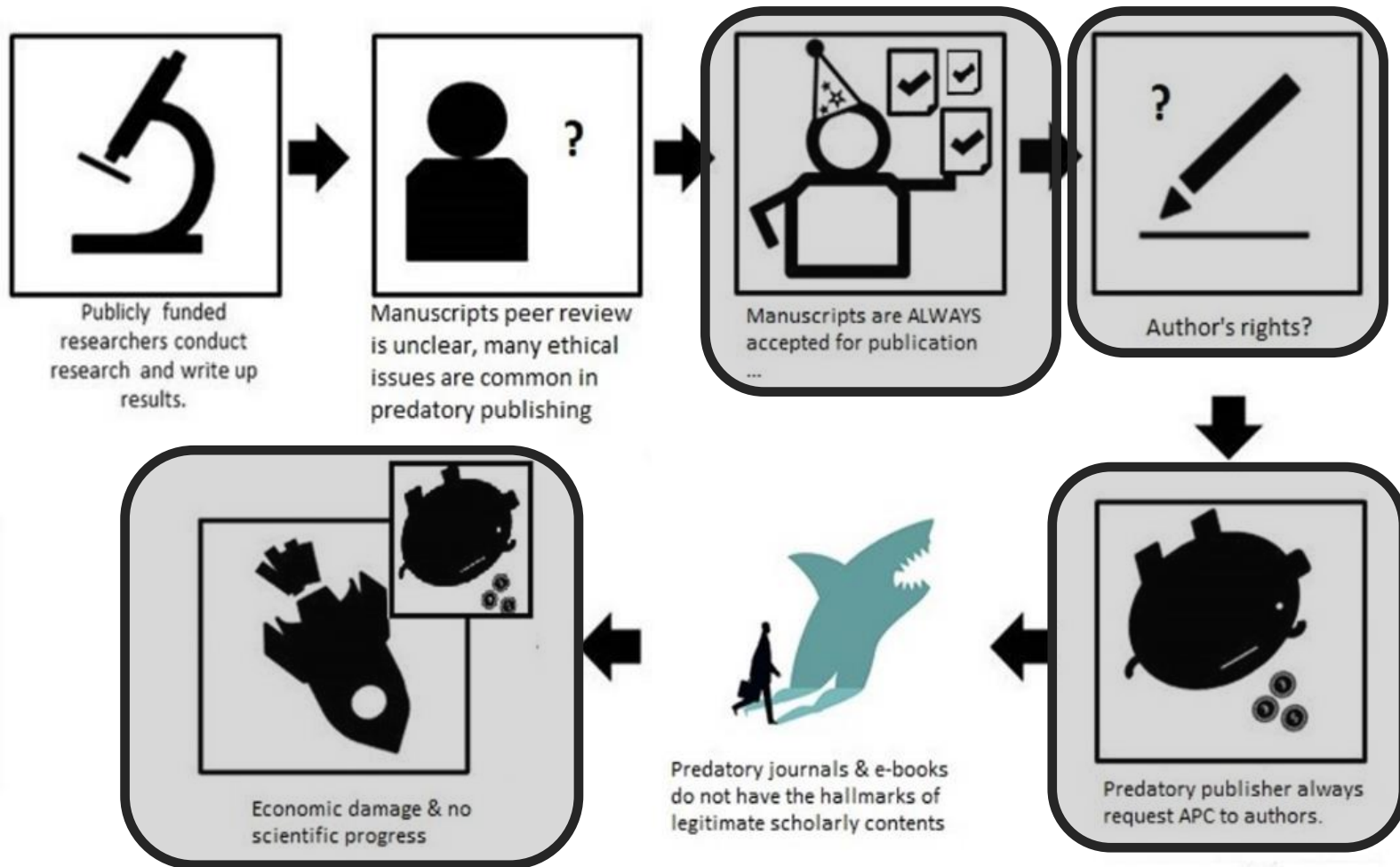
Himmelstein et al., **Sci-Hub provides access to nearly all scholarly literature**, 2018 [CC-BY]

## 2. Predatory publisher



Thomas Shafee, **Rate for articles on Sci-Hub**, CC BY 4.0

## BLACK WAY



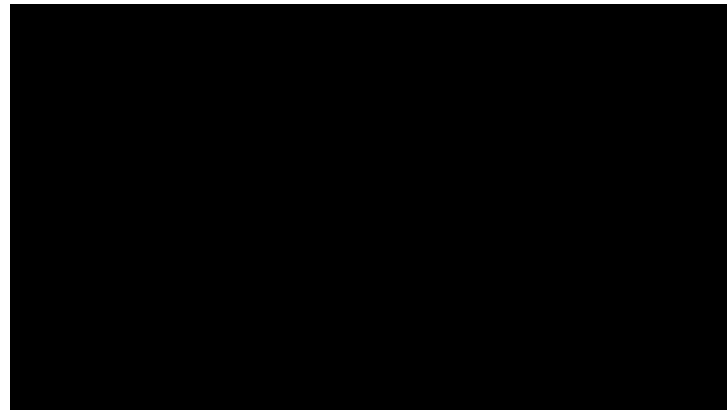
## Predatory publisher

- create digital platforms and enrich them with contents mostly collected from the websites of other publishers
- often the platform boasts dozens of titles of periodicals without accessible content
- sometimes real articles (on which the publisher has no rights) find a place on the platform
- occasionally the attribution of bibliometric indices is highlighted, but they are always fake
- peer review is offered within a very short time (from 48 hours to 10 days)
- there seems to be no publication charges but, soon after publication, the author is asked to pay for management fee



## Think, Check, Submit

“helps researchers identify trusted journals and publishers for their research. Through a range of tools and practical resources, this initiative aims to educate researchers, promote integrity, and build trust in credible research and publications”



## Compass to publish

“helps you determine the degree of authenticity of open access journals requiring or hiding article processing charges (APCs) using a criteria-based evaluation”

**BRONZE WAY***maximised dissemination in an ambiguous way*

Publicly funded  
researchers conduct  
research and write up  
results.



Manuscripts submitted  
to Open Access  
journals & reviewed by  
peers.



Manuscripts accepted  
for publication.



Authors retain copyright & grant  
publisher "licence to publish"



Minimized return on  
public investment and  
uncertain reuse  
conditions



No open license on the  
publications, no granted  
reuse



Published versions of  
articles immediately  
accessible to public,  
and the future...?



Authors may be required to  
pay publisher an 'article  
processing charge' to cover  
publishing costs.

Articles are published in a  
**subscription journal**, but are  
made **free to read** after an  
**embargo period**

& / or

free to read on the publisher  
page, but **without an clearly  
identifiable license**



Piwowar et al. (2018), [The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles](#) (CC BY)



## Unpaywall browser extension



- “We used to call the browser extension “Unpaywall”, and the data source behind it “oaDOI.” That got confusing, so now the whole project is just called Unpaywall
- We harvest content directly from over 50,000 journals and open-access repositories from all over the world.
- We harvest content from legal sources, as well as open content hosted by publishers themselves. We do not harvest from sources of dubious legality”



Unpaywall



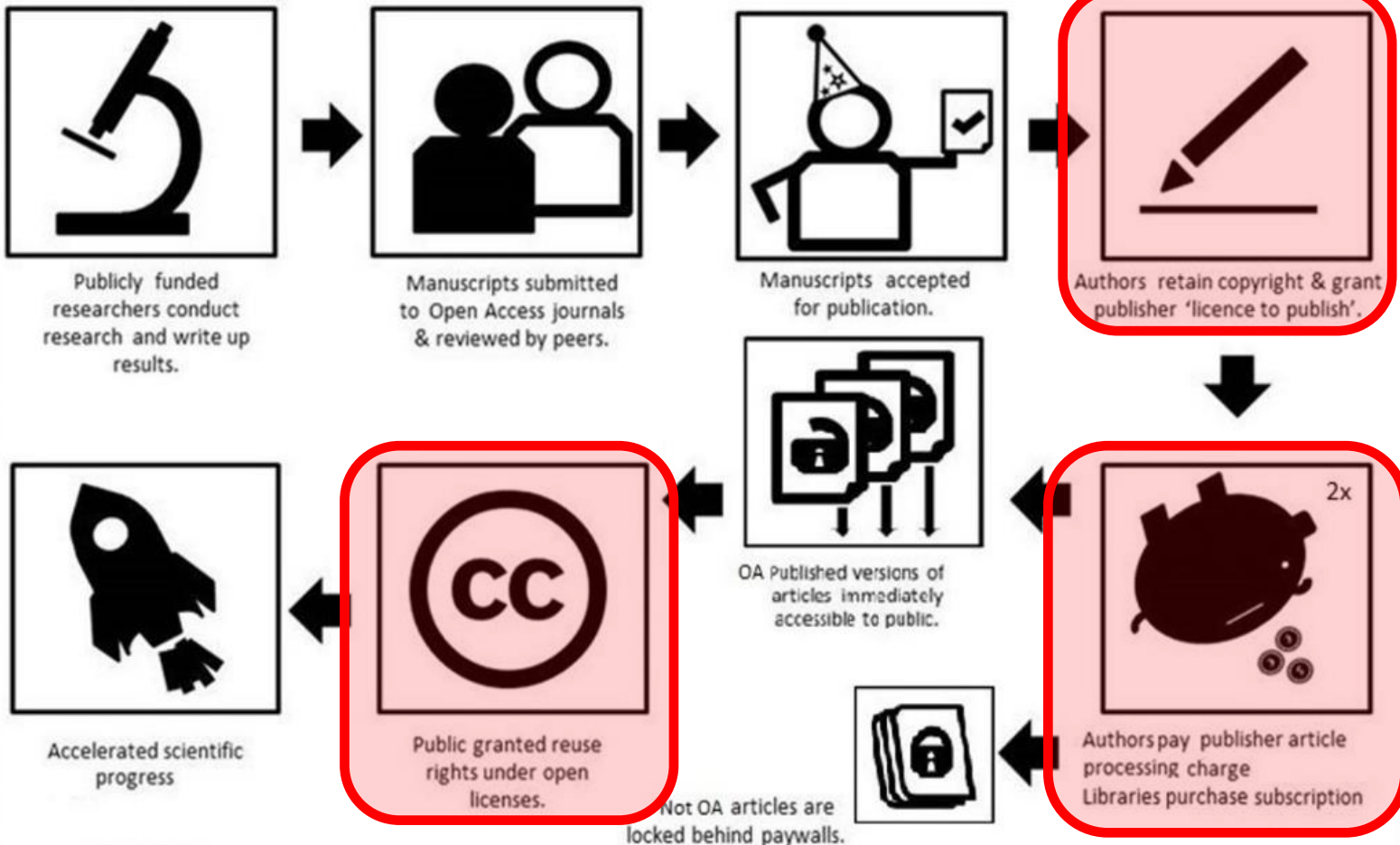
OA Nerd Mode

Color-code the unlock tab to show whether fulltext is [Green](#),  
[Gold](#), or [Bronze](#) open access, and see expanded debug info.

# Open Access publishing models > Hybrid OA

## RED OPEN ACCESS

*maximised dissemination*



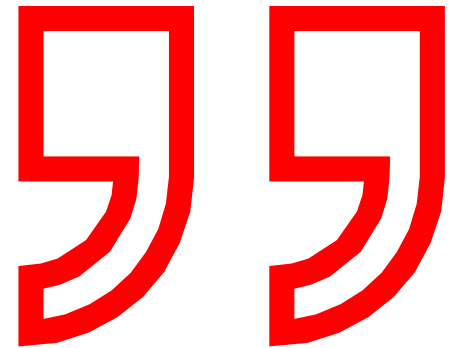
Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Sempere Garcia "Research article cycles" [http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research\\_articles\\_cycles.jpg](http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research_articles_cycles.jpg)



Articles are published in a  
**subscription journal** but are  
immediately **free to read** under  
an **open license**, in exchange  
for an article processing charge  
(APC) paid by authors

=

Free under an open license in a  
toll-access journal



Piwowar et al. (2018), [The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles](#) (CC BY)

## WHAT IS THE COST OF PROCESSING AN ARTICLE?

A study from 2016 found that 'an end-to-end scholarly communication solution can be provided exclusively by a combination of vendor services. Based on price data from 15 vendors, we found that the marginal cost of scholarly communication was between \$69 and \$318 per article.'



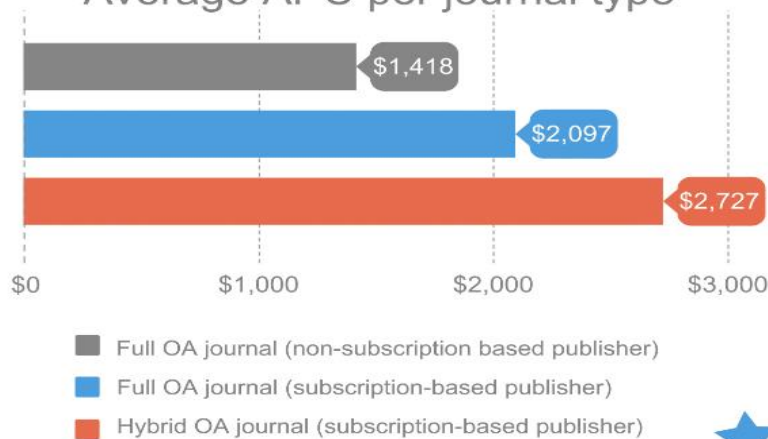
## WHAT IS THE PRICE OF APCs ?

APCs range between \$8-\$3,900, but can often exceed \$5,000.

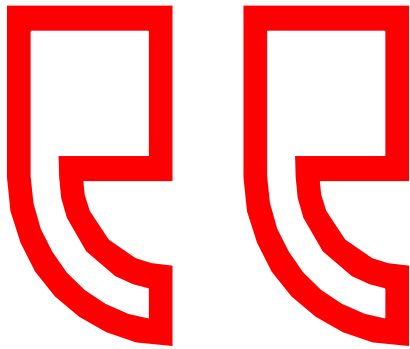
The average APC of full OA journals by OA publishers is \$1,418, while subscription-based publishers charge \$2,097 on average.

Hybrid journals are the most expensive with an average APC of \$2,727.

Average APC per journal type



Many full OA publishers do not charge APCs, and are subsidised through other means instead.



One of the reasons publishers can set their APCs fairly high to cover operational costs and maintain (or increase) their **profit margins of ~35%**, is because of the publication's (perceived) value to the researcher.

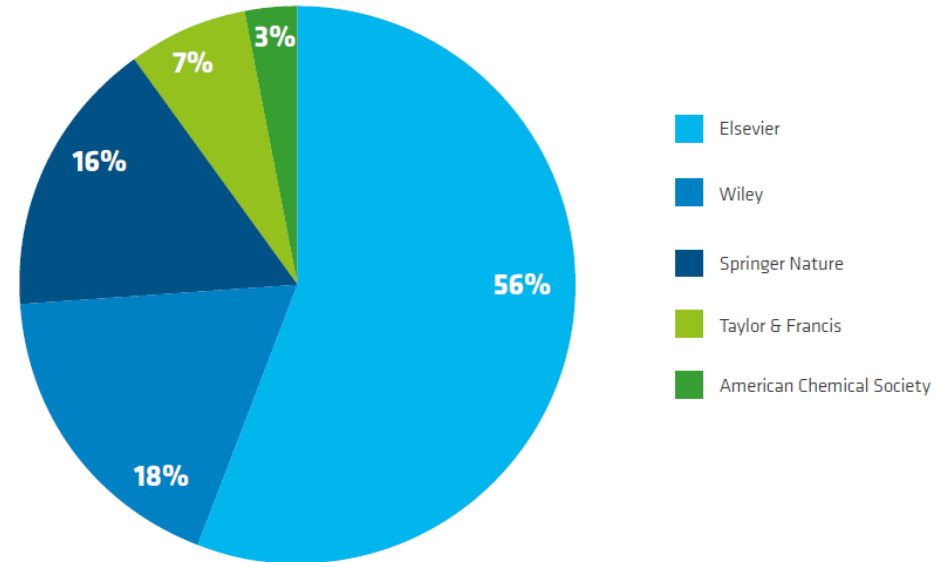
Lisa Matthias, [The worst of both worlds: Hybrid Open Access](#), 2018



**“Transformative agreements are those contracts negotiated between institutions and publishers that **transform the business model** underlying scholarly journal publishing, moving from one based on toll access (subscription) to one in which **publishers are remunerated a fair price for their open access publishing services.**”**

- from «periodical Big Deal» to «Read & Publishing agreement»: publication costs included in resource subscriptions
- Gold Open Access
- CC-BY licences (all right to the authors)
- they are negotiated at national level by the [CRUI electronic resources purchasing group](#)
- Publishers involved by now are: **Springer, ACS, Cambridge University Press, Emerald, De Gruyter, Wiley**

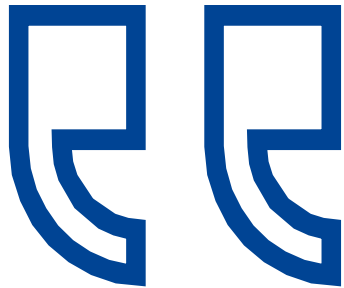
Figure 19. Overview of expenditure per publisher



Note: Data for 29 consortia.

[2019 Big Deals Survey Report: an updated mapping of major scholarly publishing contracts in Europe](#), European University Association, May 2019

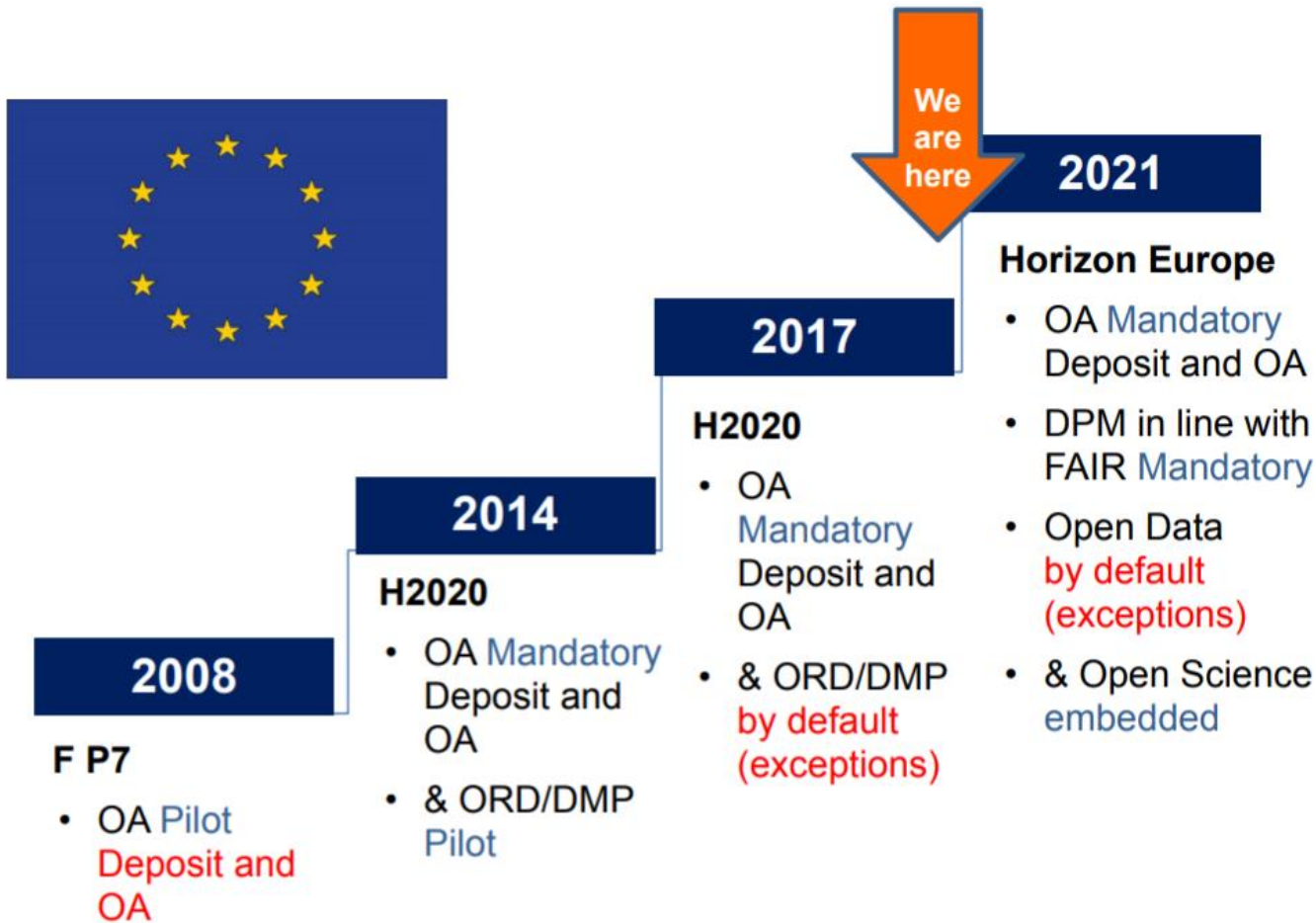
Open science is a policy priority for the European Commission and the standard method of working under its research and innovation funding programmes as it improves the quality, efficiency and responsiveness of research.



When researchers share knowledge and data as early as possible in the research process with all relevant actors it helps diffuse the latest knowledge.

That is why the Commission requires beneficiaries of research and innovation funding to make their publications available in open access and make their data as open as possible and as closed as necessary.





OpenAIRE webinar: Horizon 2020 Open Science Policies and beyond, October 22nd, 2019 by Emilie Hermans (Ghent University)  
[https://www.slideshare.net/OpenAIRE\\_eu/horizon-2020-open-science-policies-and-beyond-with-emilie-hermans-openaire](https://www.slideshare.net/OpenAIRE_eu/horizon-2020-open-science-policies-and-beyond-with-emilie-hermans-openaire)

## Horizon 2020 Open Access Mandate:

All beneficiaries must deposit their peer-reviewed publications to ensure Open Access

### What to deposit?

► A machine-readable electronic copy of the published version

OR

► a final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication.

### Where to deposit?

Researchers should deposit in a repository for scientific publications of their choice.

Find out if your institution has one  
[www.openaire.eu/participate](http://www.openaire.eu/participate) or use  
[www.zenodo.org](http://www.zenodo.org).

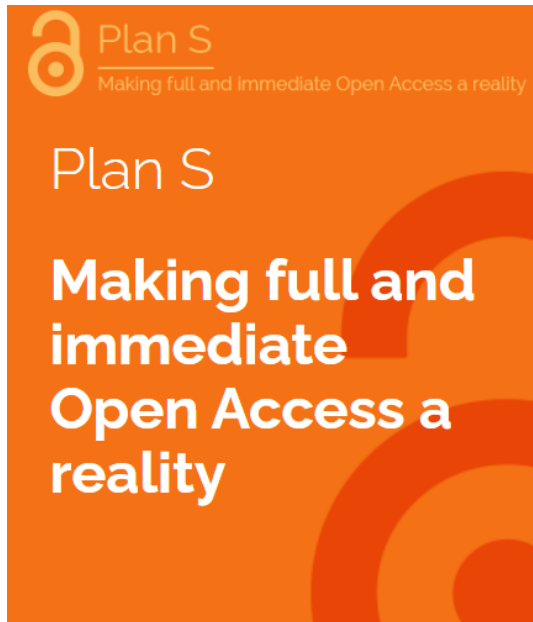
### When to deposit?

Each beneficiary must deposit as soon as possible and at the latest on publication.

### When should Open Access be provided?

Each beneficiary must ensure Open Access to the deposited publication — via the repository — at the latest:

- **on publication**, if in a Open Access journal, or
- within **6 months** of publication (**12 months** for publications in the social sciences and humanities) in any other case.



- cOAlitionS is an international consortium of research funding and performing organizations who have agreed to implement the 10 principles of Plan S in a coordinated way, together with the European Commission
- cOAlitionS S is an initiative to make full and immediate Open Access to research publications a reality.

### National funders



### Charitable and international funders & research organisations



### European funders



With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants must be published



- in Open Access Journals
- on Open Access Platforms
- made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo.

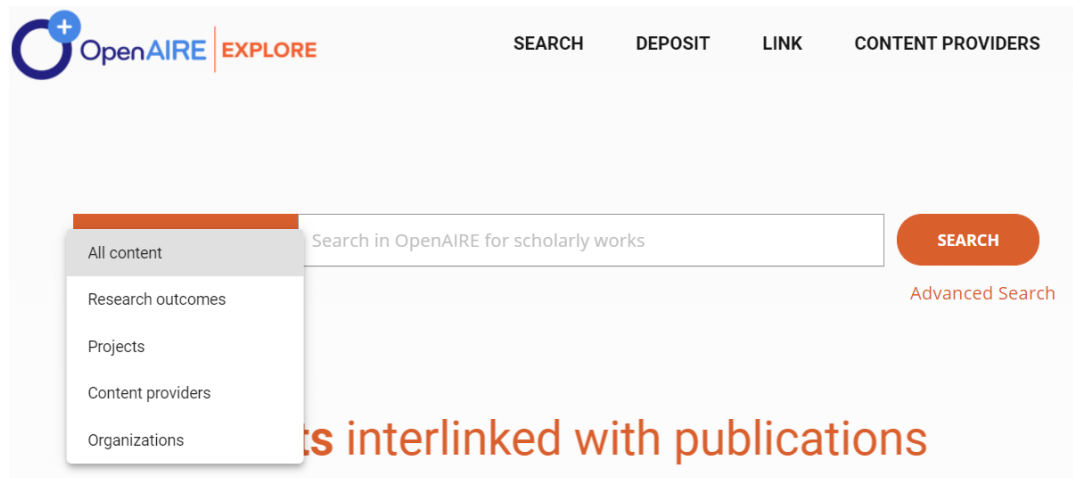
There are 3 routes to be PlanS compliant:

|         | Open Access publishing venues (journals or platforms)                    | Subscription venues (repository route)                                                                                                                                                      | Transition of subscription venues (transformative arrangements)                                             |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Route   | Authors publish in an Open Access journal or on an Open Access platform. | Authors publish in a subscription journal and make either the final published version (Version of Record (VoR)) or the Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM) openly available in a repository. | Authors publish Open Access in a subscription journal under a transformative arrangement.                   |
| Funding | cOAlition S funders will financially support publication fees.           | cOAlition S funders will not financially support 'hybrid' Open Access publication fees in subscription venues.                                                                              | cOAlition S funders can contribute financially to Open Access publishing under transformative arrangements. |

## OpenAIRE



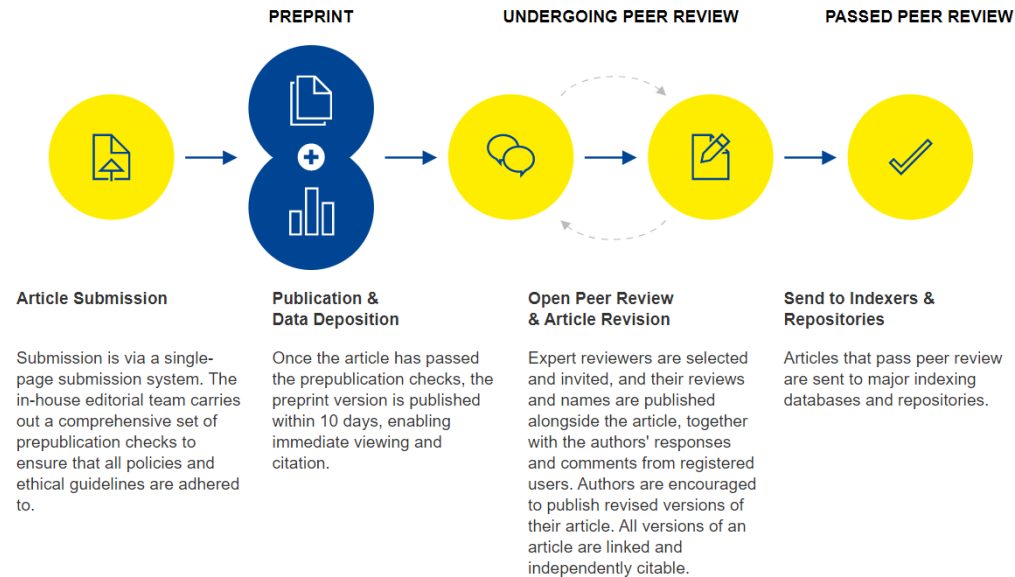
- “Shift scholarly communication towards openness and transparency and facilitate innovative ways to communicate and monitor research.
- **Provide open science services, embedding Open Science into researcher workflows** ([AMNESIA](#), [ARGOS](#))
- We link research outcomes (e.g., publications, data, software) to their creators (e.g., researchers, institutions, funders), enabling discoverability, transparency, reproducibility and quality-assurance of research.”





## Open Research Europe

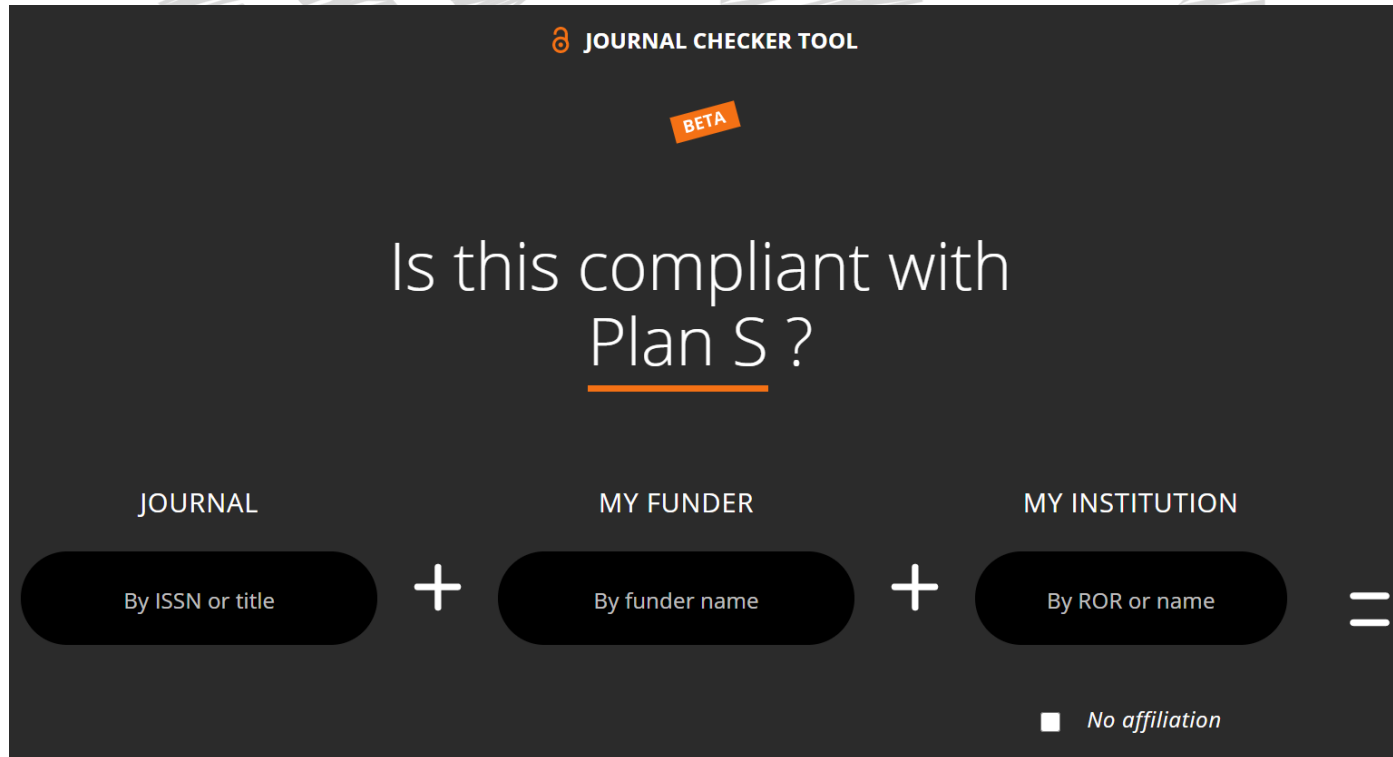
“is an **open access publishing platform** for the publication of research stemming from Horizon 2020 funding across all subject areas. The platform makes it easy for Horizon 2020 beneficiaries to comply with the open access terms of their funding”



- enables researchers to publish **any research** 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 re-analyses, replication and reuse.



## Journal checker tool



The screenshot shows the 'JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL' interface. At the top, there is a lock icon and the text 'JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL'. Below this is a red 'BETA' badge. The main heading asks 'Is this compliant with Plan S ?'. There are three input sections: 'JOURNAL' with a sub-label 'By ISSN or title', 'MY FUNDER' with a sub-label 'By funder name', and 'MY INSTITUTION' with a sub-label 'By ROR or name'. Each section has a plus sign (+) to its right. A minus sign (-) is located to the right of the 'MY INSTITUTION' section. At the bottom right, there is a checkbox labeled 'No affiliation'.

JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL

BETA

Is this compliant with  
Plan S ?

JOURNAL MY FUNDER MY INSTITUTION

By ISSN or title + By funder name + By ROR or name -

☐ No affiliation

# An introduction to Open Science and Research Data Management

**Break**  
**We'll return in 5 minutes!**

Anna Maria Pastorini

*University Library System – Digital Library and Open Access Office*

# Module 2

Lesson 2: Author's rights and PhD Thesis



UniGe Open Access policy



Phd thesis



Author's rights and Phd thesis



Phd thesis @ UniGe



UniGe IR: IRIS UniGe



Support Open Science @ UniGe



Support Open Science @ IIT

**2005**



UniGe signs the Messina Declaration (adhesion to the Berlin Declaration)

**2017**



the UniGe Policy on open access to scientific literature is issued

**2019**



openscience@unige website and the activities of the Open Science UniGe Group begin



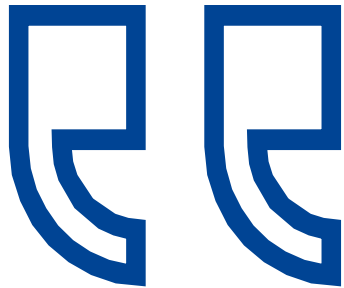
**2015**

IRIS UniGe Institutional Archive is launched for the storage and dissemination of scientific production



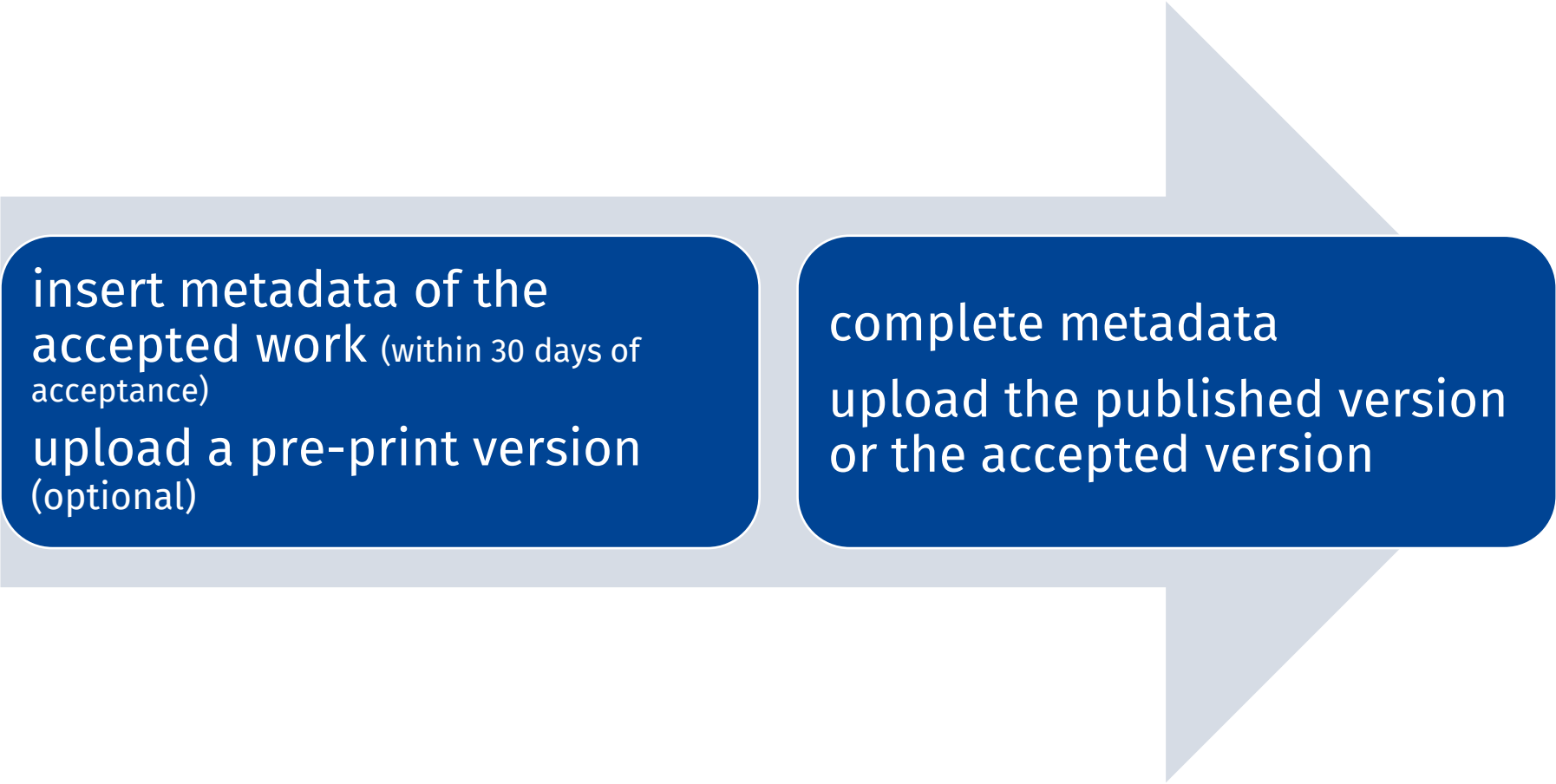
**2018**

Boost to Green OA, with the management of full-text, and Gold OA with the publication of doctoral theses in IRIS UniGe



UniGe advocate the implementation of the principles of **open and free access** to scientific literature and of the research outcomes produced in the University, to ensure the **widest dissemination possible** and to facilitate research measurement and evaluation.

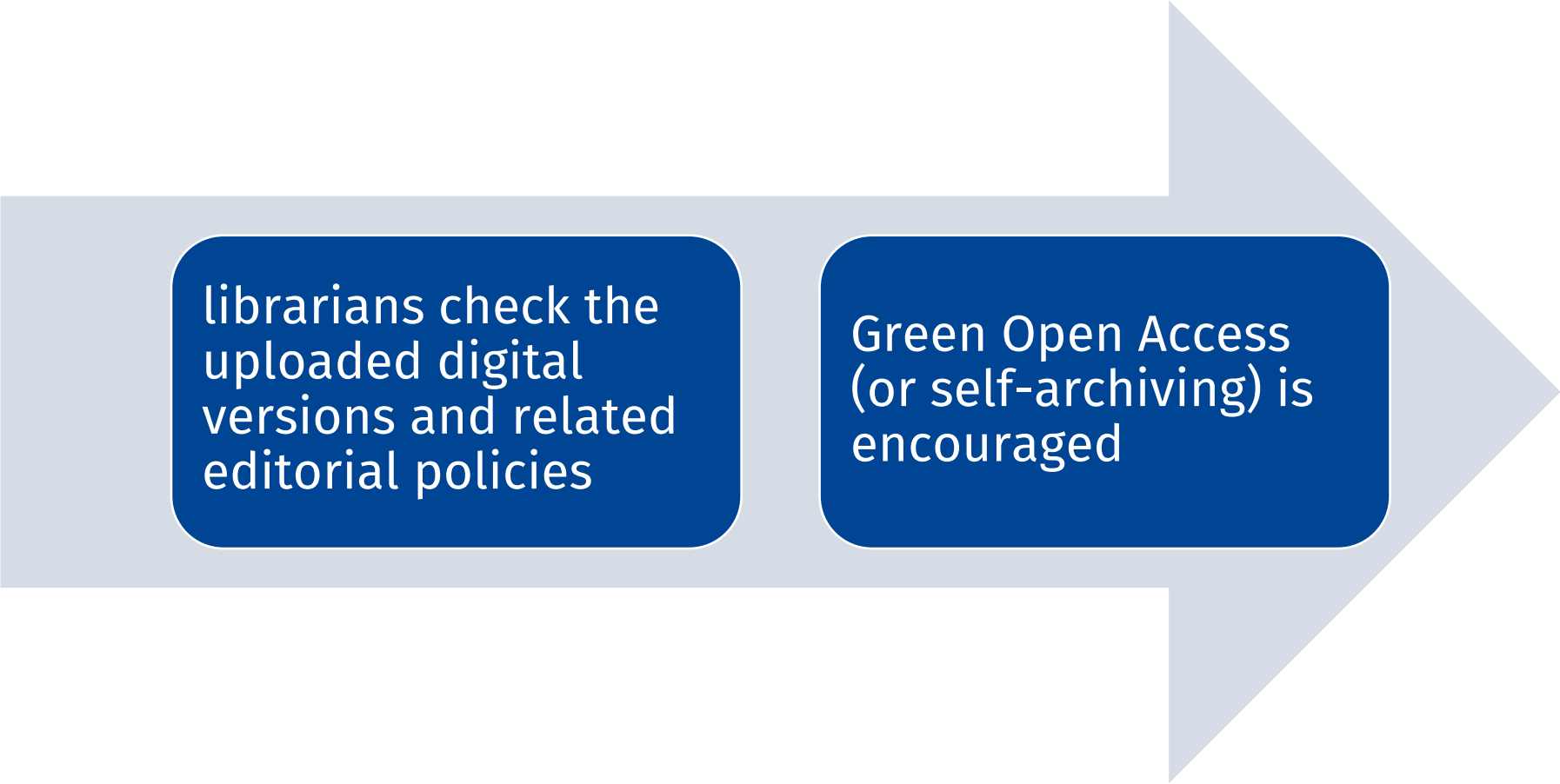
[Policy on open access to the scientific literature of Genoa University](#), 2017



insert metadata of the  
**accepted work** (within 30 days of  
acceptance)  
upload a pre-print version  
(optional)

complete metadata  
upload the published version  
or the accepted version

[Policy on open access to the scientific literature of Genoa University, 2017](#)



librarians check the  
uploaded digital  
versions and related  
editorial policies

Green Open Access  
(or self-archiving) is  
encouraged

[Policy on open access to the scientific literature of Genoa University, 2017](#)



Open Access publication on the institutional archive is recommended **as soon as possible** and in any case:



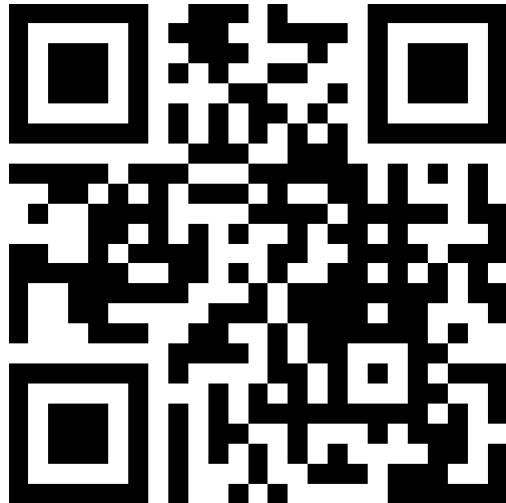
- no later than **18** months for STM area and **24** months for HSS area
- within a maximum of **6** months for STM area and **12** months for HSS area in the context of projects funded by the EU

[Policy on open access to the scientific literature of Genoa University](#), 2017

“What” is a PhD thesis?

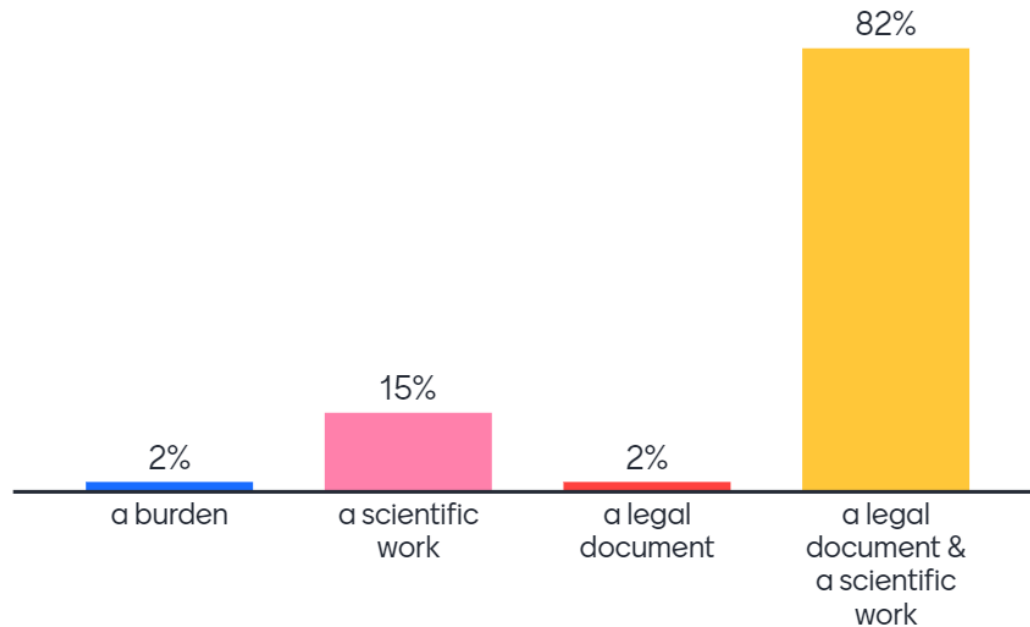
Go to [www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com) and use the code

**90 68 10 8**

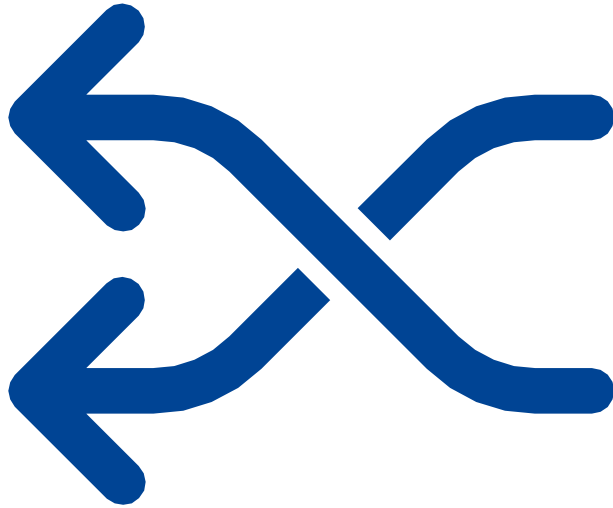


# “What” is a PhD thesis?

Mentimeter



Phd theses are

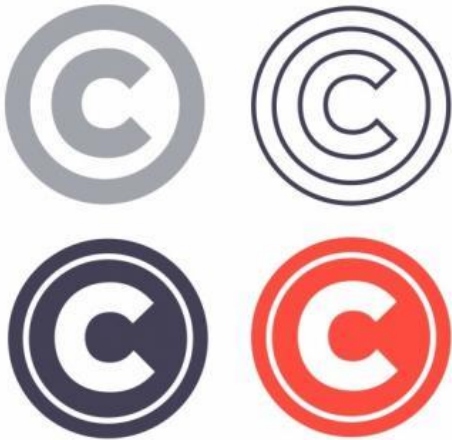


- Legal document that closes a course of study
- Scientific work and research outcome

## #1

- Copyright protects **the form** given to an idea
- Copyright gives the creator of an original work **exclusive rights** to it, usually, for a limited time.
- Copyright applies also to scientific works and to **theses and dissertations**, as well

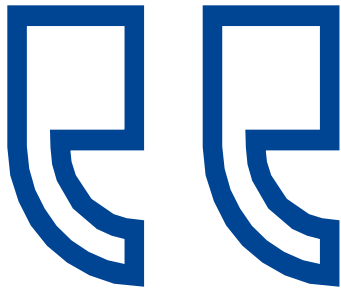
Phd thesis author **IS**  
the Phd student



**He owns all the rights:**

- moral rights, not transferable (authorship, integrity ...)
- economic rights, which can be transmitted exclusively or in part (distribution, communication, reproduction, translation)

The PhD thesis submission in IRIS UniGe is a **necessary requirement** for admission to the final exam.



It replaces the delivery of the thesis in print format and fulfills the mandatory legal deposit.

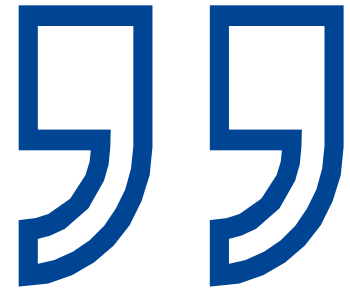
PhD theses are published in open access at the end of the career or at the latest **within 12 months** of the defense, according to the will expressed by the author.

[Policy on open access to the scientific literature of Genoa University](#), 2017

The **consultation of Phd Thesis** is a right that may have some **motivated limitations**

Some theses cannot be made public for various reasons, not only related to patents:

- a) there are parts of theses that have already been submitted
- b) there are theses financed by external bodies that have rights over them

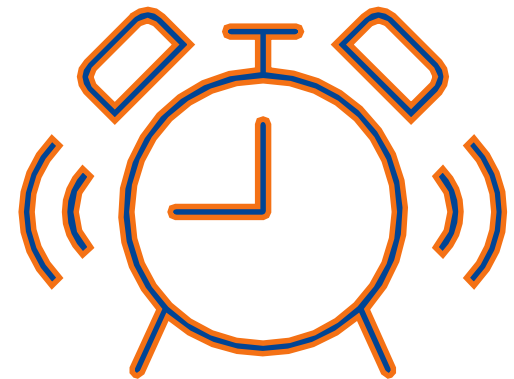


In both cases the problem is resolved with an **embargo (up to 12 months)**

CRUI, [Guidelines for the PhD thesis submission in open archives](#), [CC-NC-SA]

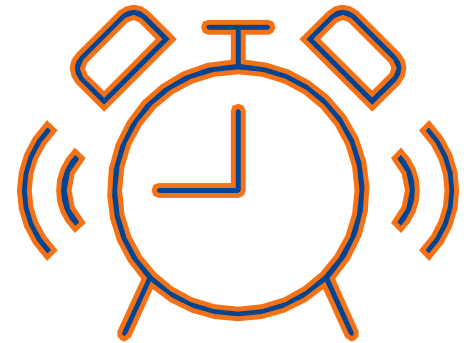


- all documents in IRIS UniGe are **protected by the Italian law on copyright** (law n.633/1941)
- they can be used and reproduced **ONLY for study and research purposes**, crediting the author
- the rights to use the contents can be extended by **adopting CC licenses**
- CC license can be inserted on the first page of the thesis.



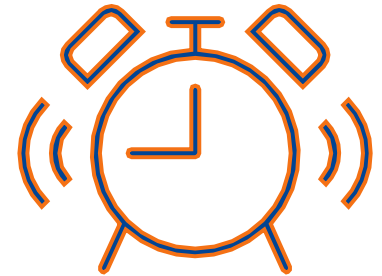
To define the access policy for your PhD thesis, remember that:

- the maximum embargo period is 12 months.
- you can apply the embargo only in specify motivation: *patent reasons, editorial reasons, reasons of priority research (subject to agreement with third parties), reasons of public security / sensitive data, privacy reasons*
- if you need an embargo period, you **must require** it



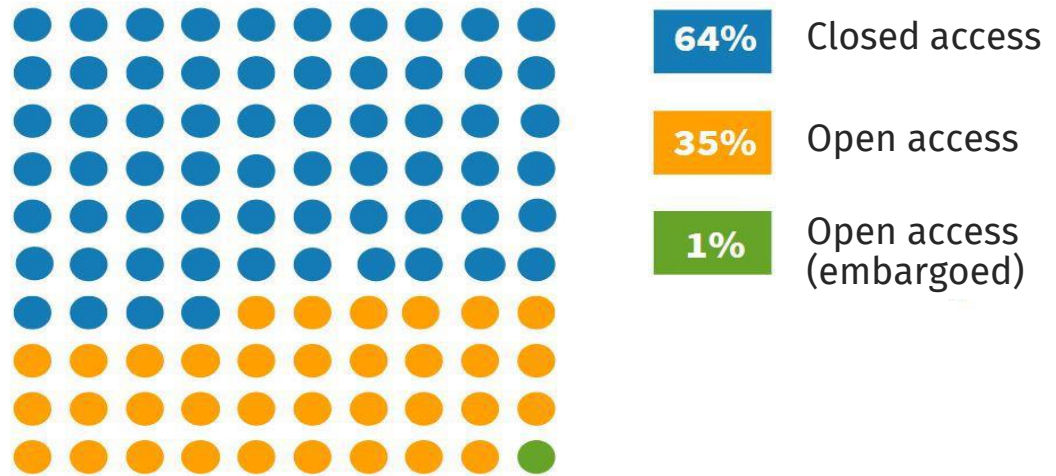
Your PhD thesis drafting must comply with the copyright law:

- images must be **low resolution or degraded**
- if you insert texts, graphics or photos that are not yours, **you need the authorization** of the relative author
- if you have to insert whole articles, including one's own, it is preferable **only to quote** them in the text or in the references
- if the thesis has been published or is in the process of being published by a commercial publisher, it is necessary to check whether, and under what conditions, the publisher **allows it to be uploaded** in institutional archives such as IRIS UniGe.
- you have to use the same attention for other types of agreements, such as confidentiality agreements with companies that have granted your research or patents.



[openscience.unige.it](https://openscience.unige.it)

IRIS UniGe is:

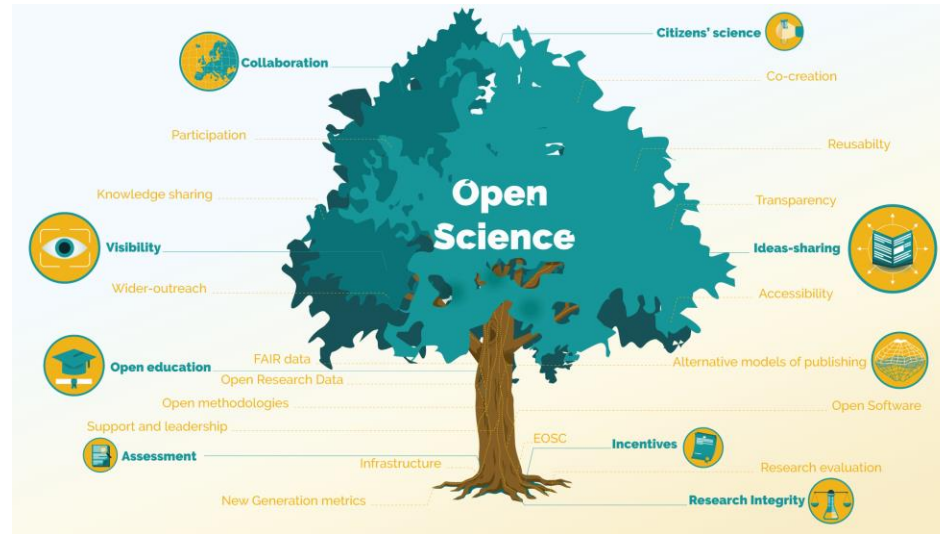


AM Pastorini, [GenOA week 2020: i bibliotecari e la sfida dell'accesso aperto](#), [CC-BY]

- the UniGe “Open Archives Initiative (OAI) Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (PMH) archive”
- the public "catalog" for the "*deposit and publication of scientific research products and related metadata*"



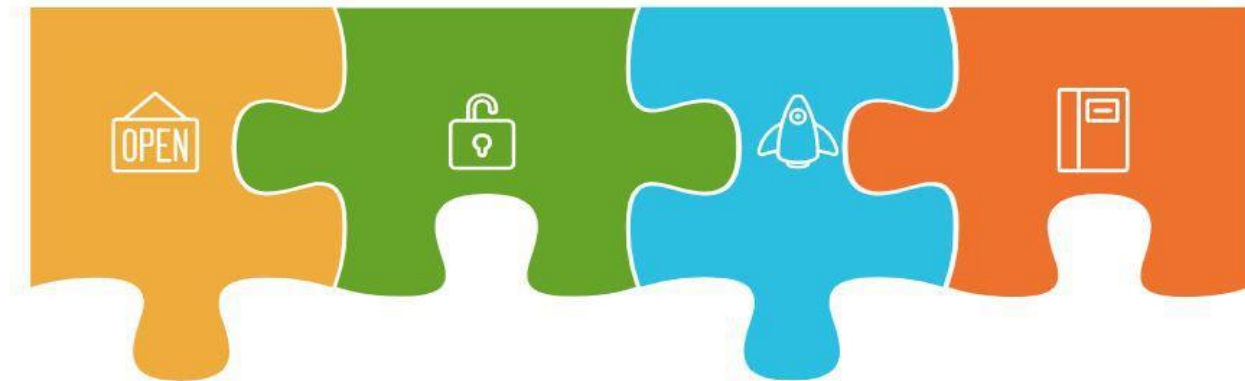
- [openscience.unige.it](https://openscience.unige.it) portal is designed by mapping the different Open Science activities with what is already active at Genoa University
- the design of the site started initially from the needs of the Open Access research support team and from the information needs by researchers
- the challenges launched by the EU funders extended the analysis to the Open Science topics



[YERUN Office](#), 2018

Each [openscience.unige.it](https://openscience.unige.it) section is handled by the competent UniGe office

- Research Area: European Research & [Sportello APRE Liguria](#)
- Research Area: Research evaluation
- [E-learning Area](#)
- [Library System](#)

**Gold OA support**

SBA UniGe signs “Read & Publish” agreements and pays the costs for authors who want to publish open access

**IRIS Unige & Green OA**

A librarian team checks metadata & full-text uploaded in relation to the editorial policies and disseminates them in OA

**PhD theses in OA**

SBA UniGe supports PhD students into the submission PhD thesis in IRIS UniGe, publishes them in OA and then assigns DOI identifiers

**Genova University Press**

SBA UniGe manages the UniGe publisher to promote, disseminate and give visibility to UniGe scientific production

## Support Authors and Gold OA

- payment of the costs of the APC via Transformative Agreements
- support to authors on editorial policies

## Support Phd students and Green OA

- Publishing process on IRIS UniGe
- PhD theses uploads get a DOI

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                     [sba\\_perchipubblica@unige.it](mailto:sba_perchipubblica@unige.it) (for support in publishing process)  
                     [annamp@unige.it](mailto:annamp@unige.it)

Teams            [Tesi di dottorato - Phd thesis](#)

Website        <https://biblioteche.unige.it/>  
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