



# III Academic publishing and Open Access

# IV Open Science and data management

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04/03/2026



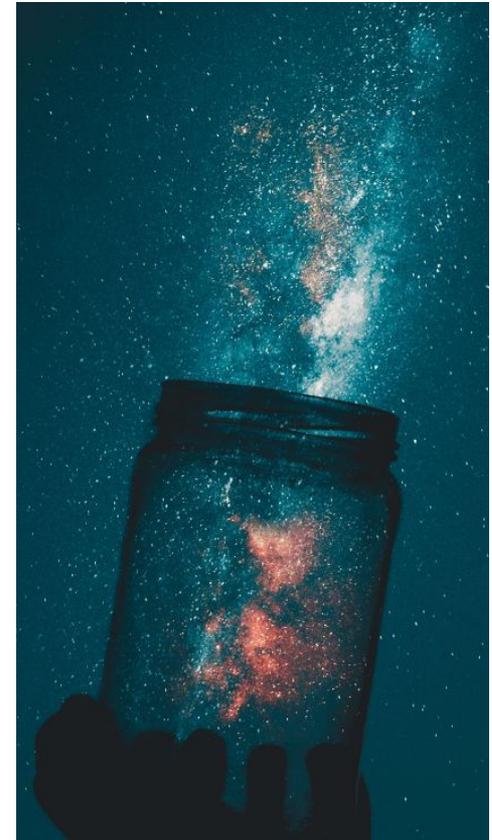
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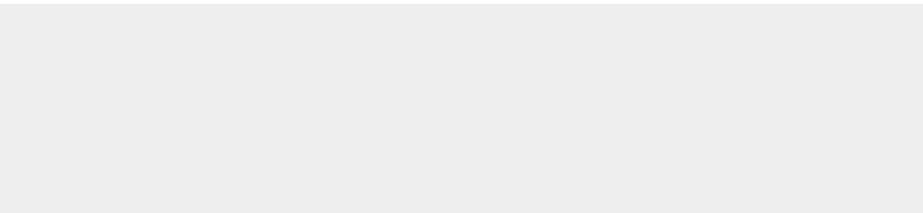


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# Agenda

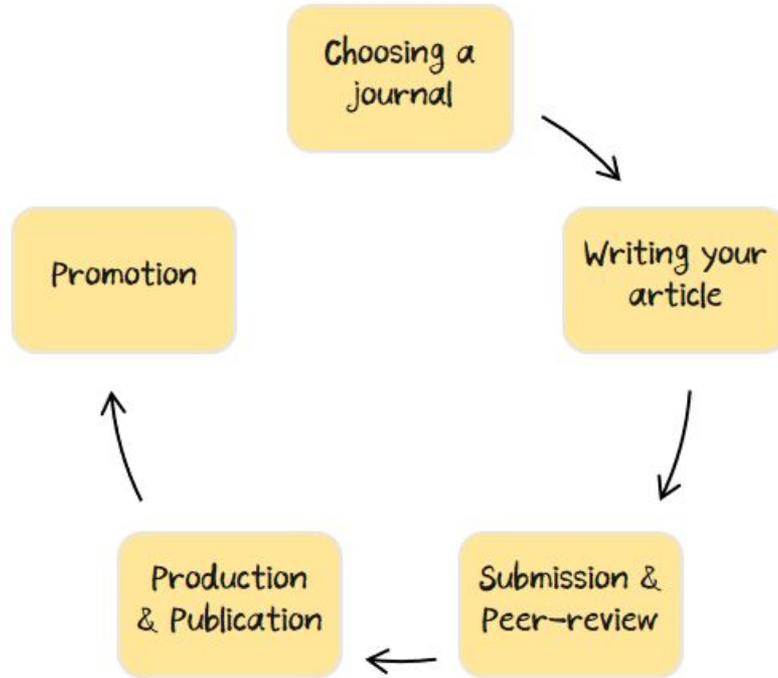
- Scholarly publishing
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# Scholarly publishing

# Cycle of Scholarly Publishing



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# Types of journal articles (1)

**Letter or communication:** short description of important current research findings that are usually fast-tracked for immediate publication because they are considered urgent, usually without experimental data. It may be followed by paper in which the research is further developed.

**Research note:** short descriptions of current research findings that are considered less urgent or important than Letters (or Communications)

# Types of journal articles (2)

**Review:** provides an overview and critical analysis of relevant published scholarly articles, research reports, books, theses etc. on the topic or issue to be investigated. Reviews are secondary sources; they do not report any new or original experimental work.

**Paper or article:** complete description of current original research findings, with clearly defined structure. They are usually between five and twenty pages. Scientific articles published in scientific journals are primary sources.

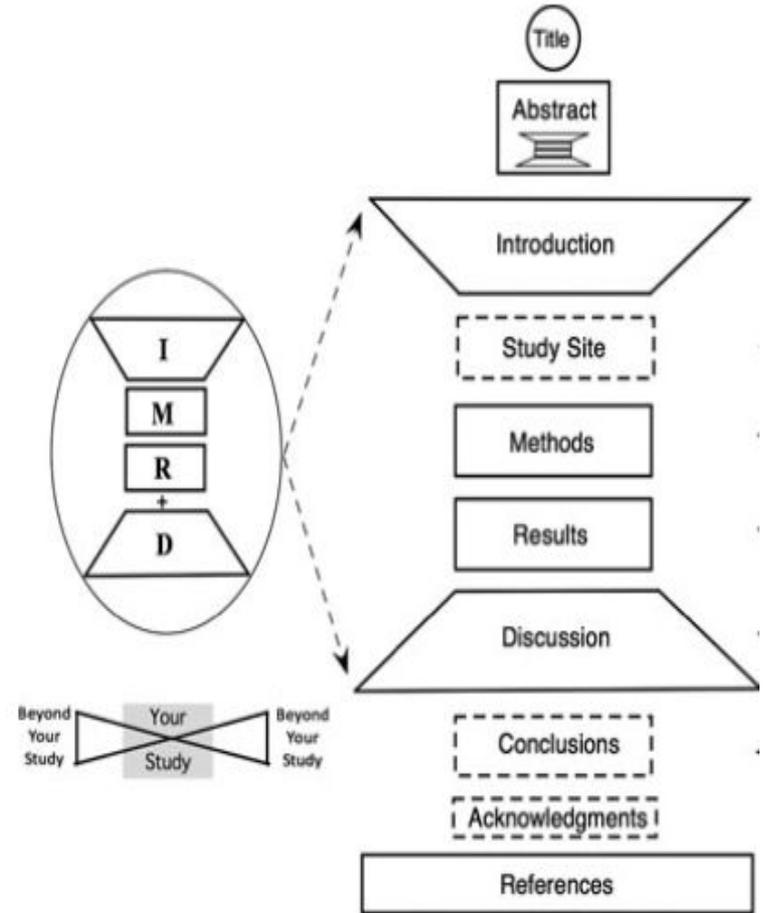
# The structure of the scientific article

**IMRAD** structure:

**I**ntrouction

**M**ethods **R**esults (and) **D**iscussion

The structure of the scientific article gradually came to be extremely well-organized.



# Submission requirements

Authors not only have to meet some specific requirements while writing the article but also have to prepare other materials:

## **Cover Letter**

Research paper's role is to prove the merits of a research, but a cover letter represents an opportunity to highlight the significance of a research and "sell" its concept to journal editors. The cover letter should explain why a work is perfect for their journal and why it will be of interest to the journal's readers. A well-written cover letter can help a paper reach the next stage of the manuscript submission process.

It may include formal declarations (co-authors, originality of the work, conflict of interest, funding source...).

# Submission requirements

## **Justification for publication**

The justification should explain what new discovery, interpretation, understanding, concepts, is advanced in the paper and how the content fits within the scope of the journal.

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Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission, the corresponding author is expected to seek approval from all co-authors.

Upon submission, the publisher will contact the authors via email to verify their role and contributions.

# Submission requirements

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A “conflict of interest” is any financial interests or connections, direct or indirect, or other situations that might raise the question of bias in the submitted work.

The corresponding author is expected to obtain the relevant information from all co-authors

# Submission requirements

## **Highlights** (optional)

Highlights are a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any)

## **Graphical abstract** (optional)

Graphical abstracts are a single image and are designed to help the reader to gain an overview on a scholarly paper, research article.

## **Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing**

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process.

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# Submission requirements

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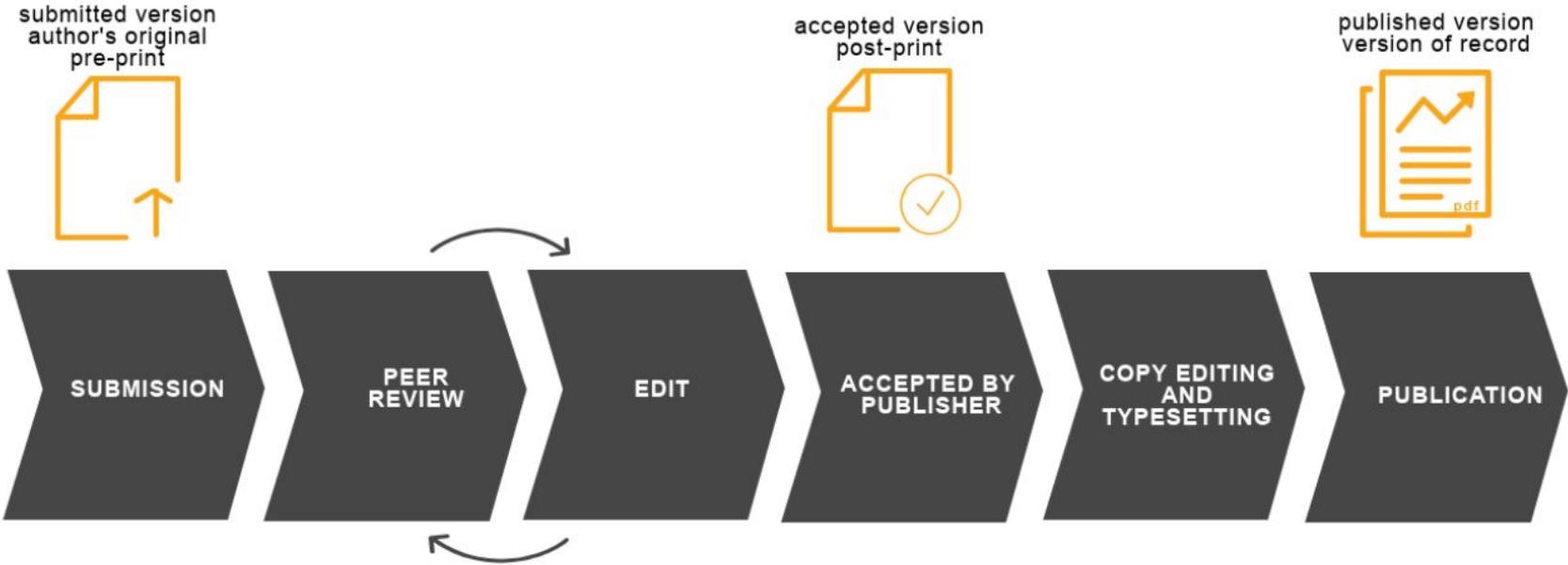
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# Versioning



# Peer-review

Peer review – in all its forms – is **central** to scholarly communications. It means that other scientific experts in the field check research papers for **validity, significance** and **originality**.

It is different from domain to domain, from discipline to discipline, from journal to journal.

In the process, **editors, reviewers, and authors** cooperatively work together to ensure the **quality** of scientific research before it is published.



Single Blind Review



Double Blind Review

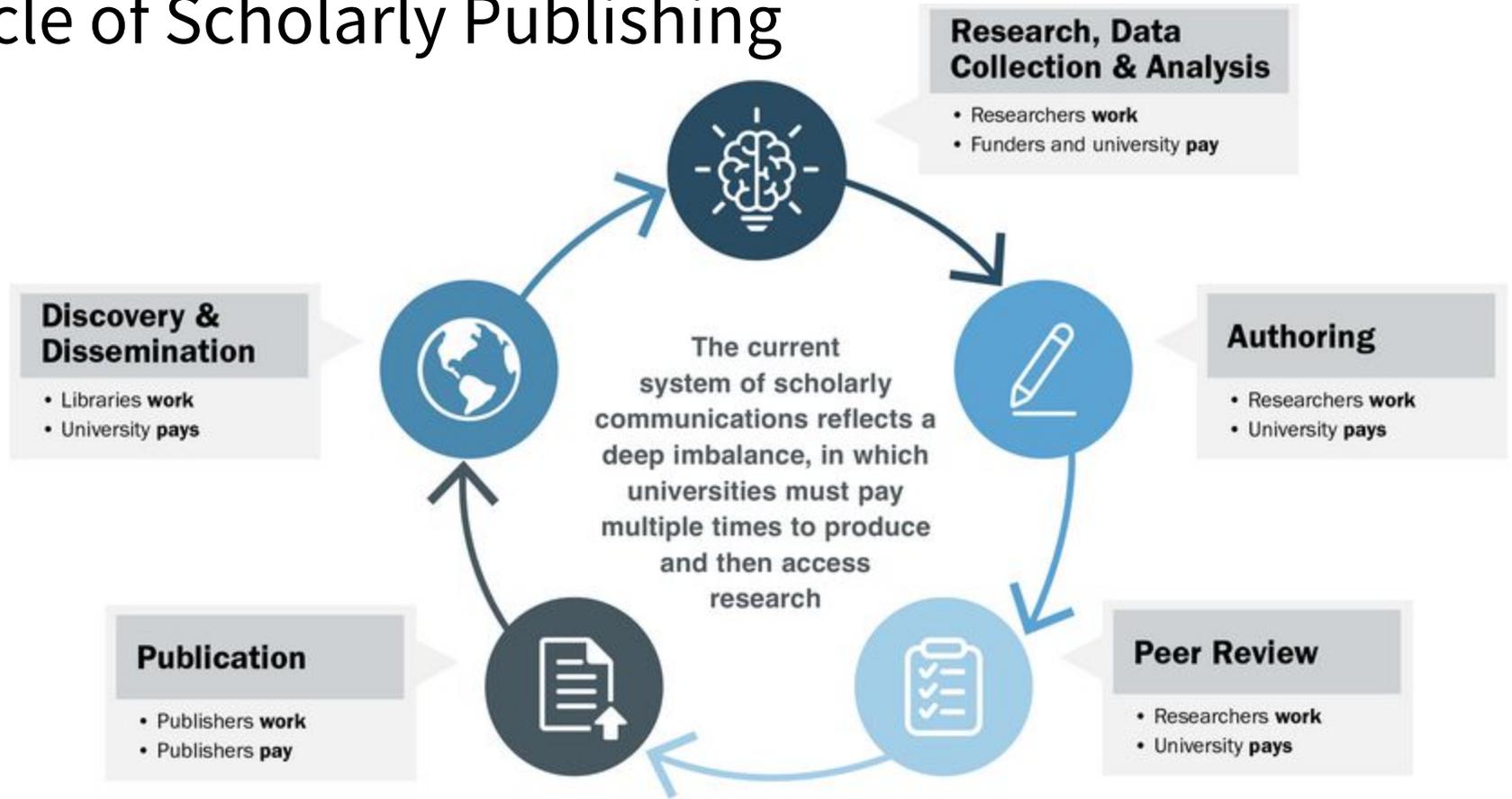


Open peer review



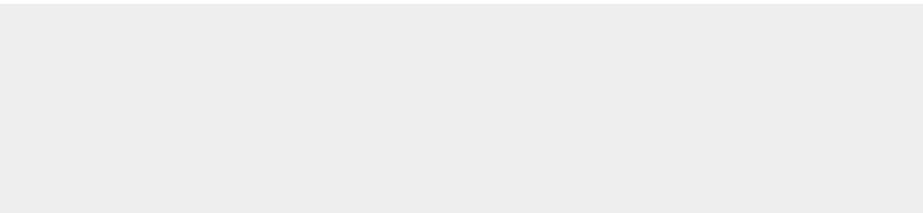
Collaborative peer review

# Cycle of Scholarly Publishing



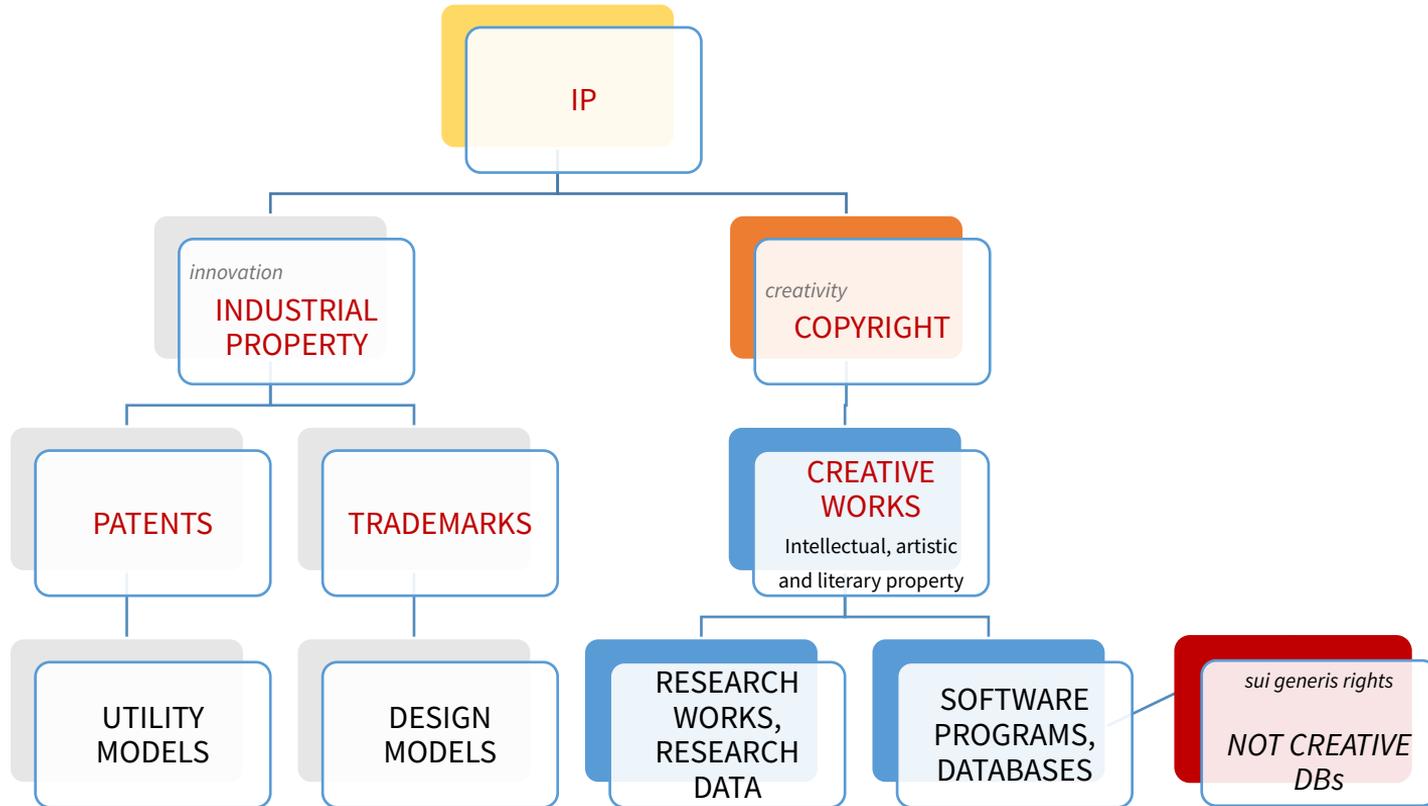
Many Scholarly or Academic Journals require authors to sign away their rights to their own articles!





# Authors' rights

# Intellectual property



# Copyright legal framework

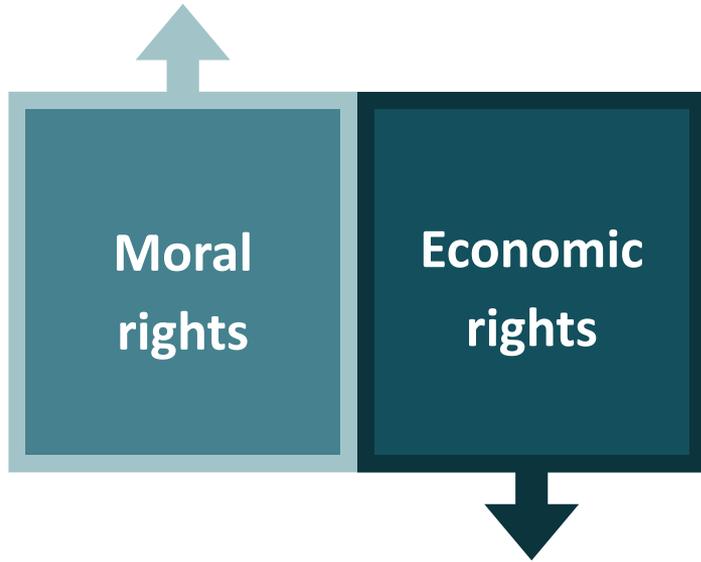
## Italy:

- the Italian Civil Code of 1942, Arts. 2575–2583
- the Law no. 633 of 22 April 1941 “Protezione del diritto d'autore e di altri diritti connessi al suo esercizio”.

## International conventions:

- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886)
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rights

Economic  
rights

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# Moral rights

They typically include:

- **Right of attribution** (right of paternity): to be credited as the creator of their work.
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- **Right of association**: to decide whether and how the work is associated with certain products, services, causes, or institutions.
- **Right of retraction**: to withdraw the work under special circumstances.

# Economic rights

Key aspects:

- **Economic focus:** Economic exploitation
- **Exclusive Rights:** They grant the right to control the work's use. Others need permission to use the work in ways covered by copyright. These rights are divisible and independent.
- **Duration:** Not perpetual protection. The duration varies by jurisdiction but is typically for the life of the author plus a certain number of years (e.g., 70 years after the author's death).
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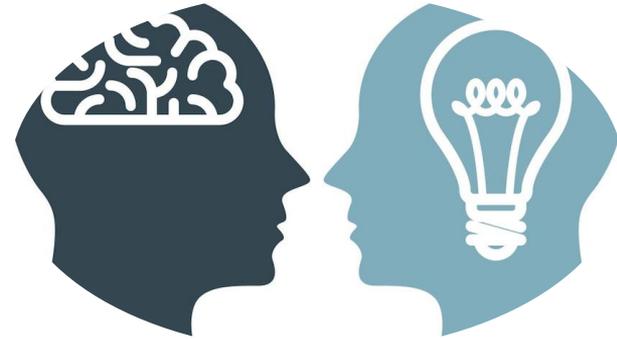
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To date, the majority interpretation would tend not to qualify the machine (AI) as the author of the work.

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...but even works developed by an algorithm developed by someone and transformed into content through AI could abstractly enjoy this protection... the discussion is open!



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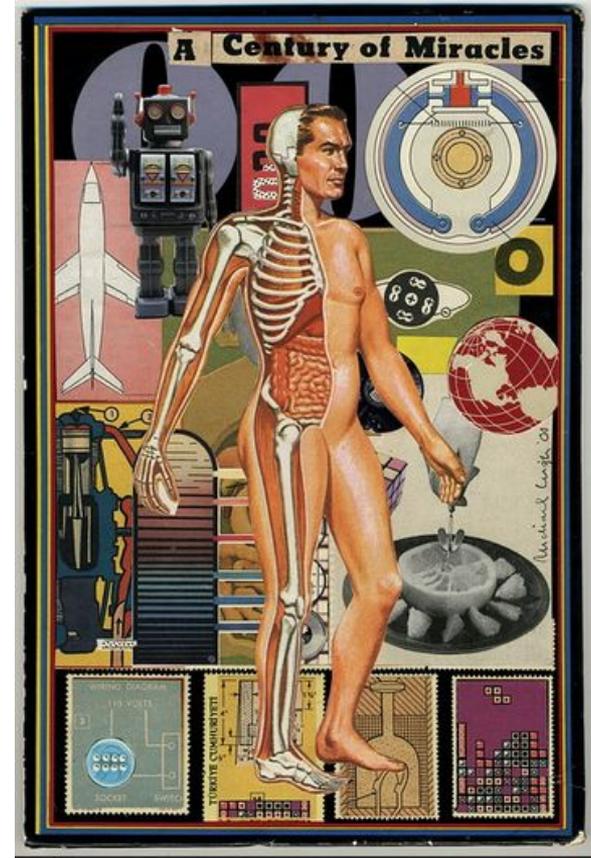
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Spettabile Ufficio,

sono , dottoranda del XXXVI ciclo in Brain, Mind & Computer Science.

Scrivo perchè dovrò inserire nella mia tesi di dottorato uno studio già pubblicato:

- Bertoni S, Franceschini S, Puccio G, Mancarella M, Gori S, Facoetti A. Action Video Games Enhance Attentional Control and Phonological Decoding in Children with Developmental Dyslexia. Brain Sci. 2021 Jan 29;11(2):171. doi: 10.3390/brainsci11020171. PMID: 33572998; PMCID: PMC7911052.

E uno studio in pubblicazione per la rivista "International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction" (Taylor & Francis Online).

Scrivo per sapere se/in che modo è possibile riportare questi studi nel mio elaborato finale.

Ringraziandovi anticipatamente per la cortese attenzione

porgo distinti saluti

<https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci11020171>

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Gentilissimi,

Mi chiamo , sono una dottoranda del corso di Brain, Mind and Computer Science.

Mi rivolgo a voi con la presente per richiedere informazioni relative all'inclusione di un paio di articoli (in cui sono fra gli autori) nella mia tesi di dottorato che sto attualmente scrivendo.

Ecco l'elenco dei paper:

Sartori, G., & Melis, G. (2022). Deception in Court. *Medicina nei secoli: Journal of history of medicine and medical humanities*, 34(2), 71-102.

 <https://doi.org/10.13133/2531-7288/2651>

Purpura, A., Giorgianni, D., Orrù, G., Melis, G., & Sartori, G. (2022). Identifying single-item faked responses in personality tests: A new TF-IDF-based method. *Plos one*, 17(8), e0272970.

 <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0272970>

Sarei interessata a sapere se è possibile copiare e incollare per intero o solo diverse sezioni di questi articoli nella mia tesi e, inoltre, se è possibile apportare alcune modifiche a tali sezioni nella mia tesi (Ad esempio se voglio copiare l'introduzione di un paper ma aggiungere, modificare o togliere alcune parti)

Vi ringrazio anticipatamente per il vostro aiuto e attendo con interesse una vostra risposta.

Cordiali saluti,

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## Deception in Court

**Giuseppe Sartori**  
University of Padua, Department of General Psychology, Padua, Italy

**Giulia Melis**  
University of Padua, Department of General Psychology, Padua, Italy

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.13133/2531-7288/2651>

Keywords: Lie court, Lie detection

**ABSTRACT** Different forms of deception can be applied to hide one's true intentions; this faking can take various forms, depending on the deceiver's aim(s): faking bad or faking good. Since 25-45% of behaviors are deceptive in a legal setting, detecting these efforts has become a priority. With this aim, the development of objective and effective tools has increased considerably. Starting with the first polygraph created by Vittorio Benussi in 1914 to nowadays through the implementation of Artificial Intelligence, we will explore the lie detection techniques that have followed over the years.

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SECTION  
Articles

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Publication: Clinical Rehabilitation  
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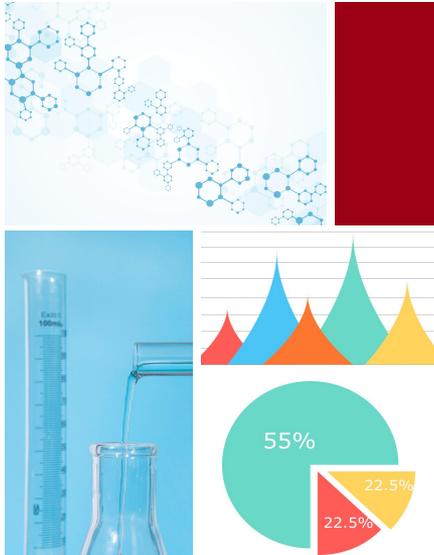
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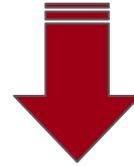
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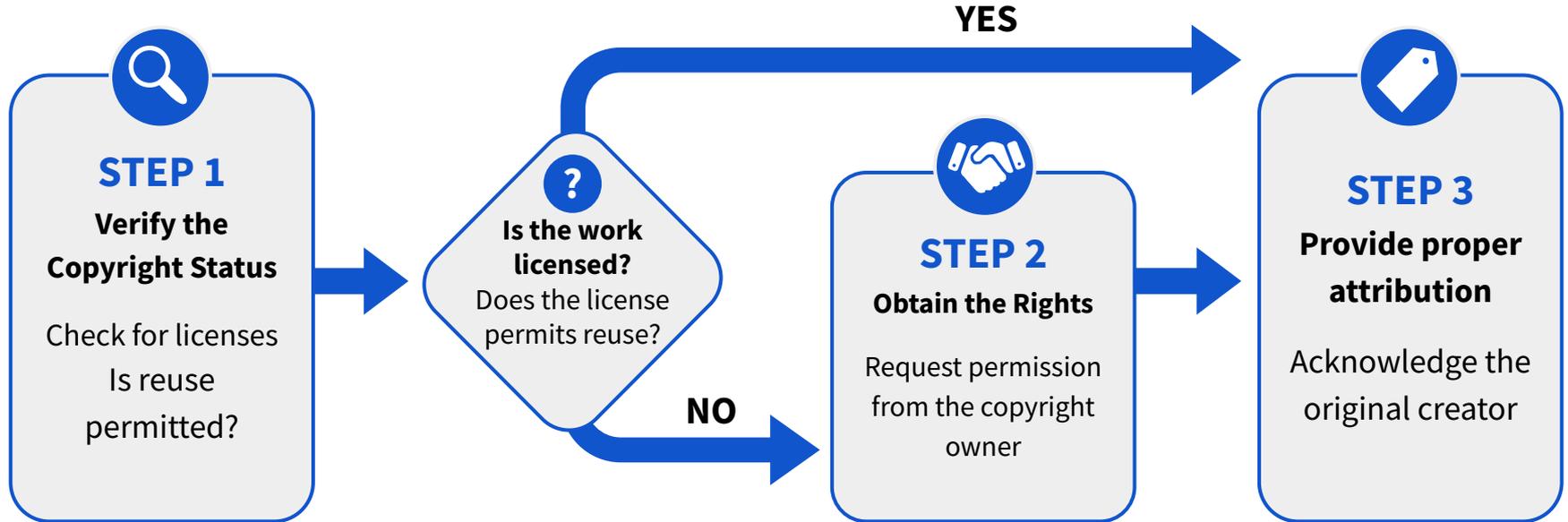
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6. immagine nel capitolo 2 del libro "Rehabilitation Robotics" (eBook ISBN: 9780128119969)
7. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acn3.488>
8. 10.1177/0269215511420305

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# AI and images



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- self-archiving in Taylor & Francis:

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con anche la citazione da utilizzare: "This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published by Taylor & Francis in [JOURNAL TITLE] on [date of publication], available at:

[https://doi.org/\[Article DOI\]](https://doi.org/[Article DOI]).

Per gli altri capitoli che, nelle sue intenzioni, sono una base per future pubblicazioni: gli editori non considerano la tesi di dottorato una forma di pre-pubblicazione e quindi non c'è pregiudizio nell'accettare prodotti derivati dalle tesi. E' comunque opportuno rieditare i testi per adattarli alla forma "articolo", diversa per struttura e linguaggio da quella, appunto, di un capitolo di tesi.

# To reuse a dissertation chapter

As for the other chapters which, in your intentions, are a basis for future publications:

**publishers do not consider the doctoral dissertation a pre-publication** and therefore

there is no prejudice in accepting products derived from the theses. However, it is advisable to re-edit the texts to adapt them to the type "article", which is different in structure and language from a thesis chapter.

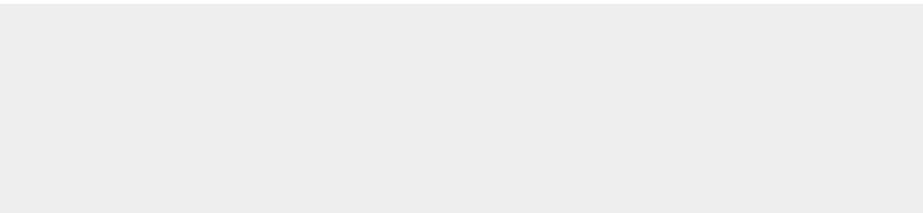
# To reuse a dissertation chapter

Publishers typically do not view doctoral dissertations as prior publications, so there is no disadvantage in accepting content derived from theses.

Anyway you should:

- revise the texts to align them with the structure and language typical of journal articles, which differs from those of thesis chapters.
- reviewing the licenses and permissions obtained for non-textual elements; the permissions granted for the thesis might differ from those required for publication in commercial journals.

*You should also know that there are publishers that are ready to receive and publish your dissertations! See: <https://booksubmarine-live.public.springernature.app/index.html>*



# How to choose where to publish

# Open policy finder

## Welcome to open policy finder

Inspiring confident choices in open access publishing for authors and institutions.

Begin your search...

Type the name or title of a journal, publisher or funder...



## Featured

Explore the best of what open policy finder has to offer.



### Open access compliance →

Understand whether a journal complies with a funder's open access policies.



### Transitional agreements →

Find agreements held by institutions and the journals listed within agreements.



### Our supporter scheme →

See how you and your institution can support the growth of open policy finder.

<https://openpolicyfinder.jisc.ac.uk/>

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

# Predatory practices

## Impostor/Hijacker

It presents itself as an established journal or as a publication associated with a prestigious publisher, but it is not. It's a scam



## Phisher

It lures you with promises of free publication and then charges fees, without having communicated them transparently. The most persistent phishers can demand payment even if no contract has been signed/accepted. It's a scam



## Paper Mill

Mass production of shoddy work made to order, often through the use of AI or plagiarism. Those who use these practices are committing fraud.



## Trojan Horse

It has a legitimate and professional-looking website, but on closer inspection nothing is what it seems! The journals are empty shells or, worse, populated with stolen, plagiarised or worthless articles. It's a scam



## Unicorn

Too good to be true! Unicorns claim to offer services (rapid peer review, database indexing, long-term preservation, etc.) but do not provide them. It's a scam



based on [Understanding Predatory Publishers](#) - University Library, Iowa State University  
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

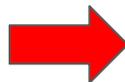


# Why should we care?

- **Poor quality** papers, conferences and pseudo-scientific publications **slow down the process of creating new knowledge** by channelling resources and diverting them away from legitimate lines of enquiry or non-mainstream, but methodologically grounded approaches.
- **Questionable publishing venues can spread potentially dangerous disinformation in the scientific community.** Moreover, the dissemination of this same disinformation in the broader (not strictly scientific) community poses a threat to the integrity and credibility of research, contributing to the complex **phenomenon of fake news.**
- Often **questionable journals** and publishers **do not retract (withdraw) articles, continuing to disseminate articles rejected by the scientific community.**
- Even **poor quality papers published in fraudulent or questionable journals** and publishers **can create unfounded advantages for authors** in personnel selection procedures, career promotion, funding, selection in competitive tenders.

# How to identify a predatory publisher

It is useful to consult this [infographic on predatory publishing](#) to evaluate better the publisher you're deciding to publish with.



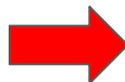
**HOW TO  
IDENTIFY  
PREDATORY  
PUBLISHERS**

for authors and reviewers of academic works

[Think, Check & Submit](#): a tool to evaluate the publisher and verify its policies.



[DOAJ - the Directory of Open Access Journal](#): it's the best way to find trustworthy information on Open Access journals



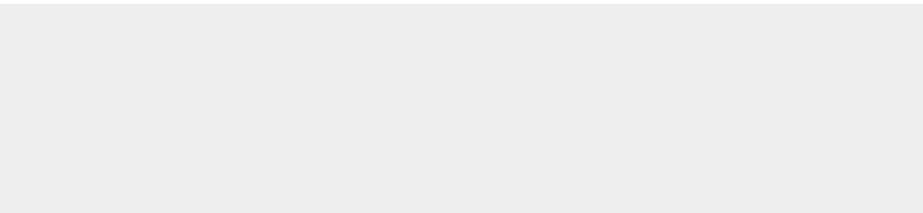
# For more information:

Editoria predatoria e pratiche editoriali discutibili. 21 marzo 2024. Conversazioni sull'Open Science - [link](#)

Rising number of 'predatory' academic journals undermines research and public trust in scholarship (2023) - [link](#)

Predatory Journals — What Can We Do to Protect Their Prey? (2025) - [link](#)

Understanding Predatory Publishers (2023) - [link](#)



# **Bibliometrics**

# Bibliometrics

It is the use of mathematical and statistical methods to analyze quantity, quality and impact of books, articles and other publications.

It uses **bibliometric indicators** to evaluate:

- scientific journals
- single researchers
- research groups

**Bibliometric indicators** are based on the analysis of citations to a work made by other researchers in their papers.

<https://biblio.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/impact-of-research>

# Bibliometric indicators

Researchers

They cite other works in their works.

Citation databases

They gather and analyse citations and provide bibliometric indicators referred to authors, articles, journals.

Institutions/evaluation agencies

They use bibliometric indicators to make a quantitative evaluation of researchers, research groups, institutions.

## **Bibliometric indicators can help to get to know:**

- what are the best journals within my discipline?
- in which journal should I publish?
  
- who is citing my articles?
- how many times have I been cited?
  
- how do I know this article is important?

# Bibliometric indicators

Journals		Journal Impact Factor (WoS-Clarivate) Article influences score (JCR-Clarivate) Scimago Journal Ranking (Elsevier) CiteScore (Scopus-Elsevier)
Authors		Hirsch Index (WoS-Clarivate, Scopus-Elsevier) H10 index (Google Scholar)
Articles		CNCI (Incite-Clarivate) FWCI (Scopus)

# Journal Impact Factor

The Impact Factor is used to compare different journals within a specific disciplinary field. It is the ratio between the number of citations received in a year by the papers published in the previous two years and the total number of papers published in the previous two years

$$\frac{\text{number of citations to papers published in 2020 + 2021}}{\text{number of papers published in 2020 + 2021}} = \text{JIF 2022}$$

It is a copyrighted index, and can be consulted only through the products of Clarivate Analytics, and in particular the [Journal Citations Reports](#) database.

Browse Categories > *Mathematics*

Find **STATISTICS & PROBABILITY** in the list > Click on #journals

# SCImago Journal Ranking

SCImago is a database that can be accessed for free online, which allows you to obtain statistics on the citations of articles published in peer-reviewed journals. It also provides country rankings.

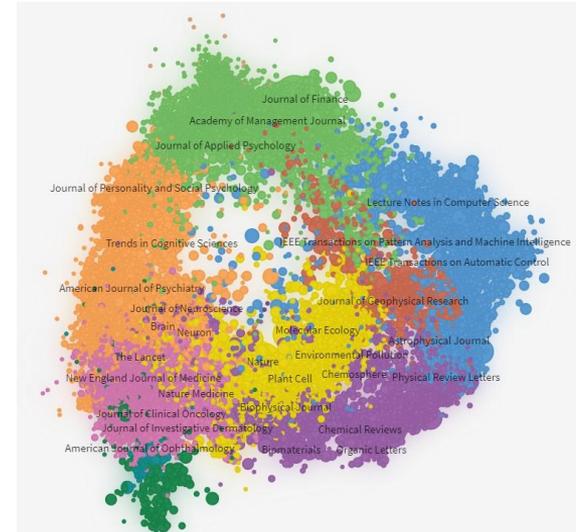
## [Scimago Journal Ranking](#)

Click on Journal Rankings

Select All subject areas in the first menu on the left

Scroll down the All subject categories menu to choose

**STATISTICS & PROBABILITY**



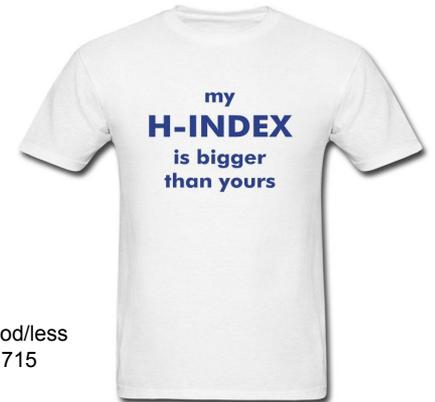
# Researchers metrics

## Hirsch Index (h- index)

The  $h$ -index quantifies the prolificacy and impact of scientists' work, based on the number of their publications and the number of citations received.

It is defined as the maximum value of  $h$  such that the given author has published at least  $h$  papers that have each been cited at least  $h$  times.

The  $h$ -index calculators are easily available on:  
Web of Science , [Scopus](#), [Google Scholar](#)



<https://elearning.unipd.it/sba/mod/lesson/view.php?id=417&pageid=1715>

# Article metrics

**CNCI (Category-Normalized Citation Impact)**

**FWCI (Field Weighted Citation Impact)**



normalized metrics

They both are the ratio of total citations actually received, and the total citations expected based on the average of the subject field. A value greater than 1 indicates that the predicted global mean has been exceeded.

# Evaluation of a scientific research

## **Qualitative assessment**

before publication: editorial board of the journal, referees

after the publication: scientific community

## **Quantitative assessment**

analysis of bibliographic citations (Bibliometric indicators)

## **Other criteria**

congress participation as invited speaker, awards, grants, patents, software etc.



# Research Assessment in Italy

The Italian National Agency for the Evaluation of Universities and Research Institutes (ANVUR) oversees the national quality evaluation system for universities and research institutions

The main evaluation processes carried out by ANVUR are:

- **VQR Valutazione della Qualità della Ricerca**  
it aims at evaluating the research outcomes of public universities and research institutes every five years  
**VQR focuses on institutions**
- **ASN Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale**  
it is a necessary requirement to apply for permanent positions of Full and Associate Professor in Italian Universities  
**ASN focuses on individuals (researchers)**

# NON bibliometric disciplines

Area 8 - Architettura

Area 10 - Scienze dell'antichità, filologico-letterarie e storico-artistiche

Area 11- Scienze storiche, filosofiche, pedagogiche

Area 12 - Scienze giuridiche

Area 13 - Scienze economiche e statistiche

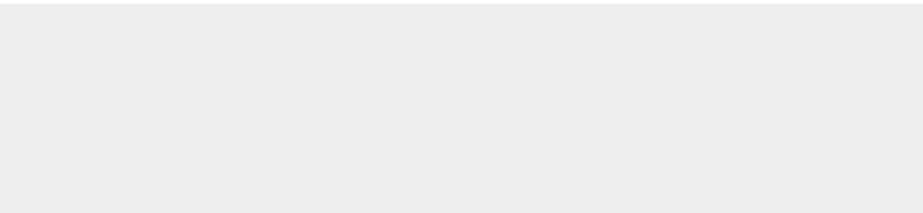
Area 14 - Scienze politiche e sociali

- [List of classified journals](#)

All other disciplines are considered bibliometric

General information

<https://www.anvur.it/en/research/scientific-journals>



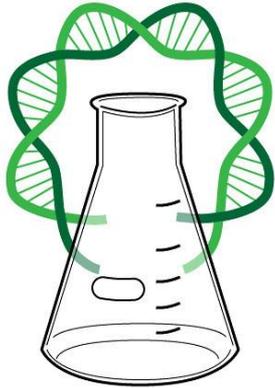
**Open Access**



# Open Science

“Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society”

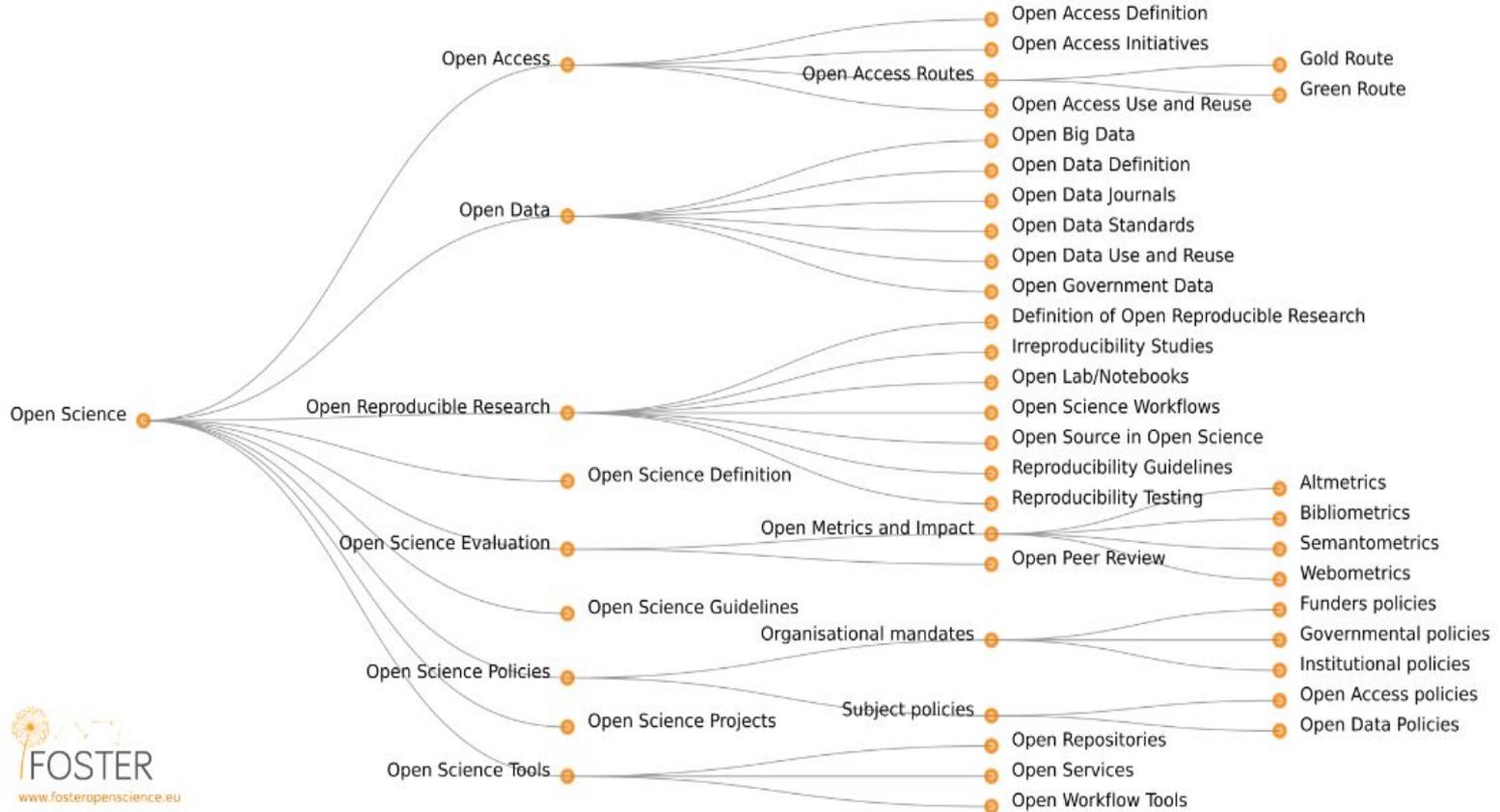
*FOSTER consortium*



Open  
Science

- Open Data
- Open Source in Open Science
- Open Methodology
- Open Peer Review
- Open Access
- Open Educational Resources

# Open Science Taxonomy



# OPEN ACCESS

Accessible

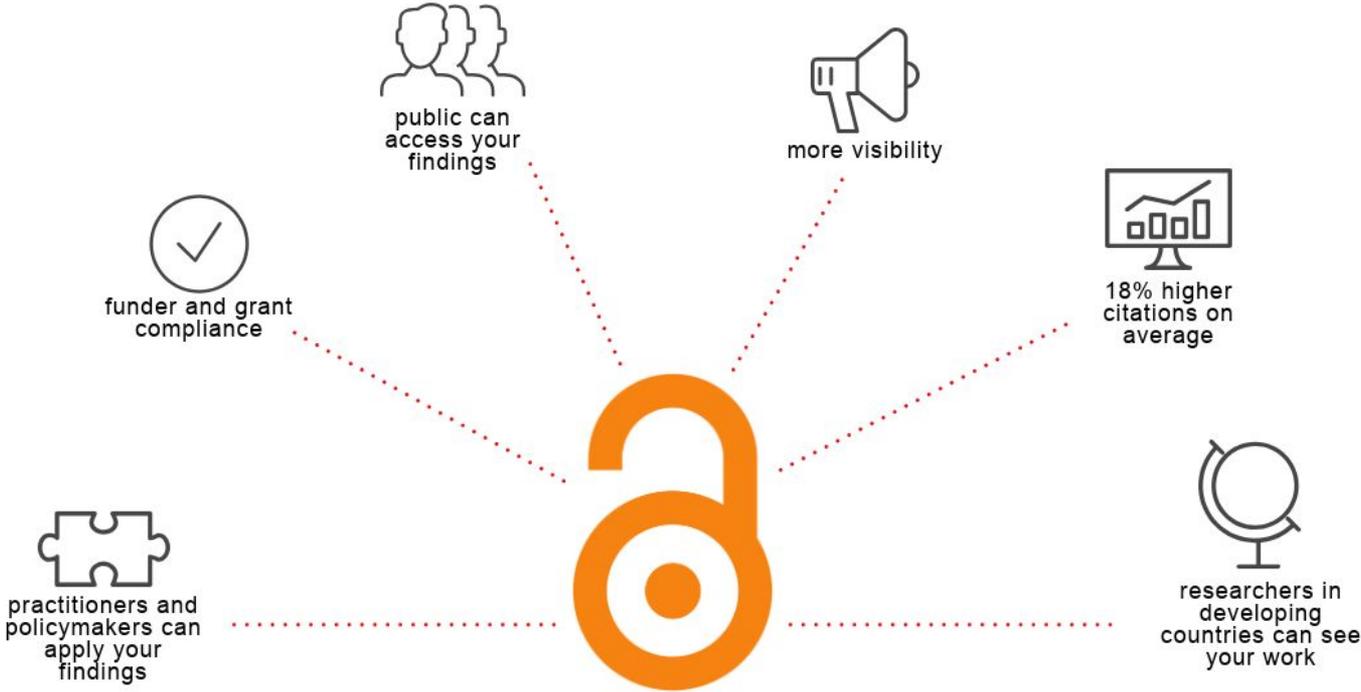
Without costs for  
the reader

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

Possibility to  
reuse

**Open Access without barriers and restrictions  
to scientific knowledge**

# Open Access benefits



# Publishing in OA



	Green OA	Diamond OA	Gold OA	Hybrid OA	Bronze OA
	Self-archiving in compliance with publisher's policy	Full, immediate OA publishing, without Article Processing Charge - APC	Full, immediate OA. Author pays an APC	Immediate OA of a single article/chapter in a paywalled Journal/Ebook, author pays an APC	Immediate or delayed free contents, without a clear open licence or reuse permission
	Embargo				
<b>COST</b>	NO	NO	YES	YES	PUBLISHER'S CHOICE
<b>LICENCE</b>	AUTHOR or PUBLISHER'S CHOICE	CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY CC BY SA	OPEN or CC LICENCE	CC LICENCE on single item	NO

<https://biblio.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/open-access>



# Publishing in OA



1. publication in fully open access journals or monographs/series that DO NOT require APCs (Article Processing Charges); many of them are "faculty journals"
2. It has NO costs for the authors
3. In [DOAJ](#) there are 23 indexed journals with the generic subject Statistics and no APC fees
4. An Open or Creative Commons license is always applied to the published editorial version; the copyright remains with the author or publisher
5. Examples: [Journal of Statistical Software](#) (Universität Innsbruck, Universität Zürich, and UCLA Statistics)

# Publishing in OA



1. publication in fully open access journals or monographs/series requiring APC (Article Processing Charges)
2. there are ALWAYS costs (they can also be covered by discounts, contracts or exceptions but they always insist on publication)
3. an Open or Creative Commons license is always applied to the published editorial version, the copyright remains with the author/s or in a few cases with the publisher
4. Frontiers, MDPI journals are all Gold Open Access from full Open Access publishers
5. Examples: [Journal of Computational Mathematics and Data Science](#) (Elsevier)

# Publishing in OA



1. publication in journals or monographs/series by subscription/with paid access that require the payment of an APC to make the single article/chapter open.
2. there are ALWAYS costs (even if covered by discounts, contracts or exceptions)
3. a Creative Commons license is always applied to the published editorial version of the single Open Access article/content.
4. the copyright remains with the author(s) or - in a few cases - with the publisher.
5. All major academic publishers use this OA model for which institutions pay twice (subscription/access + authors x open option).
6. Example: [Statistical Papers](#) (SpringerNature)

# Publishing in OA

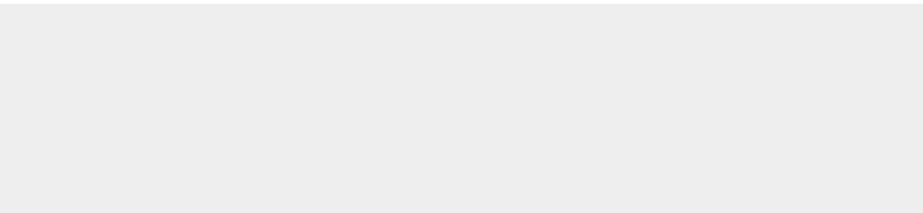


1. The published work is immediately (or as delayed content) available for free on the publisher's website, but without a reuse license or any transparent declaration of licenses and copyright.

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

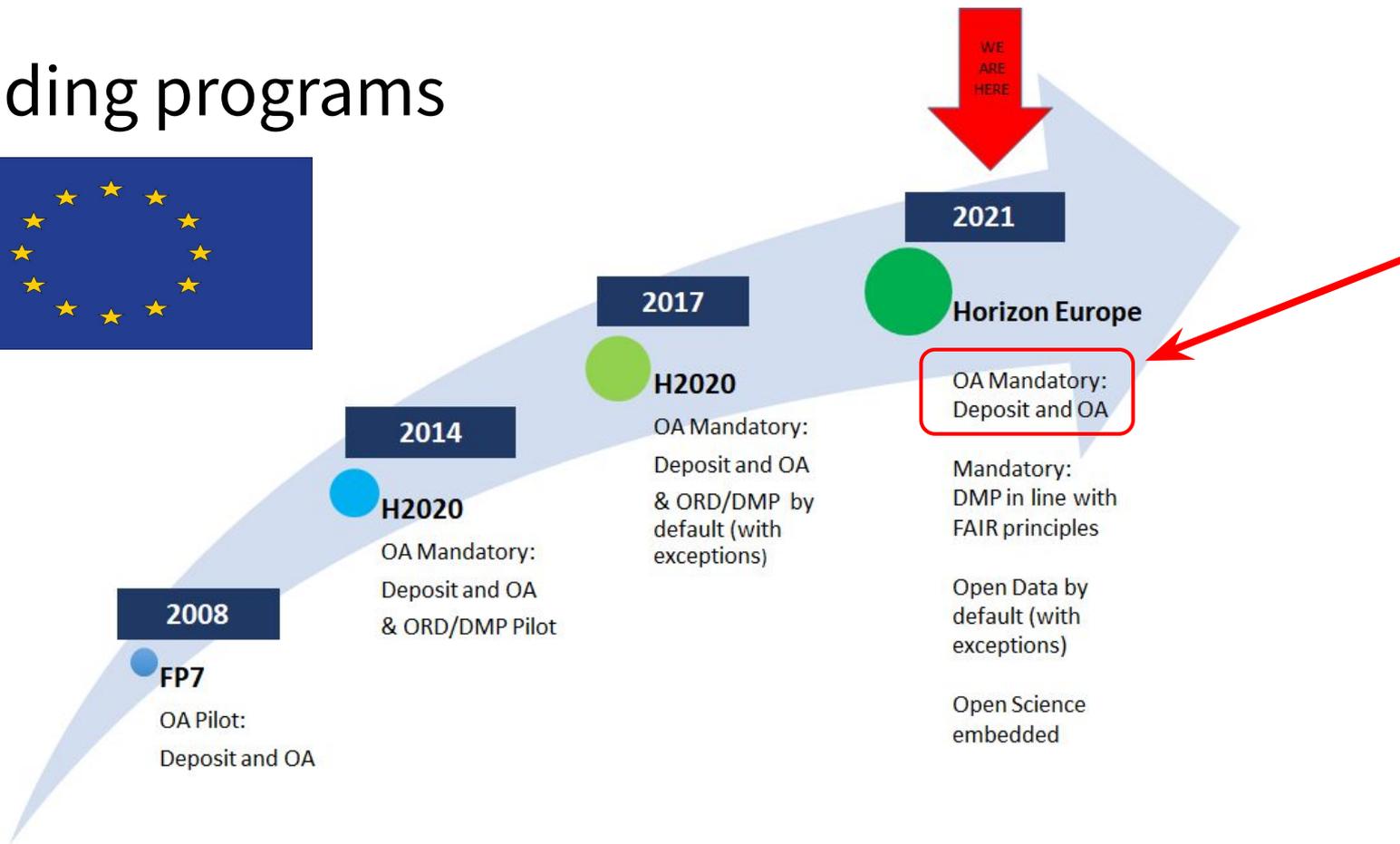
2. A relevant percentage of OA articles are Bronze-hosted on publisher websites, either without a license at all or without an open license [see *i.e. PeerJ* [10.7717/peerj.4375](https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4375)].
3. Bronze articles do not extend any reuse rights beyond reading, making them accessible but NOT compliant with funders' policies on OA.

Example: [Open Archive](#) (Elsevier)



**Who requires Open  
Access?**

# EU funding programs



# Who requires Open Access?

Projects funded with public funds



- **EU Horizon Framework** ([H Europe](#) – MSCA fellowships), see Plan S & Open Research Europe
- **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 not accepted

# Who requires Open Access?

Projects funded with private funds



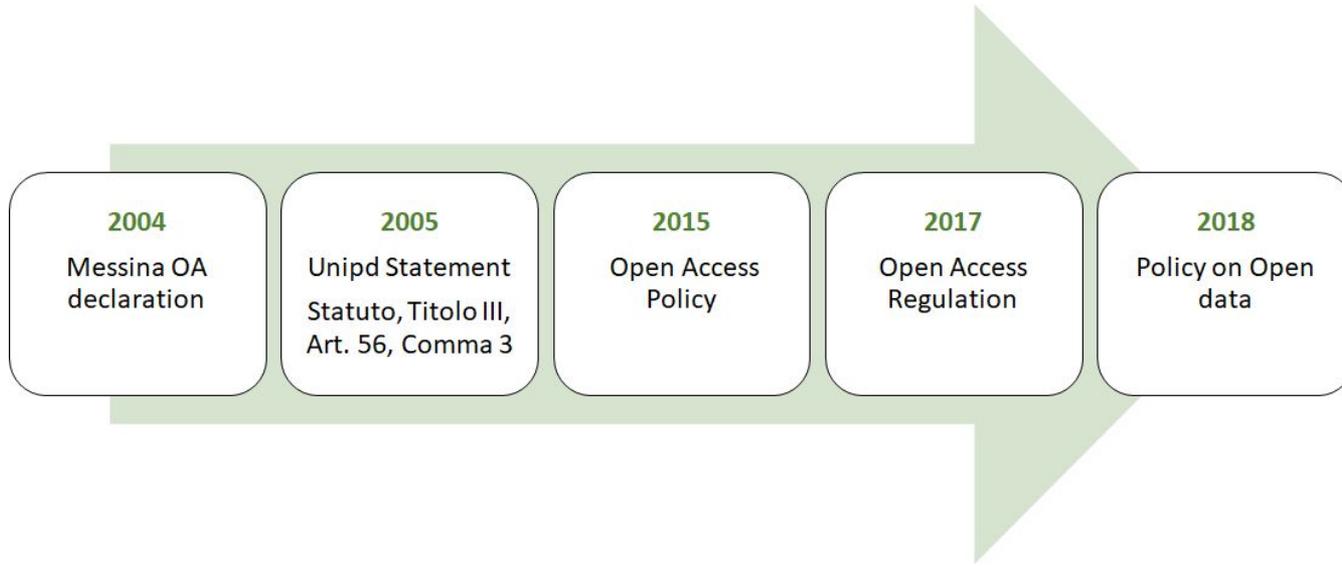
- Gates Foundation
- Wikimedia Foundation
- Wellcome
- Templeton World Charity Foundation
- Telethon
- ...

# Who requires Open Access?

## Laws & Policies

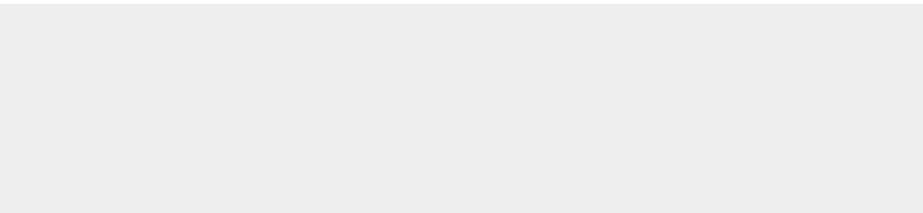
- **Italian Law 112/2013**: Publicly funded research (+ 50%) outputs, published in Scholarly Journals (18-24 months embargo, preprint, AM, VoR)
- MUR (ITA) SIR 2014, **PRIN** 2015, PRIN 2017, PRIN 2020, see Law 112/2013; [PNRR](#)
- UniPd Supporting TAleNT in ReSearch - **STARS Grants** 2019, ..., 2025

# Open Science at the University of Padova



UniPd promotes the free and open distribution of the University's research results, as defined in:

- the Statute [Title III, Art. 56, Paragraph 3]
- the “[Policy sull'Accesso Aperto \(Open Access\) alla letteratura scientifica](#)”
- the “[Regolamento per l'Accesso Aperto \(Open Access\) alla produzione scientifica dell'Università di Padova](#)”



# **OA publishing agreements and discounts**

# Facilitations for UniPd authors



*Read and Publish  
contracts  
aka  
Transformative  
agreements*

<https://biblio.unipd.it/biblioteca-digitale/per-chi-pubblica/agevolazioni-per-gli-autori>

<https://biblio.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/agreements-with-publishers>

# How does OA Read & Publish work?

- authors don't pay for APCs (paid centrally by the institution);
- authors retain the rights to their works;
- when submitting the article, the **corresponding author** must:
  - select the OA option;
  - identify him/herself as an affiliate of UniPD through:
    1. **University + Department**
    2. **Institutional address**
- **after the article has been accepted**, the University Library Center is required to verify the correctness of the information provided by the corresponding author and definitively approve the OA option.

# OA publishing agreements and discounts webpage

## Requirements for accessing the facilitations provided by Read & Publish, Transformative and Pure Open Access Agreements

The corresponding author must formally belong to the University. Upon submitting the article to the journal, the corresponding author must indicate affiliation with the University of Padua. Furthermore, the use of the institutional e-mail @unipd.it is preferable.

### ATTENTION:

- Only articles accepted by the publisher during the contract term are included in the facilitations.
- Some contracts provide a maximum number of articles available annually for Open Access publication, at a national level. Information on the availability of vouchers or tokens (as some publishers define them) is constantly updated in the boxes dedicated to individual publishers.
- The contract covers only Open Access fees; other expenses (colour pages, extra length, etc.) are not included.

## Read & Publish, Transformative and Pure OA Agreements: No APC Fees for Authors

+ Elsevier

+ Emerald

+ IEEE

+ Institute of Physics - IOP

+ Karger

+ Lippincott

+ Oxford University Press - OUP

+ PLOS

+ Royal Society of Chemistry - RSC

+ Royal Society of London

— Oxford University Press - OUP

### Characteristics of the agreement

- Italian consortium contract (CARE - CRUI)
- Extent: 2024 - 31/12/2026
- Open Access publications in hybrid journals (i.e. journals that may contain both Open Access and closed access articles), without the need for any payment of OA article publishing charges
- The contract covers only Open Access fees; other expenses (colour pages, extra length, etc.) are not included.
- The contract guarantees a 15% discount on APCs in Gold Open Access journals.

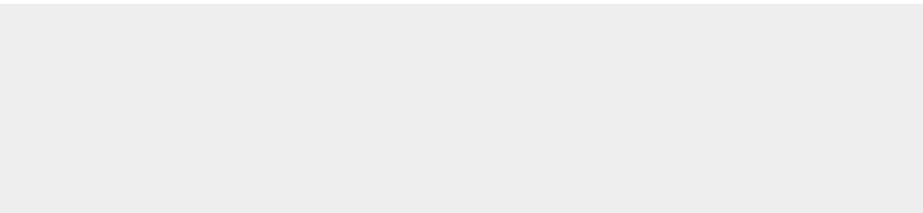
### Essential conditions to take advantage of the discount

Affiliation of the corresponding author is identifiable by the publisher through institutional e-mail or the name of the institution

[List of hybrid journals](#)

[List of gold journals - 15% discount](#)

<https://biblio.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/agreements-with-publishers>



# Repositories

# Publishing in OA



1. also called self-archiving
2. It has NO costs for the authors
3. consists in (re)publishing the preprint, the accepted or (if admitted) the editorial versions in institutional repositories (e.g. [Padua Research Archive](#)), in disciplinary preprints repositories (e.g. [arXiv](#)) or in repositories of accepted/editorial versions chosen by the funders (e.g. [PubMed Central](#))
4. it is possible, after checking the publishers' policies, to re-publish all papers, otherwise available only by subscription (e.g. [Elsevier policies > Article sharing](#))

# Disciplinary repositories

= databases collecting the  
production of a specific  
scientific community



Criminology

<https://www.crimrxiv.com/>



Medicine

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>



Multidisciplinary

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



Economics

<http://repec.org/>

# Interdisciplinary archives: Zenodo

The Zenodo logo consists of the word "zenodo" in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font, centered on a solid blue rectangular background.

<https://zenodo.org/>

For self-archiving of publications and data, open to all researchers in the world.

Managed by CERN for OpenAIRE (EU)

Search results are stored securely in the same cloud infrastructure as CERN's LHC search data

Assignment of a digital object identifier (DOI)

Possibility of identifying any subsidies, as they are integrated into the reporting lines

Possibility of assigning flexible guarantees of use, since not everything is under Creative Commons

# Institutional archives

= databases that collect the scientific production of an institution

Main types of documents:

- Scholarly articles
  - Pre print
  - Post print
  - Version of record
- Conference papers
- Book chapters

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository. At the top, the University of Cambridge logo and name are displayed. Below this is a navigation bar with a home icon and the text 'DSpace Home'. The main header features the Apollo logo, which consists of a lyre and the word 'Apollo'. To the right of the logo is a search bar with the text 'Ricerca' and a magnifying glass icon, and a link for 'Advanced search'. Below the header, the title 'Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository' is prominently displayed. A descriptive paragraph states: 'This repository holds the research output of members of the University of Cambridge. It is delivered and managed by the University Library's Office of Scholarly Communication team.' Below this text is a grid of six thumbnail images, each representing a different school or department: School of Arts and Humanities (an open book), School of Clinical Medicine (microscopic cells), School of Technology (a circuit board), School of the Biological Sciences (a cross-section of a biological specimen), School of the Humanities and Social Sciences (an old map), and School of the Physical Sciences (a spiral galaxy).

# Academic Social Networks are NOT OA



	Open access repositories	Academia OR 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 emails (by default)	No	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes
Fulfills requirements of Unipd's OA policies	Yes	No

# Creative Commons NonCommercial e ASNs

**SPRINGER NATURE**

[Springer Nature Support](#) > [Solution home](#) > [Open Access](#) > [Licencing & Copyright](#)

## Can OA content published under a CC BY-NC-ND licence be posted on scholarly sharing platforms?

Modified on: Tue, 16 Jul, 2024 at 10:37 AM

Links to **CC BY-NC-ND** content can be posted to any location, including commercial platforms like social media or commercial scholarly sharing platforms, enabling users to easily discover OA content.

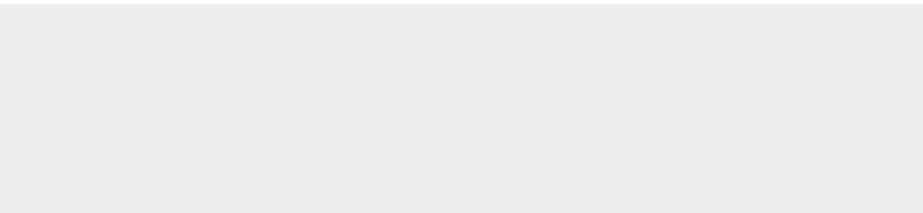
Posting copies of the full text of **CC BY-NC-ND** content to commercial platforms is **not** supported by the non-commercial terms of the licence chosen by the authors, and requires permission from Springer Nature. To request permissions please find the **Rights and Permission section** of the article you are interested in sharing and follow the instructions.

Alternatively please contact our Permissions team.

For more information about Permissions please visit our [Rights, Permissions, Third Party Distribution section](#).

ultima consultazione: 16/02/2026

<https://support.springernature.com/en/support/solutions/articles/6000273347-can-oa-content-published-under-a-cc-by-nc-nd-licence-be-posted-on-scholarly-sharing-platforms->



# Padua Research Archive

## PRA (IRIS) and PhD students

[Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca](#)

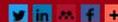
ART. 22.11: È obbligo del dottorando accedere al catalogo delle pubblicazioni di ateneo e inserire i dati relativi alla propria produzione scientifica, se presente.

[It is a necessary condition for the PhD students to access the **institutional repository for the outputs of research** and enter information relating to their scientific production, if any]

# PRA (IRIS): homepage - info and instructions



PRA (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. PRA utilizza la piattaforma IRIS (Institutional Research Information System) sviluppata da Cineca.



Esplora il catalogo della ricerca



[Ricerca avanzata](#)

## PRA IRIS

REFERENTI DI DIPARTIMENTO PER IL CATALOGO DELLE PUBBLICAZIONI

INFORMAZIONI GENERALI E LINEE GUIDA ▾

OPEN ACCESS ▾

COME DEPOSITARE UN ALLEGATO

SERVE AIUTO?

[80 and over](#) [Adolescent](#) [Adult](#) [Aged](#) [Animals](#) [Astronomy](#)  
[and Astrobiology](#) [Biochemistry](#) [Cardiology and Cardiovascular](#)  
[Medicine](#) [Child](#) [Condensed Matter Physics](#) [COVID-19](#)  
[Electrical and Electronic Engineering](#) [Female](#)  
[Humans](#) [Infant](#) [Italy](#) [Male](#) [Mechanical](#)  
[Engineering](#) [Medicine \(all\)](#) [Mice](#) [Middle Aged](#) [Nuclear](#)  
[and High Energy Physics](#) [Oncology](#) [Physics and Astronomy](#)  
[\(all\)](#) [Retrospective Studies](#) [SARS-CoV-2](#) [Space and Planetary](#)  
[Science](#) [Surgery](#) [Treatment Outcome](#) [Young Adult](#)

## Terza missione IRIS

COMUNICAZIONE IRIS RM TERZA MISSIONE PE E FC

REFERENTI IRIS RM TERZA MISSIONE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

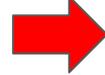
REFERENTI IRIS RM TERZA MISSIONE FORMAZIONE CONTINUA

PRESENTAZIONI ▾

Per ulteriori chiarimenti:  
Settore Qualità della Terza Missione e Fondi Strutturali dell'Ufficio  
Terza Missione e Valorizzazione della Ricerca  
([terza.missione@unipd.it](mailto:terza.missione@unipd.it))

<https://www.research.unipd.it/>

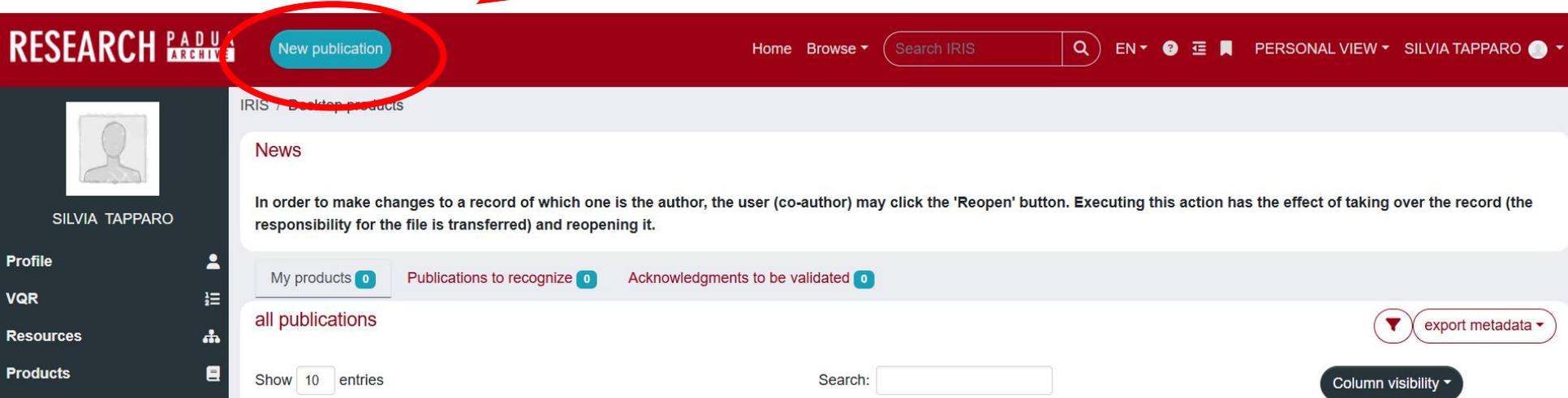
# PRA (IRIS): a multipurpose archive



- Archive for Unipd outputs of research
- Open Access archive:
  - pre-print
  - post-print, with embargo if needed
  - editorial version, if it is allowed
- Platform for the assessment of research (eg. VQR 2020-2024, ASN, ...):
  - if publication rights are transferred to the publisher: the attachment will be visible only to the evaluators
  - if documents are already published in OA: the attachment will be visible to everyone (*attachments declared completely open access by authors are anyway checked*)

[PRA-IRIS QUICK USER GUIDE](#)

# PRA (IRIS): new submission



The screenshot displays the PRA (IRIS) user interface. At the top, a dark red navigation bar contains the 'RESEARCH PADUA ARCHIVE' logo on the left and navigation links for 'Home', 'Browse', and a search bar labeled 'Search IRIS'. On the right side of the navigation bar, there are options for 'EN', a help icon, a list icon, a bookmark icon, 'PERSONAL VIEW', and the user's name 'SILVIA TAPPARO'. Below the navigation bar, a dark grey sidebar on the left shows the user's profile information, including a placeholder image and the name 'SILVIA TAPPARO', along with menu items for 'Profile', 'VQR', 'Resources', and 'Products'. The main content area features a 'New publication' button circled in red, with a red arrow pointing to it from the title above. Below this button, there is a 'News' section with a paragraph of text explaining the 'Reopen' button. Further down, there are three buttons: 'My products 0', 'Publications to recognize 0', and 'Acknowledgments to be validated 0'. The page also includes a search bar, a 'Show 10 entries' dropdown, and an 'export metadata' button.

# PRA (IRIS): new submission

IRIS / My DSpace / product entry

## New submission:

Search Form

Results

Manual submission

Select collections:

Select...

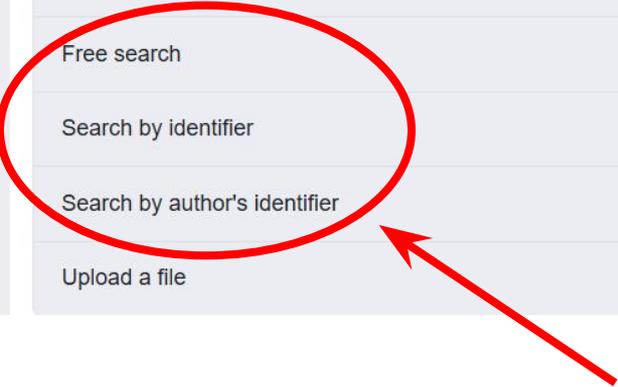
Manual submission

Free search

Search by identifier

Search by author's identifier

Upload a file



# PRA (IRIS): Authors (1)

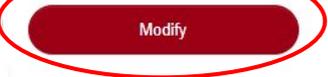
3 - Describe | 4 - Describe | 5 - Upload | 6 - Verify | 7 - License | 8 - Complete

submission below.

01.01 - Articolo in rivista Change

\* To change item type choose the above select field and then press Change

Guerrero, Josep M. Vasquez, Juan C. Matas, José de Vicuna, Luis Garcia Castilla, Miguel



Search   Filter also in authors' list Item per page 10  Show all authors  Show internal authors  Show external authors  Show authors to be disambiguated

3 - Describe | 4 - Describe | 5 - Upload | 6 - Verify | 7 - License | 8 - Complete

mission below.

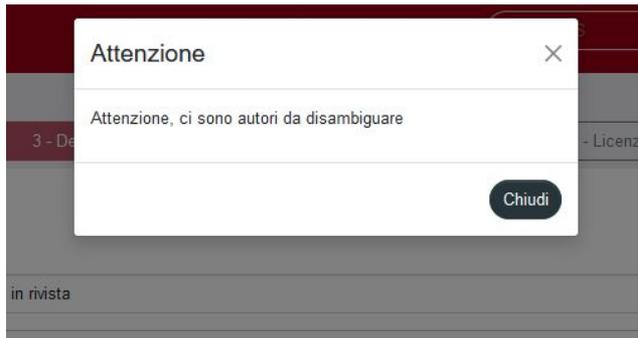
01.01 - Articolo in rivista Change

\* To change item type choose the above select field and then press Change

Guerrero, Josep M.; Vasquez, Juan C.; Matas, José; de Vicuna, Luis Garcia; Castilla, Miguel; Tapparo, Mauro, Apostolico ✓



# PRA (IRIS): Authors (2)



Show all authors  Show internal authors

Position	Author	Affiliation
6	Tapparo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TAPPARO, ANDREA TPPNDR62P25L840J - Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche - DISC - Professori Ordinari [004978]</li> <li>TAPPARO, SILVIA TPPSLV74L47L840A - BIBLIOTECA CENTRALE DI INGEGNERIA - Personale TA t.i. [015809]</li> <li>Tapparo (Esterno)</li> </ul>

Show all authors  Show internal authors

Position	Author	Affiliation
6	Tapparo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TAPPARO, ANDREA TPPNDR62P25L840J - Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche - DiSC - Professori Ordinari [004978]</li> <li>✓TAPPARO, SILVIA TPPSLV74L47L840A - BIBLIOTECA CENTRALE DI INGEGNERIA - Personale TA t.i. [015809]</li> <li>Tapparo (Esterno)</li> </ul>

Show all authors  Show internal authors  Show external authors

Position	Author	Affiliation
6	Tapparo, Silvia	<p><b>TAPPARO, SILVIA (in service)</b>                      Role: Personale tecnico amm.vo                      Department: BIBLIOTECA CENTRALE DI INGEGNERIA                      Serial number: 015809</p>
7	Mauro, Apostolico	<p><b>APOSTOLICO, MAURO (in service)</b>                      Role: Personale tecnico amm.vo                      Department: SETTORE SERVIZI ALL'UTENZA E COMUNICAZIONE (CAB)                      Serial number: 061016</p>

# PRA (IRIS): Tab 4, file upload and licenses choice

IRIS / My DSpace / product entry

1 - Describe 2 - Describe 3 - Describe 4 - Describe **5 - Upload** 6 - Verify 7 - License 8 - Complete

## Submit: Upload a File ?

The DSpace system is able to preserve the content of certain types of files better than other types.

Allowed types .pdf, .doc, .docx, .txt, .rtf, .xls, .xlsx, .ppt, .pptx, .jpg, .png, .tif, .zip, .7z, .xml ×

 Select a file or drag it into this box...

# PRA (IRIS): versions of documents

The image shows a portion of a web form for PRA (IRIS). It features several input fields and a dropdown menu. A red arrow points to the 'Type' dropdown menu, which is currently open, showing a list of document versions. The 'description' field is empty. The 'Teacher site transfer' field is set to 'Yes'. The 'Login settings' field is set to 'Select'. A red button labeled 'select the file access policy' is visible. The 'License' field is partially visible at the bottom. A 'Conditions' link is in the top right corner.

description

Type  
Select...

Teacher site transfer  
Yes

Login settings  
Select

**select the file access policy**

License

Conditions

- Select...
- Other
- Preprint (AM - Author's Manuscript - submitted)
- Accepted (AAM - Author's Accepted Manuscript)
- Published (Publisher's Version of Record)
- Abstract
- Complete doctoral thesis

# PRA (IRIS): access options

files uploaded

#	name of the file	Status	Actions
	VersionePubblicata.pdf	✓	 description Type Published (Publisher's Version of Record) ✓ Teacher site transfer Yes ✓ Login settings Select ⓘ ✓ <b>Select</b> Open Access Embargo Archive administrators only



# PRA (IRIS): *Unpaywall*, *DOAJ* and *Open Policy Finder* to know publishers' policies

## Info from Unpaywall and Open Policy Finder

### Unpaywall Info

Public file: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1111/theo.12452>

Con licenza: cc-by

Tipo versione: publishedVersion

Host OA: publisher

Tipologia Open Access (OA): hybrid

## Info from Unpaywall and Open Policy Finder

### Open Policy Finder

[View directly in Open Policy Finder](#) 

Journal/Serie: Theoria

### Policy OA editore

- Submitted  
- Accepted   
- Published  

### Legenda icone

-  Open Access not permitted
-  There are cases in which Open Access can be admitted. See details
-  Open Access permitted. See details for admitted versions
-  Embargo expected
-  Fees expected for open access versions
-  Conditions expected for open access versions

## DOAJ

Check magazine presence on DOAJ

Magazine found: YES

Present on DOAJ since: 28-01-2019

# PRA (IRIS): licenses

#	name of the file	Status	Actions
	VersionePubblicata.pdf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="text" value="description"/>
			Type Published (Publisher's Version of Record) <input type="button" value="v"/>
			Teacher site transfer Yes <input type="button" value="v"/>
			Login settings Open Access <input type="button" value="v"/>
			License select license <input type="button" value="v"/>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>select license</li><li>Creative commons</li><li>Publico Dominio (CC 1.0)</li><li>Libre OA</li><li>Gratis OA</li><li>Altro</li></ul>

< Previous | Cancel/Save | Next >

# PRA (IRIS): Open Access - Creative Commons Licenses

Your file was successfully uploaded.

files uploaded

#	name of the file	Status	Actions
	VersionePubblicata.pdf		

Please answer the following license questions

Allow commercial uses of your work?

Yes

Allow modifications of your work?

Yes

Close

Choose your license

Le licenze CC Creative Commons si selezionano rispondendo:

CC BY = si; si

CC BY NC ND = no; no

CC BY NC = no; si

CC BY ND = si; no

CC BY SA = si; condividi allo stesso modo

CC BY NC SA = no; condividi allo stesso modo

Se il contenuto ha una licenza CC nativa, va applicata la medesima licenza.

Impostazioni di accesso

Open Access

Licenza

Creative commons



Attribuzione 4.0  
Internazionale

# PRA (IRIS): Embargo > Deadline

files uploaded

#	name of the file	Status	Actions
	VersionePubblicata.pdf	✓	

description

Type  
Published (Publisher's Version of Record)

Teacher site transfer  
Yes

Login settings  
Embargo

Login settings(DD-MM-YYYY)

Login settings  
Embargo

Login settings(DD-MM-YYYY)

insert embargo date

January 2026

Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

# PRA (IRIS): embargo motivations

## **Motivations to apply an embargo**

(From: [Regolamento](#) per l'Accesso Aperto alla produzione scientifica dell'Università di Padova, 4.2)

1. Refusal of the publisher, as explained in the Sherpa-Romeo database (n.r. Open Policy Finder), or attestation made by the publisher
2. Documented refusal of one of the co-authors, if not belonging to the University
3. Reasons for public or national security
4. Reasons for privacy or presence of sensitive data
5. Protection of the University's economic rights
6. Industrial secret

PRA (IRIS): *Open policy finder* to know embargoes' deadlines

# IEEE Journal of Quantum Electronics (JQE)

Publisher [Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers](#) | ISSN 0018-9197 | eISSN 1558-1713

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**Journal Policy** | [Open Access Compliance](#) | [Transitional Agreement Look-up](#) | [Journal Details](#) | [Record Information](#)

Version:  
 Show all  Published  Accepted  Submitted

Accepted **Option with no embargo** ▼

Accepted **Option with 24 months embargo** ▲

**Embargo**  
24 months

**Locations**  
Funder Designated Location

**Conditions**  
When accepted for publication, set statement to accompany deposit (see policy)  
Publisher copyright and source must be acknowledged  
Must link to publisher version with DOI

# PRA (IRIS): Adding more files

Submit: File Uploaded Successfully [?](#)

The table below shows the files which have uploaded for this item.

Primary bitstream	File	Operations
<input type="radio"/>	<p><a href="#">VersionePubblicata.pdf</a></p> <p>Description: None</p> <p>License: Creative commons  Attribution 4.0 International</p>	<p>Type: Published (Publisher's Version of Record)</p> <p>Teacher site transfer: Yes</p> <p>Login settings: <a href="#">open access</a></p> <p><a href="#">Edit</a></p> <p><a href="#">Remove</a></p>

[Add Another File and/or the publishing contract](#)

# PRA (IRIS): Adding more files

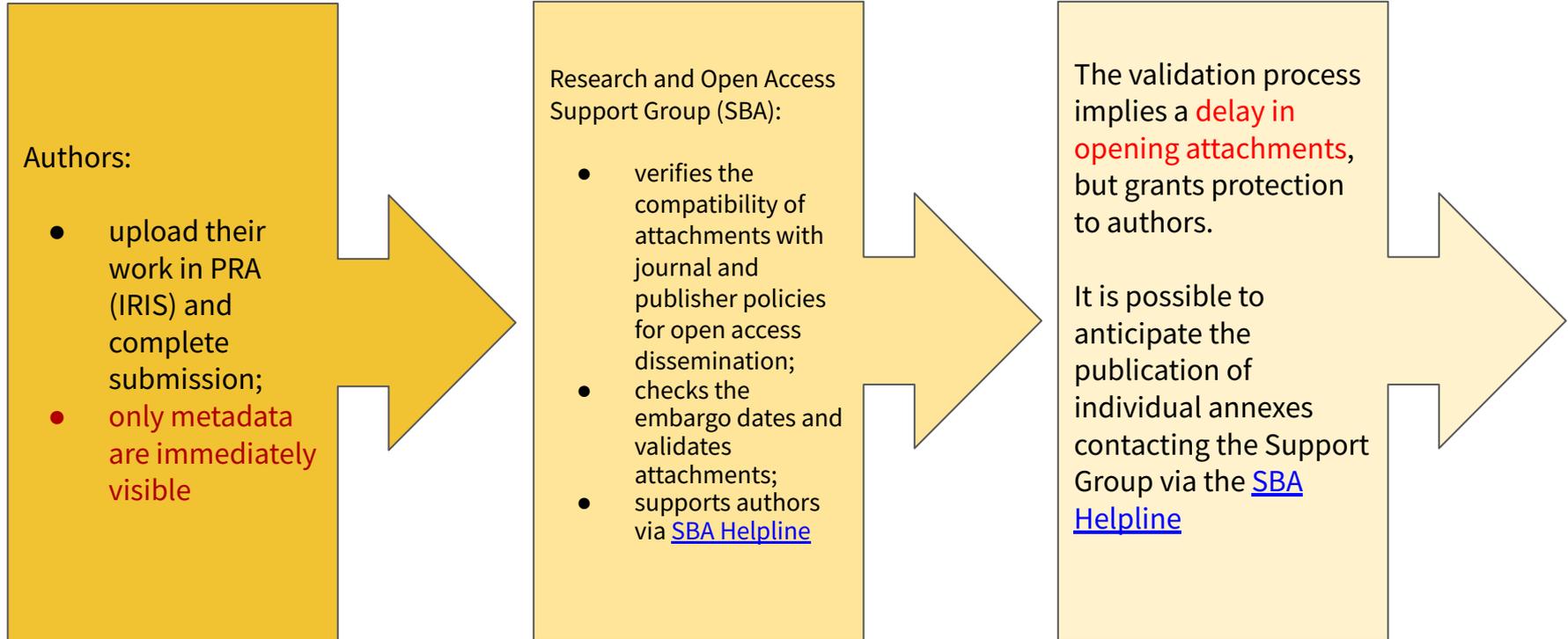
## Submit: File Uploaded Successfully

The table below shows the files which have uploaded for this item.

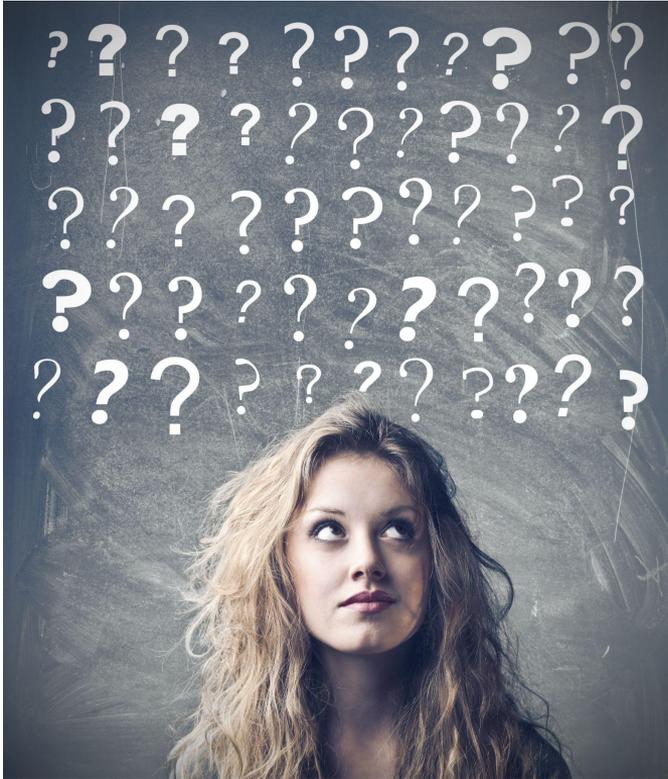
Primary bitstream	File	Operations
<input type="radio"/>	<p><a href="#">VersionePubblicata.pdf</a></p> <p>Description: <i>None</i></p> <p>License: Creative commons  Attribution 4.0 International</p>	<p>Type: Published (Publisher's Version of Record)</p> <p>Teacher site transfer: Yes</p> <p>Login settings: <a href="#">open access</a></p> <p><a href="#">Edit</a></p> <p><a href="#">Remove</a></p>
<input type="radio"/>	<p><a href="#">Preprint.pdf</a></p> <p>Description: <i>None</i></p> <p>License: Libre OA</p>	<p>Type: Preprint (AM - Author's Manuscript - submitted)</p> <p>Teacher site transfer: No</p> <p>Login settings: <a href="#">open access</a></p> <p><a href="#">Edit</a></p> <p><a href="#">Remove</a></p>

[Add Another File and/or the publishing contract](#)

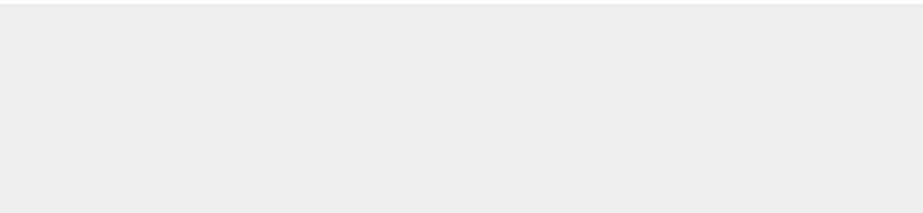
# PRA (IRIS): validation flow and publication of annexes



# PRA (IRIS): whom you should contact (and when)



- For information/problems on **entering the research products**, contact your: [Reference contacts at Departments](#)
- For information about **Open Access or Copyright** write to: <https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/aiuto>
- For **technical problems** related to PRA/IRIS write to Ufficio Ricerca e Qualità: [catalogo.pubblicazioni@unipd.it](mailto:catalogo.pubblicazioni@unipd.it)



# PhD Theses

# Submission and publication of PhD theses

## Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca

ART. 32.2: La domanda di ammissione all'esame finale deve essere corredata: a) da un esemplare della tesi in formato digitale per il **deposito presso l'archivio dell'Ateneo** che ne garantisce la conservazione e la pubblica consultabilità. Lo stesso deposito è funzionale anche ai fini di adempiere all'obbligo di **deposito della tesi presso le biblioteche nazionali di Roma e Firenze**. In caso di richiesta di revisioni da parte dei valutatori la tesi definitiva deve essere depositata secondo i tempi e le modalità annualmente stabilite dall'Ateneo.

[You should attach to the application to the final exam: a) a digital copy of your thesis to be stored in the **Unipd institutional repository**, which guarantees conservation and public accessibility. The storage meets the requirement to **deposit the thesis in the Italian national libraries in Rome and Florence**. In case the evaluator requires a revision of the thesis, the revised final version must be stored accordingly to the calendar yearly established by Unipd.]

## Publication workflow

- Soon after the PhD student career closure: migration of theses from Uniweb to Padua Research Archive (PRA/IRIS)
- Every month: harvesting of theses toward <https://tesidottorato.depositole.gale.it> on behalf of National Libraries of Florence and Rome

Check deadlines for submission in Doctoral program [webpages](#)

# National re-publication and harvesting of PhD theses

<https://tesidottorato.depositolegale.it>



Home | Sfoglia | Ricerca in Unitesi | IT |

Esplora il catalogo delle tesi

Ricerca avanzata

Benvenuti sul portale di Magazzini Digitali dedicato alle Tesi di dottorato.

A partire dalle previsioni della L. n. 382/1980 e ss.mm.ii., le tesi di dottorato discusse negli atenei italiani devono essere obbligatoriamente depositate presso le due Biblioteche Nazionali Centrali di Firenze e Roma, che le rendono accessibili con le modalità previste dalla normativa vigente:

- le tesi di dottorato rilasciate dagli atenei in accesso aperto (open) sono liberamente consultabili;
- le tesi di dottorato con policy di accesso chiuso (reserved o internal/network) sono consultabili esclusivamente all'interno dei locali delle Biblioteche Nazionali Centrali di Firenze e Roma;
- le tesi di dottorato sottoposte ad embargo temporaneo (embargoed) sono liberamente consultabili dopo il termine dell'embargo.

Maggiori informazioni sono disponibili sul sito di BINCFA a partire dalla pagina dedicata a [Magazzini Digitali](#)

Scopri

A	Data di pubblicazione	Settore disciplinare
Istituto	In corso di stampa	
Alma Mater Studiorum - Università...		Settore INF/01 - Informatica
Gran Sasso Science Institute - Sc...	2020 - 2025	Settore BIO/11 - Biologia Molecolare
Humanitas University	2010 - 2019	Settore BIO/10 - Biochimica
Istituto universitario di studi s...	2000 - 2009	Settore FIS/03 - Fisica della Mat...
Libera Università di Bolzano	1990 - 1999	Settore ING-INF/05 - Sistemi di E...
Libera Università di Lingue e Com...	1980 - 1989	Settore MED/04 - Patologia Generale
Libera Università Internazionale ...	1970 - 1979	Settore SECS-P/01 - Economia Pol...
Libera Università Maria SS Assunt...	1969 - 1969	Settore BIO/14 - Farmacologia

10764

open	12145
internalnetwork	10285
no fulltext	18154
embargoed	3862
reserved	3350
partially open	1403
mixed	289

According to Italian Law n. 382/1980 and subsequent amendments “*doctoral theses discussed at Italian universities must be deposited at the two Central National Libraries in Florence and Rome, which make them accessible in the manner provided for by current legislation*”

Università degli Studi di Padova

## Restricted access (“embargo”) on the thesis<sup>2</sup>

The undersigned: \_\_\_\_\_

Asks for an “embargo” (restricted access) on the full text of the thesis deposited in the institutional archive *Padua Research Archive (IRIS)* for (select an option):

- 12 months
- 18 months
- 36 months

For the following reason<sup>3</sup>(select an option):

- Patent
- Confidentiality reasons related to academic research
- Publication issues (please attach the contract with the publisher or an agreement text)
- Protection of the economic rights of the University
- Industrial secrecy (attach copy of the non-disclosure agreement - if any)

## Licenza

Accesso libero

Embargo: 30/05/2024

I am not sure if I can  
open my thesis ...  
([Final exam webpage](#))

## Redaction of parts of the thesis

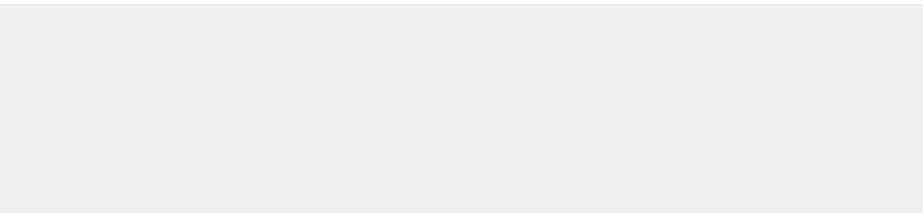
The undersigned: \_\_\_\_\_

Declares that the thesis deposited in the Padua Research Archive (IRIS) institutional archive contains (select):

- Copyright problems: the publication of part of the thesis content — text, images in high resolution, photographs, tables... — has not been authorized, so the open access publication may infringe copyright or economic rights of other authors or other interested parties.
- Public or national security issues: you must fill the field “details” with all data needed for the verification.
- Privacy violation or presence in the thesis of sensitive data. Make sure this reason cannot be covered by temporary reason

**Asks** to send a thesis with the aforementioned parts obscured for uploading to the Padua Research Archive (IRIS) institutional archive and to the National Libraries.

**Undertakes** to send the version of the thesis to the PhD Office with the parts obscured when uploading the final thesis.



# Tips on the management of research data

# What are research data?

Recorded **information** (regardless of the form or the media in which they may exist) **necessary to support or validate a research project's** observations, findings or outputs



GIS and spatial data



Video



Digital copies of images



Spreadsheets



Digital texts or digital copies of text



Audio



Protein or genetic sequences



Databases



Graphics

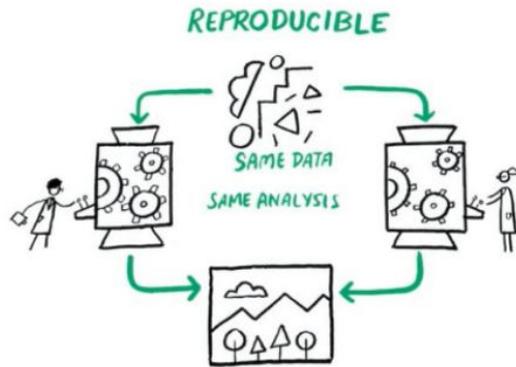
BUT ALSO...

- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
- Waveforms
- Computer codes
- Statistics (SPSS, SAS)
- Matlab file
- Artistics products
- Web files
- ...

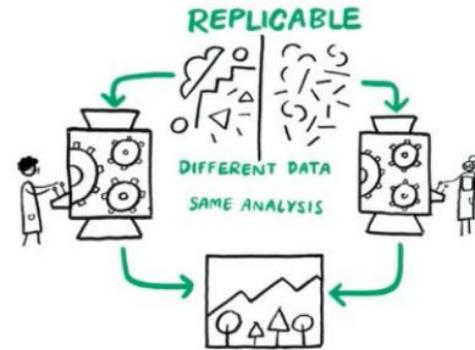
# Data Types

Data Type	Value	Example
Observational data captured around the time of the event	Usually irreplaceable	Sensor readings, telemetry, survey results, neuro-images
Experimental data from lab equipment	Often reproducible but can be expensive	Gene sequence, chromatograms, toroid magnetic field readings
Simulation data generated from test models	Model and metadata (inputs) more important than output data.  Large modules can take a lot of computer time to reproduce	Climate models, economic models
Derived or compiled data	Reproducible (but very expensive)	Text and data mining, compiled databases, 3D models

# Reproducibility and replicability

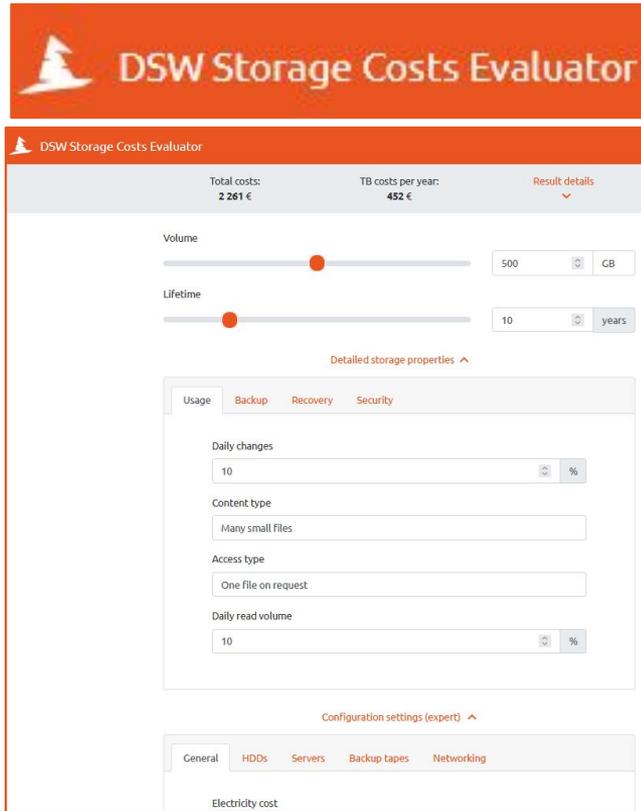


A result is reproducible when the *same analysis steps* performed on the *same dataset* produces the *same answer*



A result is replicable when the *same analysis steps* performed on *different dataset* produces *qualitatively similar answers*

# Data Costs



The screenshot shows the DSW Storage Costs Evaluator web application. At the top, it displays the total costs as 2,261 € and TB costs per year as 452 €. Below this, there are sliders for Volume (set to 500 GB) and Lifetime (set to 10 years). The interface includes a 'Detailed storage properties' section with tabs for Usage, Backup, Recovery, and Security. Under Usage, there are input fields for Daily changes (10%), Content type (Many small files), Access type (One file on request), and Daily read volume (10%). At the bottom, there is a 'Configuration settings (expert)' section with tabs for General, HDDs, Servers, Backup tapes, and Networking, and a sub-section for Electricity cost.



## Data management costing tool

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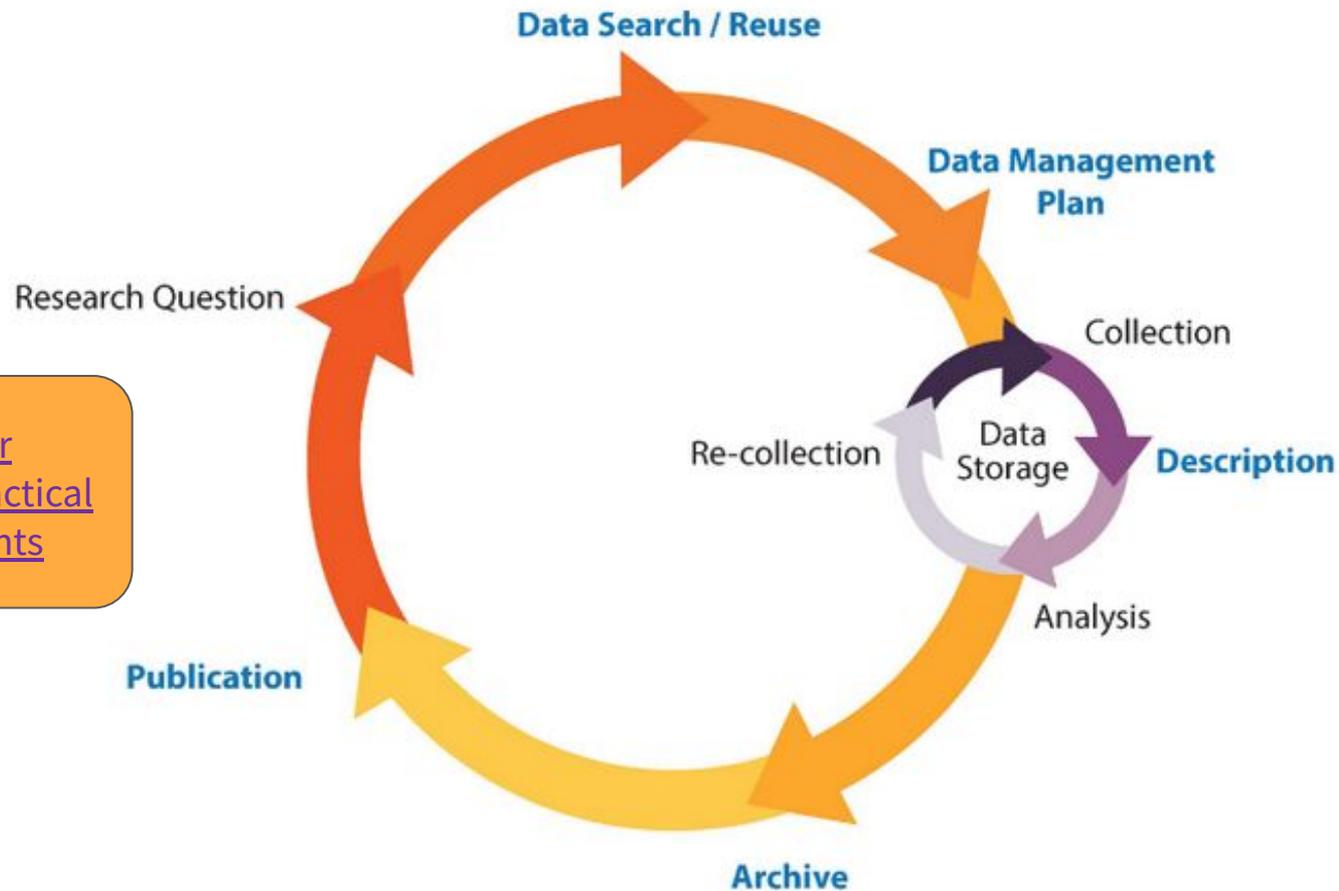


Guides for Researchers

## How to identify and assess Research Data Management (RDM) costs

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# Research data lifecycle



See also: [Passport for Open Science – A Practical Guide for PhD Students](#)



# Open Data

Open Data are online, free of cost, accessible data that can be used, reused and distributed, provided that the data source is attributed.

## Open Data

It is the philosophy of Open Access applied to data

Data are open when **anyone can access, use and share**

Anyone means: academics, politicians, private citizens, economic stakeholders



# Open methodology

= the use of open methodologies throughout the entire research cycle, making it open and available to everyone online at the very moment the research is conducted.

pre-registration: <https://www.cos.io/initiatives/prereg>

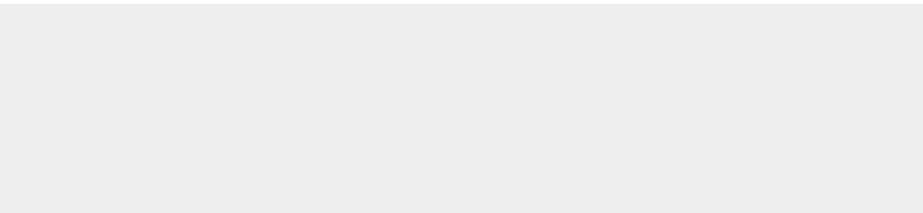
# Open Notebooks

- <https://openlabnotebooks.org>
- <https://theopennotebook.com/>

# Open Codes

- [Code Ocean](https://codeocean.com/)
- [Protocols.io](https://protocols.io/)





**Who requires Open Data?**

# Publishers' policies on research data - Elsevier

## *Fusion Engineering and Design* - [Guide for authors](#)



ELSEVIER

Home > Authors > Tools and resources > Research Data

### Sharing research data

As a researcher, you are increasingly encouraged, or even mandated, to make your research data available, accessible, discoverable and usable.

Sharing research data is something we are passionate about too, so we've created this short video and written guide to

Please read our guidelines on [sharing research data](#) for more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials.

For this journal, the following instructions from our [research data guidelines](#) apply.

#### Option C: Research data deposit, citation and linking

You are **required** to:

- Deposit your research data in a relevant data repository.
- Cite and link to this dataset in your article.
- If this is not possible, make a statement explaining why research data cannot be shared.

<https://www.elsevier.com/researcher/author/tools-and-resources/research-data>

# Publishers' policies on research data - Springer

*Animal Cognition* - [Submission guidelines](#)

## Supplementary Information (SI)

Springer accepts electronic multimedia files (animations, movies, audio, etc.) and other supplementary files to be published online along with an article or a book chapter. This feature can add dimension to the author's article, as certain information cannot be printed or is more convenient in electronic form.

Before submitting research datasets as Supplementary Information, authors should read the journal's Research data policy. We encourage research data to be archived in data repositories wherever possible.

[Research Data Policy](#) - Springer

## Data repository guidance

This resource is intended as a guide for those who are unsure where to deposit their data, and provides examples of repositories from a number of disciplines. This does not preclude the use of any data repository which does not appear in these pages. Please be aware that some repositories may charge for hosting data.

Data should be submitted to discipline-specific, community-recognised repositories where possible. In cases where a suitable discipline-specific resource does not exist, data may be submitted to a generalist data repository, including any generalist data repositories provided by universities, funders or institutions for their affiliated researchers.

Authors should consult individual journal guidance in case of more specific repository recommendations, as some Springer Nature journals maintain their own research data repositories. For more information browse our repositories FAQs.

## Repository examples

Mandated data types	Materials science
Biological sciences	Physics
Chemistry and chemical biology	Social science
Earth, environmental and space sciences	Generalist repositories
Health sciences	

# Publishers' policies on research data - PLOS

## PLOS ONE - [Data Availability](#)

### Introduction

PLOS journals require authors to make all data necessary to replicate their study's findings publicly available without restriction at the time of publication. When specific legal or ethical restrictions prohibit public sharing of a data set, authors must indicate how others may obtain access to the data.

When submitting a manuscript, authors must provide a Data Availability Statement describing compliance with this policy. After the article is accepted for publication, the Data Availability Statement will be published as part of the article.

Acceptable data sharing methods are listed [below](#), accompanied by guidance for authors as to when to use each method, the Data Availability Statement and how to follow [best practices in research reporting](#).

PLOS believes that sharing data fosters scientific progress. Data availability allows and facilitates:

- › Validation, replication, reanalysis, new analysis, reinterpretation or inclusion into meta-analysis
- › Reproducibility of research;
- › Efforts to ensure data are archived, increasing the value of the investment made in funding research
- › Reduction of the burden on authors in preserving and finding old data, and managing data
- › Citation and linking of research data and their associated articles, enhancing visibility and credit to data producers and curators.

Publication is conditional on compliance with this policy. If restrictions on access to data come to light after publication, we reserve the right to post a Correction, an Editorial Expression of Concern, contact the authors' institutions and funders, or, in extreme cases, retract the publication.

### Acceptable Data Sharing Methods

#### Deposition within data repository (strongly recommended)

All data and related metadata underlying reported findings should be deposited in appropriate public data repositories, unless already provided as part of a submitted article. Repositories may be either subject-specific repositories that accept specific types of structured data, or cross-disciplinary generalist repositories that accept multiple data types.

If field-specific standards for data deposition exist, PLOS requires authors to comply with these standards. Authors should select repositories appropriate to their field of study (for example, ArrayExpress or GEO for microarray data; GenBank, EMBL, or DDBJ for gene sequences).

The Data Availability Statement must list the name of the repository or repositories as well as digital object identifiers (DOIs), accession numbers or codes, or other [persistent identifiers](#) for all relevant data.

#### Data in Supporting Information files

Although authors are encouraged to directly deposit data in [appropriate repositories](#), data can be included in [Supporting Information](#) files. When including data in Supporting Information files, authors should submit data in file formats that are standard in their field and allow wide dissemination. If there are currently no standards in the field, authors should maximize the accessibility and reusability of the data by selecting a file format from which data can be efficiently extracted (for example, spreadsheets are preferable to PDFs or images when providing tabulated data).

Upon publication, PLOS uploads all Supporting Information files associated with an article to the figshare repository to increase compliance with the [FAIR principles](#) (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable).

## FINDABLE

Data easy to find thanks to rich metadata and unique and persistent identifier

## ACCESSIBLE

Metadata always accessible and open universally implementable protocols

## REUSABLE

Clear and accessible usage licences and detailed provenance of data

## INTEROPERABLE

Controlled vocabularies and standard cross-references to other (meta)data

**FAIR**  
**DATA**

# Retractions

Retraction of articles due to lack of data, citations and methodologies are increasing.

The inability to access to data and methods prevents from reproducing experiments and validate results.

## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to review the publications retracted due to fraud written by authors with affiliation in Italy in the period 2000-2020. For the identification of retracted publications, Retraction Watch Database has been used and Web of Science and Pubmed databases have been used for their verification and review. A total of 112 retractions were obtained due to fraud related the criteria defined in the methodology. The results obtained establish that the main cause of retraction due to scientific misconduct has been 77.68% of the retractions reviewed. 20.54% of retractions are associated with data and 1.79% with both causes. There is an average of 5.6 articles retracted per year in the period analyzed. The retracted works are research articles in the area of Life Sciences and Biomedicine. It is noteworthy that 37% of be cited after their retraction.

## Author asks to retract nearly 20-year old paper over figure questions, lack of data

The last author of a 1999 paper has asked the journal to retract it less than one month after a user raised questions about images on PubPeer.



Yesterday, last author Jim Woodgett posted a note on the site saying the author who generated the figures in question could not find the original data, and since he agreed the images appeared "suspicious," he had contacted the journal to retract the paper.

Here's the note from Woodgett, based at Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto:

...the person who generated the original data cannot source it and, as a consequence, a request to retract this paper based on the discrepancies in figure 5B and C has been submitted and approved.

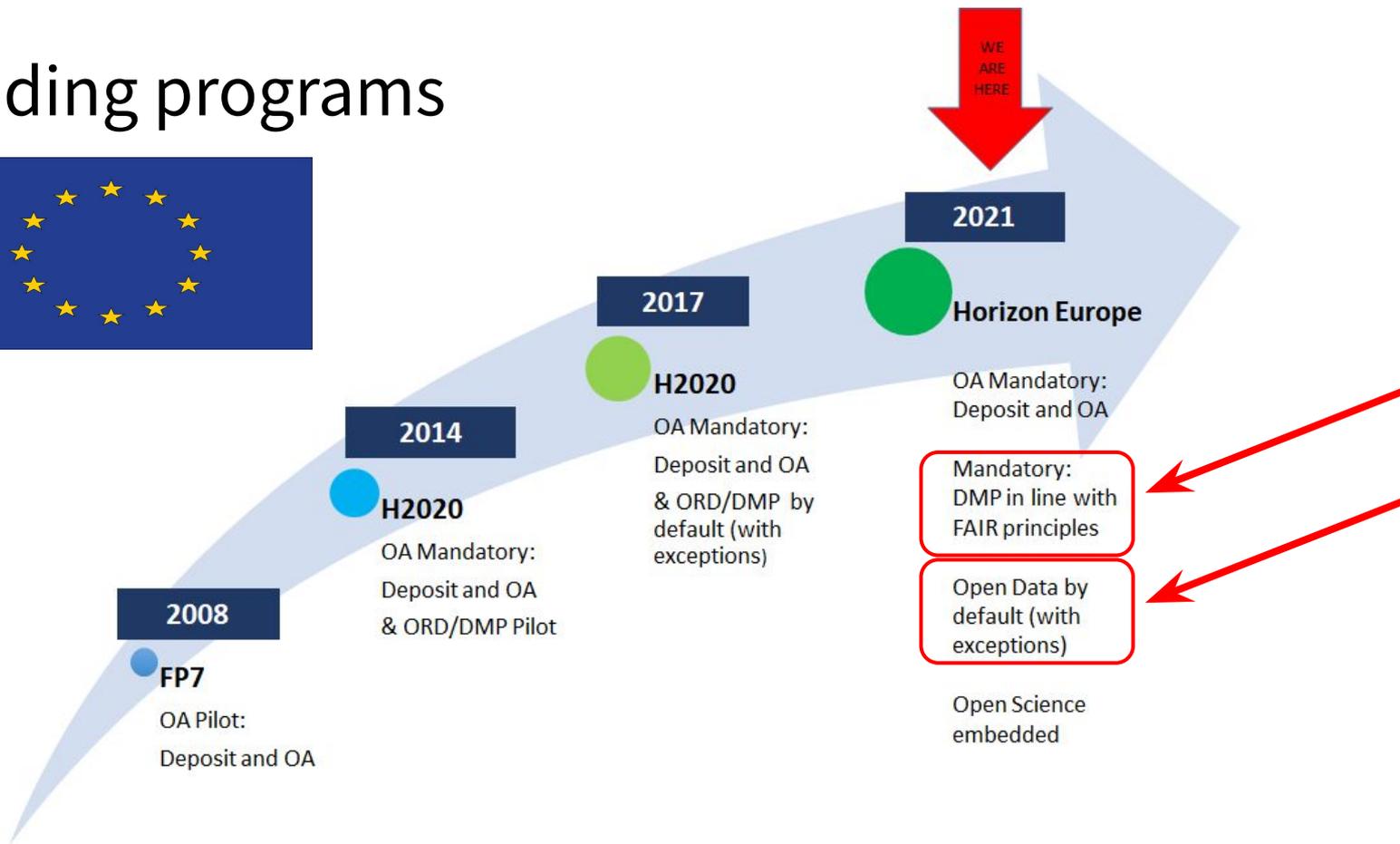
The PubPeer exchange is over a pair of figures in the 1999 paper, "Regulation of the protein kinase activity of Shaggy(Zeste-white3) by components of the wingless pathway in Drosophila cells and embryos," which has been cited 77 times, according to Thomson Reuters Web of Science.

JLIS: <https://www.jlis.it/article/view/12711>

Rete Italiana Open Science: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/172297443522463/>

Retraction watch: <https://retractionwatch.com/2016/09/23/author-asks-to-retract-nearly-20-year-old-paper-over-figure-questions-lack-of-data/>

# EU funding programs



From 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)

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# Funding programs requiring OPEN DATA: European Union

[COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION \(EU\) 2018/790 of 25 April 2018 on access to and preservation of scientific information](#)

[DIRECTIVE \(EU\) 2019/1024 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information](#)

[Horizon Europe Programme Guide](#)



The mission of the ERC is to support excellent research in all fields of science and scholarship. The main outputs of this research are new knowledge, ideas and understanding

The ERC considers that providing free online access to these materials is the most effective way of ensuring that the fruits of the research it funds can be accessed, read, and used as the basis for further research.

^ **Horizon Europe (2021-2027)**

## 2. Research Data in Horizon Europe

### Once your project has generated research data:

- Deposit the research data (or other outputs) in a trusted repository.
- You must provide open access to research data under the principle 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'. In general, you should deposit data generated or collected by the project as soon as possible after data production/generation or after adequate processing and quality control have taken place
- License the research data or dedicate them to the public domain. Make your data available under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Licence (CC BY) or a licence with equivalent rights, or the latest version of the Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC0) or equivalent, which waives any rights to the data.
- Provide information via the repository about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to re-use or validate the data.
- Metadata of deposited research data must be open under a Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC0) or equivalent (to the extent legitimate interests or constraints are safeguarded), in line with the FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable), in particular machine-actionable.

## 3. Open access costs in Horizon Europe

You can allocate funds from your ERC grant to costs related to scientific publications and to storage and maintenance of research data generated by the ERC funded project.

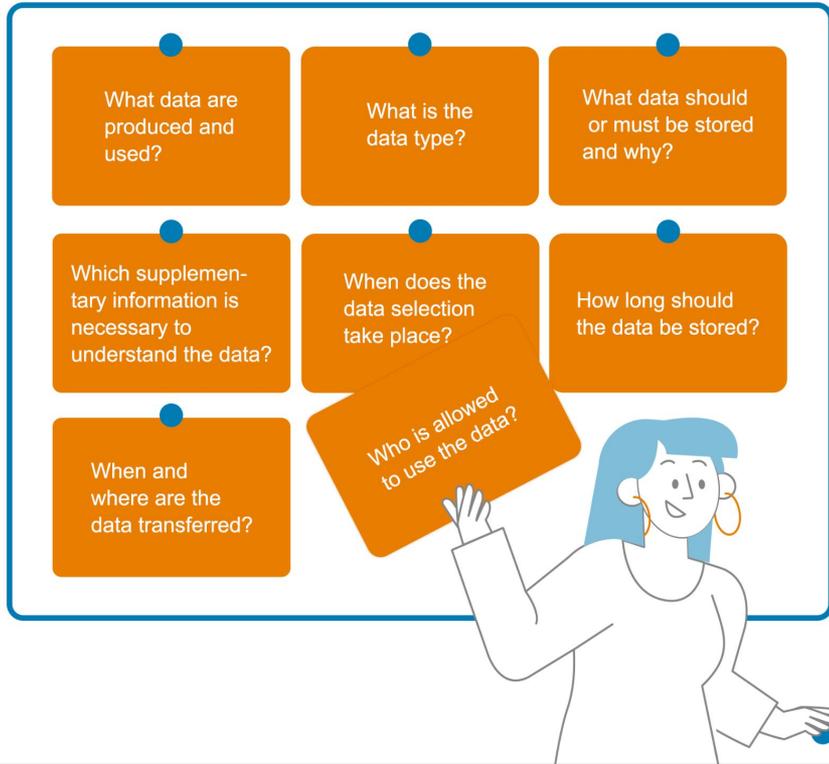
## **Open Science Does Not Mean Open by Default**

Open Science is frequently misunderstood as unrestricted release of all research data. In reality, responsible openness requires balance. Sensitive data, personal data, confidential information, and intellectual property must be managed carefully. Ethical, legal, and regulatory constraints are integral to good Research Data Management.

A well-developed Data Management Plan (DMP) helps balance openness with responsibility. It clarifies which datasets can be shared, under what conditions, with what safeguards, and through which repositories. In doing so, Data Management Planning supports not only openness, but also compliance, data protection, and institutional risk management.

<https://fair-wizard.com/blog/open-science-and-data-management-planning-how-they-fit-together>

# Data Management Plan (DMP)



The main sections of a DMP contain information about:

1. Data collection and documentation
2. Ethics, legal and security issues
3. Data storage and preservation
4. Data sharing and reuse

# DMP: Guidelines & tools



## DCC = Digital Curation Centre

- <https://www.dcc.ac.uk/dmponline>

## DMP Online

DMP templates according to funders' specific requirements

- [https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/public\\_templates](https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/public_templates)



## Data Stewardship Wizard

DMP which can be exported using selected template and format, including machine-actionable ones

- <https://ds-wizard.org/>

## Science Europe

Research Data Management Guidance and Templates for DMPs

- <https://scienceeurope.org/our-priorities/research-data/research-data-management>



## Horizon Europe

Funding & tender opportunities > Project reporting templates > Data management plan (HE)

- <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/how-to-participate/reference-documents:programCode=HORIZON>

## UniPD International Research Office

FAIR Data Management Plan: Guidelines and annotated template

- [https://biblio.unipd.it/biblioteca-digitale/per-chi-pubblica/documenti-e-materiali/unipd\\_dmp-guidelines\\_08-04-2024\\_v2.pdf](https://biblio.unipd.it/biblioteca-digitale/per-chi-pubblica/documenti-e-materiali/unipd_dmp-guidelines_08-04-2024_v2.pdf)



# DMP: some examples

CESSDA (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives)

Link to pdf version [here](#)

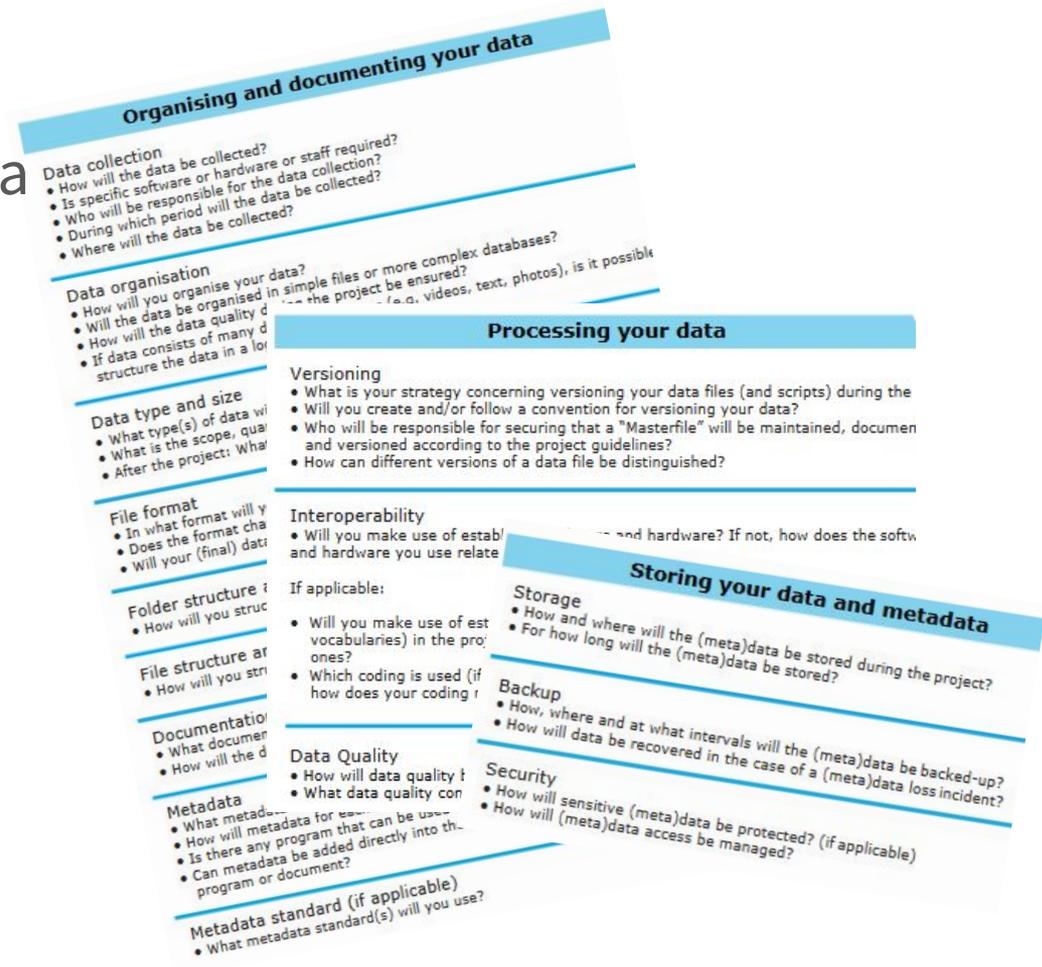
Link to editable version in this [page](#)

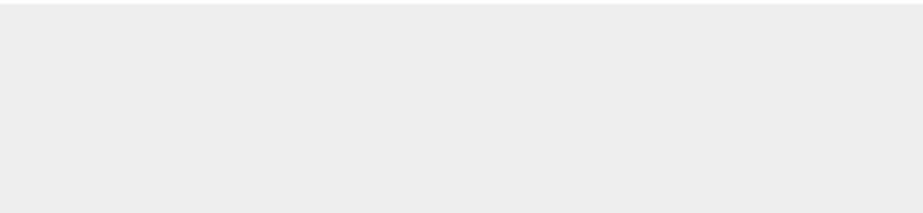
DCC (Data Curation Centre)

Link to DMP Checklist [here](#)

Zenodo

more than 3000 [results](#) for “data management plan” research





# Data Management

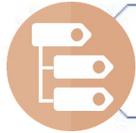
# Managing research data: 7 steps



1. Collect research data



2. Name data rationally



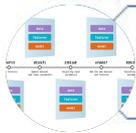
3. Structure data in hierarchical systems



4. Annotate data through metadata



5. Pay attention to file formats



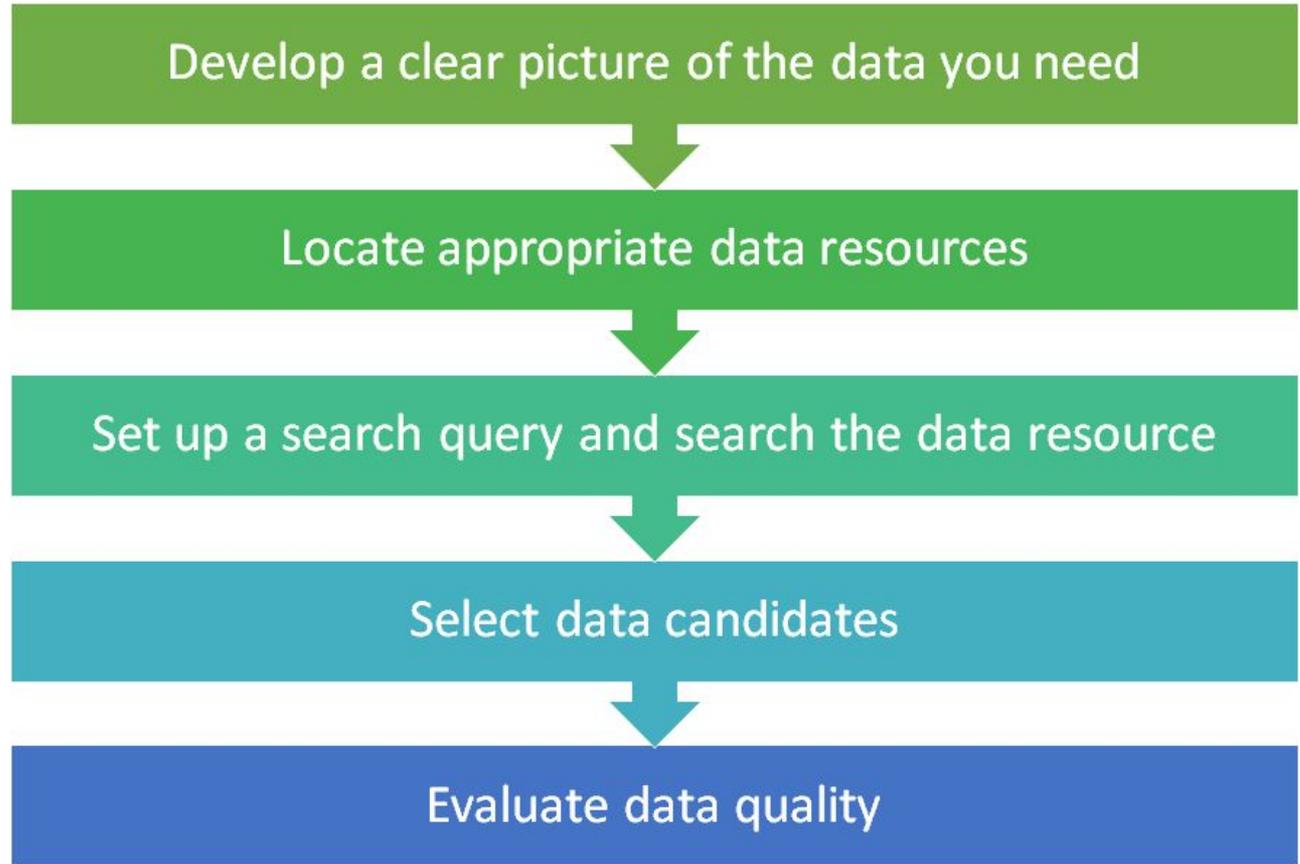
6. Organize dataset versions



7. Storage and preservation

# First step: collect research data

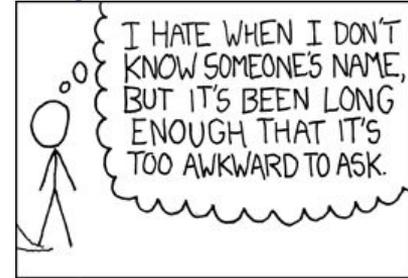
CC BY-SA Gaelen Pinnock



# Second step: file name strategy

A file name is a principal identifier of a file

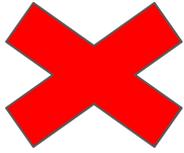
- File name should help to identify the **content** of the file
- Good file names provide useful clues to the **status** and **version** of a file, **uniquely identify** a file and **help in classifying and sorting** files



File naming strategy should be consistent in time and among different people

- In both quantitative and qualitative research file naming should be **systematic and consistent** across all files in the study
- A group of cooperating researchers should **follow the same file naming strategy**.





# File Naming



 data

- clean stu svy\_backup.csv
- clean stu svy\_backup backup.csv
- stu survey FINAL clean.csv
- 11.5.23 clean stud svy.csv
- clean stu svy 11.05.2023\_AS edits.csv

 data

- stu\_svy\_clean\_v01.csv
- stu\_svy\_clean\_v02.csv
- stu\_svy\_clean\_v03.csv
- changelog.txt

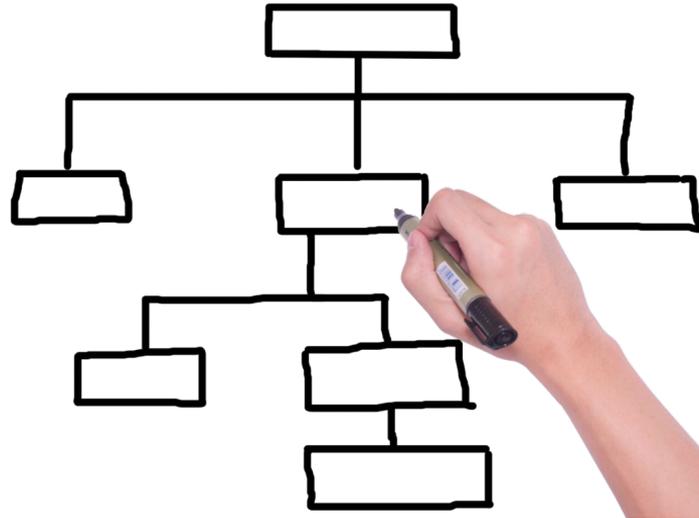
Lewis, Crystal: *Data Management in Large-Scale Education Research*,  
<https://datamgmtinedresearch.com/>  
licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)

File Name	Date Created	Change
stu_svy_clean_v01.csv	2023-10-15	Original clean data
stu_svy_clean_v02.csv	2023-11-05	3 students added to the raw data
stu_svy_clean_v03.csv	2023-11-06	Error found in recoding of stu_gender

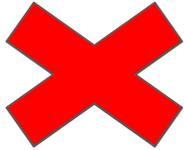
# Third step: structure research data

Structuring your data **files in folders is important for making it easier to locate and organize** files and versions.

The decision on **how to organize your data files depends on the plan and organization of the study**. All material relevant to the data should be entered into the data folders, including detailed information on the data collection and data processing procedures.



# Directory Structure



- project new
  - DATA
  - From data-computer
  - Mary's dissertation
  - Old - DATA
  - PDFs from schools
  - Project coordination
  - project new
  - project new data-2
  - wave 1

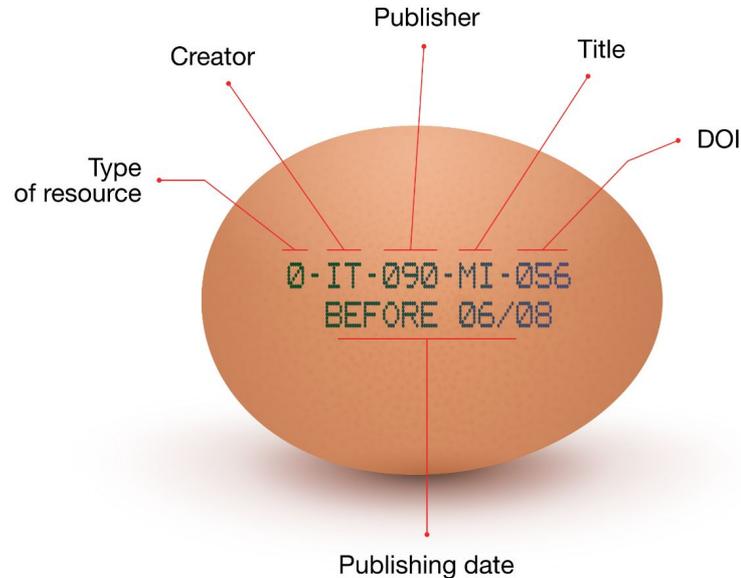
- project\_new
  - 01\_grant\_mgmt
  - 02\_project\_coordination
  - 03\_documentation
  - 04\_participant\_tracking
  - 05\_data
    - wave1
    - wave2
  - 06\_publications

Lewis, Crystal: *Data Management in Large-Scale Education Research*,  
<https://datamgmtinedresearch.com/>  
licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](#)

# Fourth step: annotate using metadata

Metadata means "data about data".

It is defined as the data providing information about one or more aspects of the data and it is used to summarize basic information about data, which can make easier to track and work with specific data.



[Examples of metadata standards](#)

# Fifth step: file formats

When preparing to collect research data, you should choose **open**, **well-documented** and **non-proprietary formats** wherever possible.

The choice of format will vary depending on how you plan to analyze, store and share your data.

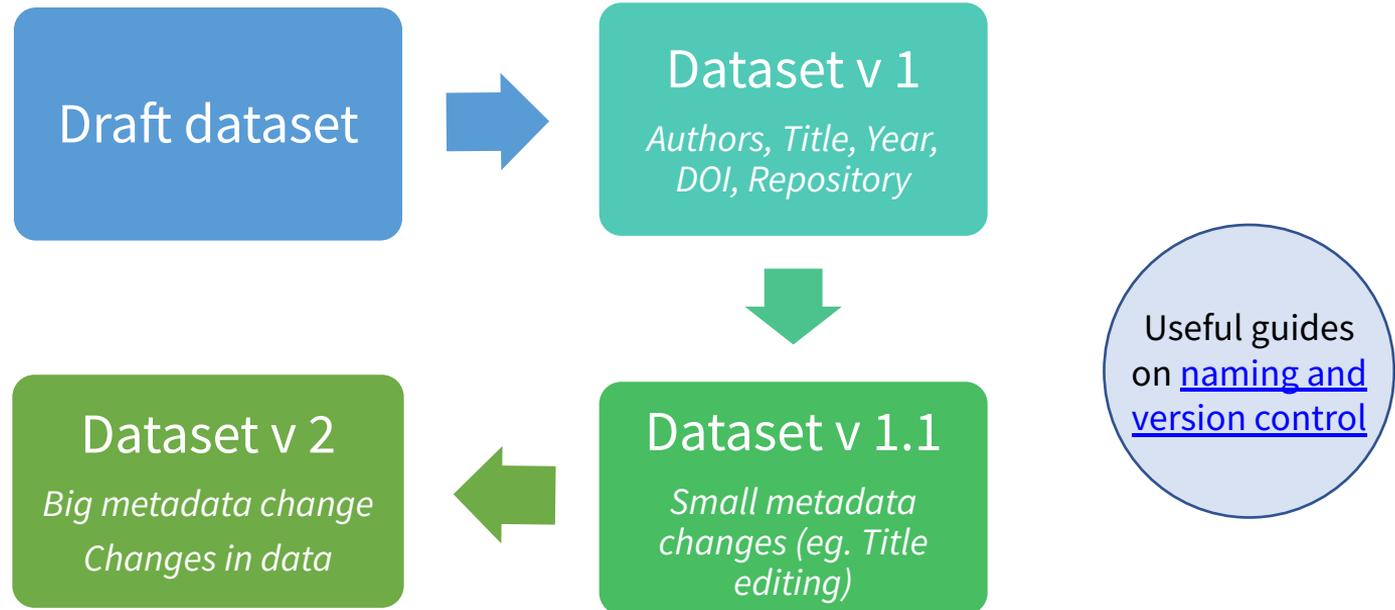
It is advisable to **store your data for use in future**, which means to convert them from a current data format to a long-term preservation format. Most software applications offer export or exchange formats that allow a text-formatted file to be created for importing into another program.



# Sixth step: organize data in dataset versions

**Versioning** is important for long-term research data management where metadata and/or files are updated over time.

It is used to **track any metadata or file changes** (e.g., by uploading a new file, changing files structure, adding or editing file metadata...) once a dataset has been published.



<http://guides.dataverse.org/en/latest/user/dataset-management.html>

# Seventh step: storage and preservation

Data **storage** in safe archives adhering to relevant standards.

**Preservation** actions should ensure that data remains authentic, reliable and usable while maintaining its integrity

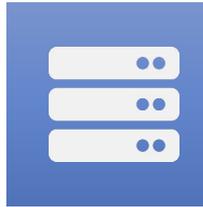


Open,  
non-proprietary,  
well documented  
formats



Regular backup

Multiple and  
different storage  
media



Checkup of  
integrity of files



Copy or  
migration of files

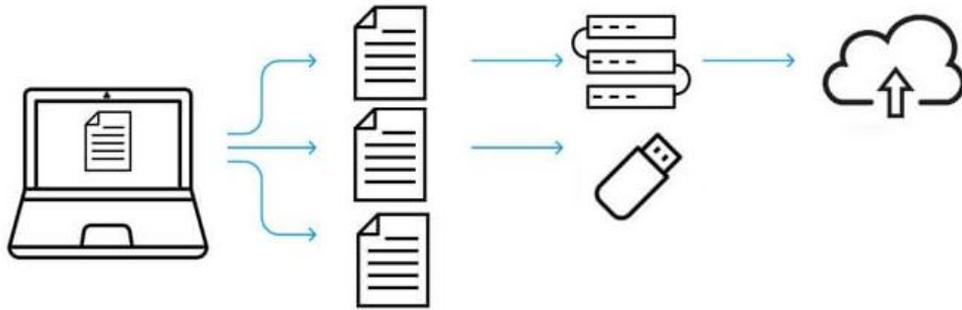


Track changes in  
metadata and files  
(versioning)

# Look after your data!

You can lose your data more easily than you think!

An easy rule to apply is "3-2-1":



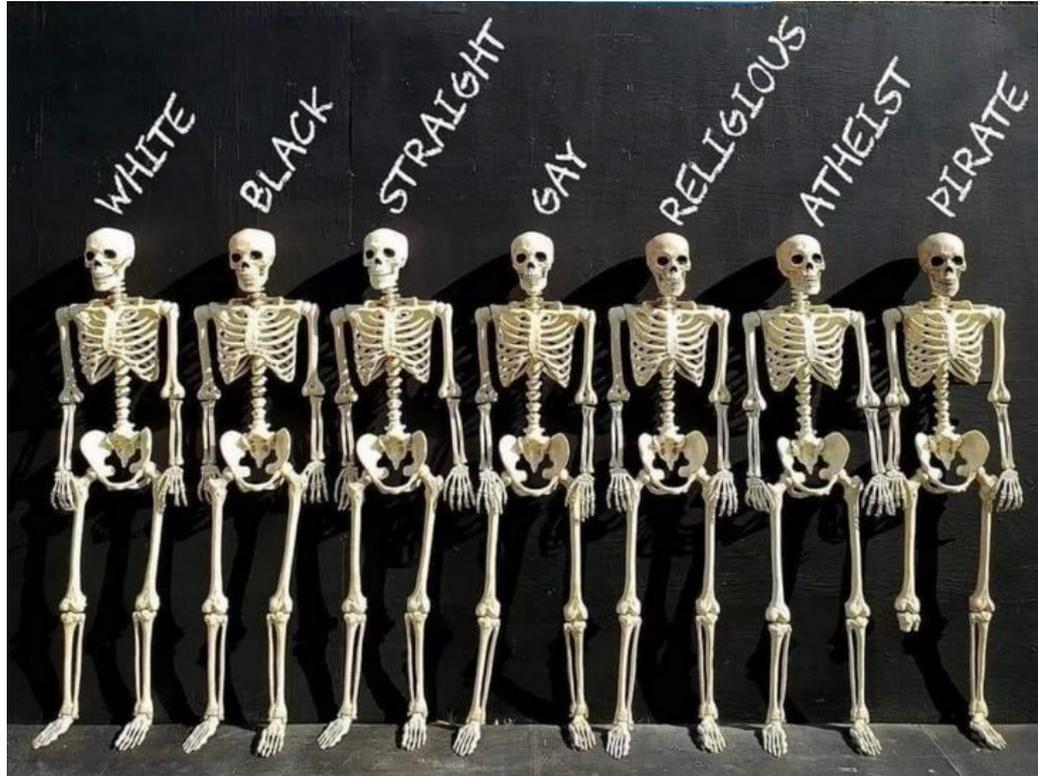
make **3 copies** of your data on

**2** different storage **supports** and

keep **1** in a **different place**.

Checklist for [storage](#) and [preservation](#)

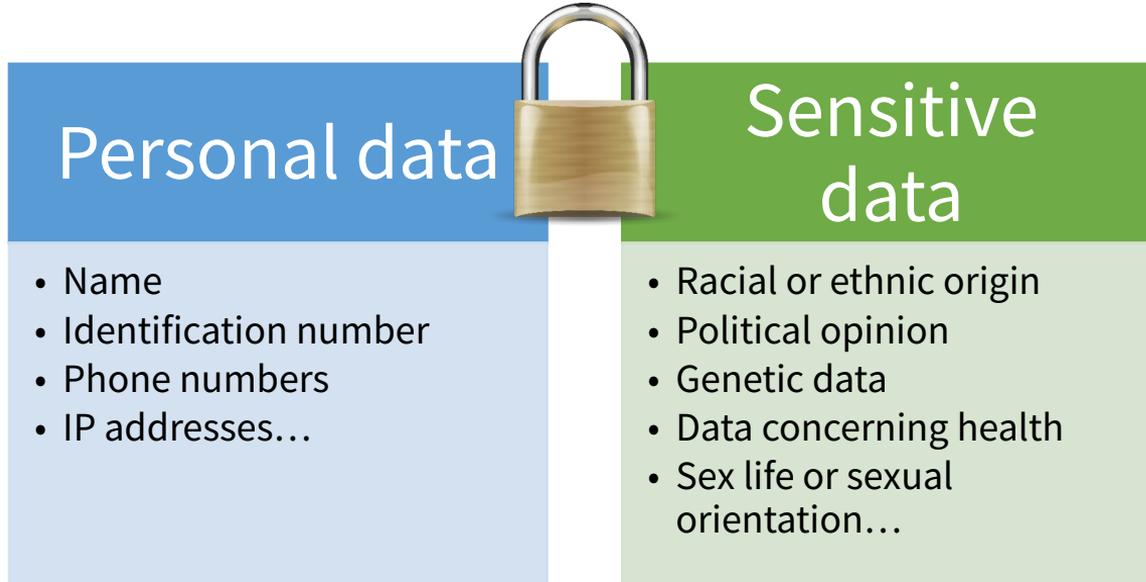
# Privacy, sensitive and personal data



<https://it.pinterest.com/pin/314970567712040664/>

# Privacy, sensitive and personal data

Research data may contain information about living, identifiable individuals, or other information that is sensitive, for example about criminal justice or national security. You are responsible for ensuring that your handling of all these data is secure and compliant with laws and regulations.



# General Data Protection Regulation

Since 25 May 2018, the [General Data Protection Regulation](#) (GDPR, European Union, 2016) applies to any EU researcher who collects **personal data of living persons**.

So, when processing personal data, researchers should adhere to the following **six principles**:

I. Process lawfully, fair and transparent

II. Keep to the original purpose

III. Minimise data size

IV. Personal data should be accurate and, where necessary kept up to date

V. Remove data which are not used

VI. Ensure data integrity and confidentiality

The so-called "research exemption" means that principles 2 and 5 are less stringent when applied to data collected for research projects, public interest, statistical purposes

# Privacy, sensitive and personal data

Before you  
collect data

- Make a risk assessment
- Choose which data to collect, ensuring compliance with the minimization principle
- Prepare informed consent form, with information on: research, data sharing and conservation, subjects involved, rights of the interested party



# Privacy, sensitive and personal data

After data  
collection

- Protect IDs (eg. with pseudonymisation, or retaining information that allows identification in a separate archive)
- Anonymize whenever possible
- Aggregate data
- Regulate access where necessary



# Data protection @ UniPD

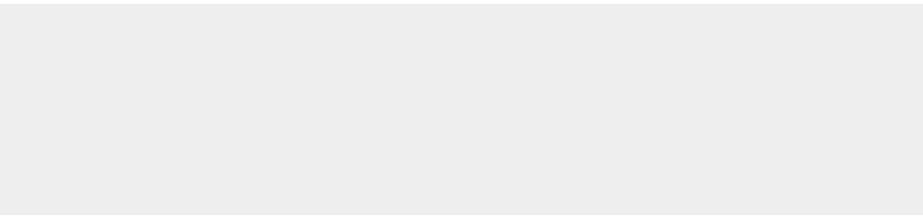
The University of Padua processes the personal data of the data subjects in accordance with the principles of fairness, lawfulness, transparency and data minimization, for the protection of confidentiality and all the rights of the data subjects, in **compliance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation), Personal Data Protection Code (Legislative Decree 196/2003 and subsequent amendments)** and the subsequent implementing measures adopted by the European Authorities and the Italian Data Protection Authority ([www.garanteprivacy.it](http://www.garanteprivacy.it))

## **Organisational chart and instructions for persons authorised to process data**

University identifies and trains people authorised to process personal data, assigning specific tasks and functions to the staff working under its responsibility and within its organisational structure.

## **Reporting data-protection breaches**

Information of any security incident that may lead to the loss, modification, unauthorised disclosure or access to personal data processed by the University of Padua must be reported immediately



**Research Data Unipd**

# Open Data @ UniPD

The 1° December 2018 the Policy on the management of research data of the University of Padova entered into force.

## WHO and WHAT

- “This policy applies to all University research projects limited to the parts for which the University is responsible”
- “Staff people are required to observe it”.

## WHERE

- “Research data must be archived into the digital repository of the University of Padova called Research Data Unipd, or into a digital repository that complies with international standards”.

## HOW

- Data must be stored correctly, completely, respecting their integrity.
- They must also be accessible, identifiable, traceable, interoperable and, where possible, available for subsequent use (FAIR principles)”.

**Research Data Unipd** is a research data archive. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (e.g. European Commission).

Anyone has access to data. The deposit of datasets is reserved to institutional users: they can log in with their Single Sign-On (SSO) credentials.

The University of Padua recognises the importance of data management for maintaining the quality of scientific research and is committed to applying the highest standards for their collection, archiving and preservation, as stated in the [University of Padua Policy on the Management of Research Data \(ITA\)](#).

For more information on Research Data Management and Repositories, please refer to the [Open Research Data](#) section on the University Library System website, or contact the [Library Helpline](#).

## LATEST ADDITIONS &gt;

View items added to the repository in the past 90 days.

## BROWSE REPOSITORY &gt;

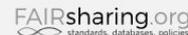
Browse the items in the repository by [Year](#), [Subject](#), [Department](#) and [Author](#).

## SEARCH REPOSITORY &gt;

Search the repository using a full range of fields. Use the search field at the top of the page for a quick search.

Research Data Unipd supports [OAI 2.0](#) with a base URL of <https://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/cgi/oai2>

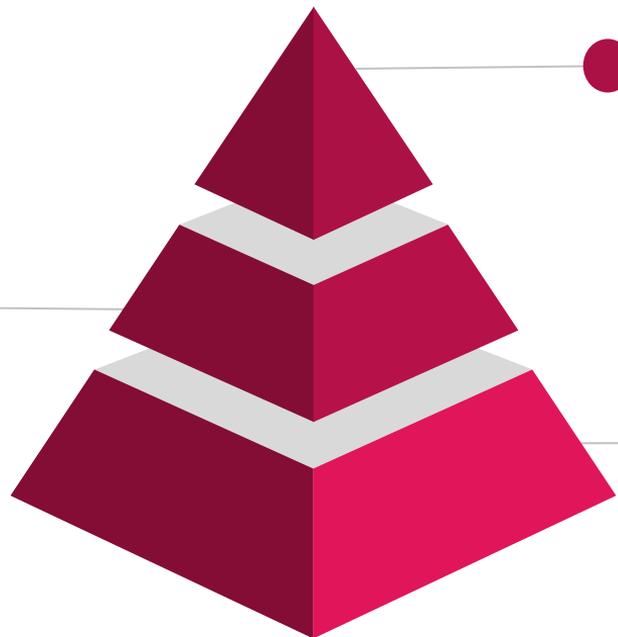
Research Data Unipd is indexed in:



# Research Data Unipd

## Purposes

It is a platform for long-term management and archiving of research data and for the access and re-use of data necessary to validate the results of scientific publication



## Features

- Authentication via the University's SSO
- DOI attribution
- Connection between dataset and articles from the publisher's website or deposited in Padua Research Archive
- ERC subjects

## FAIRness

It allows the self-archiving of datasets of any format with FAIR mode (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), as recommended by most funders.

# Research Data Unipd e i Principi FAIR

DOI:

<https://www.doi.org>

Author identifier system(s):

[ORCID](#)

Metadata standard

[DataCite Metadata Schema](#)

Metadata standard

[Dublin Core](#)

OpenAIRE Guidelines for Literature,  
institutional, and thematic Repositories

[Access Level](#)

Protocollo di accesso:

[OAI-PMH](#)

## FINDABLE

Data easy to find  
thanks to rich  
metadata and  
unique and  
persistent identifier

## ACCESSIBLE

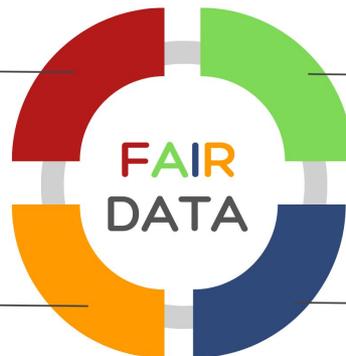
Metadata always  
accessible and  
open universally  
implementable  
protocols

## REUSABLE

Clear and accessible  
usage licences and  
detailed provenance  
of data

## INTEROPERABLE

Controlled vocabularies  
and standard  
cross-references to  
other (meta)data



Licenze:

[GNU General Public License \(GPL\) 2.0](#)

[Open Data Commons Open Database](#)

[License \(ODC ODbL\) 1.0](#)

[Creative Commons licenses](#)

Tipologia degli elementi:

Resource Types

Provenance:

[w3.org](#) (vocabolario)

Linked Data format:

[JSON-LD](#)

Costruzione pagine web:

[Schema.org](#)

Soggetti:

tassonomia [ERC](#)

SW: [EPprints](#)

# Research data

**Raw data**

original data, collected or created; often not reproducible or reproducible only at a high cost



**Processed data**

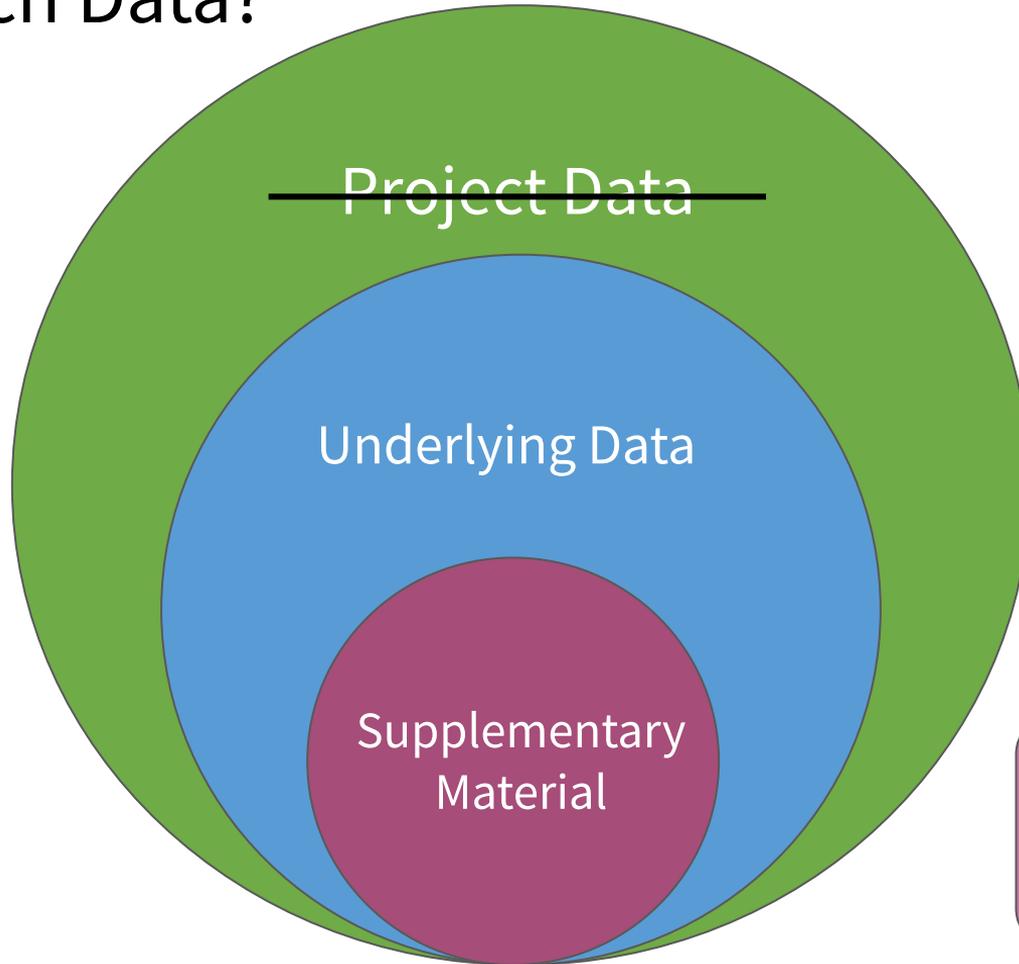
subjected to an initial intervention (e.g. digitized, compressed, selected, validated, anonymized...)



**Analyzed data**

already processed, interpreted, analyzed; presented in various ways (texts, tables, graphs...)

# Which Data?



All data used or generated during the activity of research

All data that validate the results described in a publication

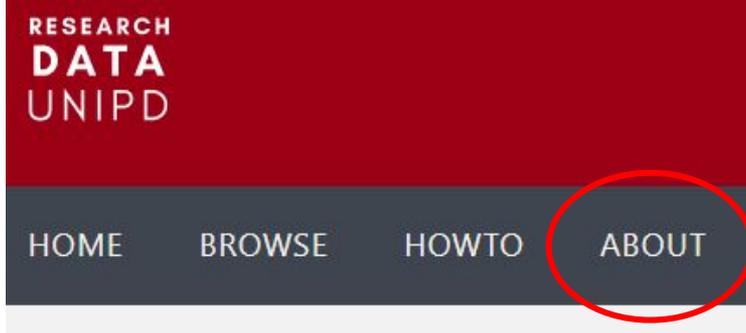
All information that complete a publication (they might include data)

## Research Data Unipd - Test

If you want to access the archive and do some tests without risks, please use:

<https://researchdatatest.cab.unipd.it/>

(only from the university network and/or via edu-vpn)



## About the Repository

Research Data Unipd supports research produced by members of the University of Padua. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (e.g. European Commission).

According to the [University of Padua Policy on the Management of Research Data](#), data must be stored in a correct, complete and reliable way, respecting their integrity. They must also be accessible, identifiable, traceable, interoperable and, where possible, available for subsequent use as stated in the [FAIR principles](#).

### Access and re-use of data



All published metadata are released under a [CC0 licence](#).

The depositing user is encouraged to license the datasets to promote the reuse of research data.

The preferred licence is the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0](#). The repository makes available to users the following licences:

- the full set of Creative Commons licences
- GNU GPL and LGPL
- Open Database Licence (ODbL)
- Open Database Contents Licence (DbCL)



Those who reuse records must recognise the creators of the datasets clearly and appropriately; the Archive provides users with tools to produce citations in various citation styles.

### Persistent Identifiers



The Archive automatically assigns a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to each dataset.

The dataset metadata can be further enriched by including the authors' ORCID identifiers, as well as the URLs and DOIs of publications where the datasets serve as underlying data or supplementary material.

[More information about persistent identifiers \(PIDs\)](#)

### Recommended formats and data files



[Formats and data files](#)

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## Restauro di beni mobili della Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. Restoration of cultural assets of the Padua Botanical Garden.

Andreoli, Loris (2019) *Restauro di beni mobili della Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. Restoration of cultural assets of the Padua Botanical Garden.* [Data Collection]

- Related publications
- [https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/search\\_obje...](https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/search_obje...)
  - [https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/search\\_obje...](https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/search_obje...)
  - <https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/o:4855>

### Collection description

La documentazione è relativa ai dati del restauro, effettuato nel 2007, di beni mobili conservati presso la Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. INFORMAZIONI SUI BENI MOBILI 1) RESTAURO DELL'ICONOTECA DEI BOTANICI L'Iconoteca dei Botanici comprende 2.380 ritratti di botanici italiani e stranieri dalla seconda metà del XVII secolo alla prima metà del XX secolo. La collezione è composta di fotografie (carte salate, albumine, aristotipi, platinotipi, stampe alla gelatina a sviluppo), negativi su vetro, incisioni, acquerelli, disegni, dipinti e stampe fotomeccaniche. La collezione prende avvio nel 1843 a seguito della donazione all'Orto di sette ritratti ad olio di botanici, e successivamente il Prefetto dell'Orto Pier Andrea Saccardo (prefetto dal 1879 al 1915) decide di sviluppare in modo sistematico tale collezione a completamento dell'opera *La Botanica in Italia*, allargando le sue ricerche anche ai botanici stranieri. Il restauro dell'Iconoteca ha riguardato: a) restauro dei negativi su lastra di vetro b) restauro di stampe fotografiche in cornice c) restauro di stampe PRESENTAZIONE DELL'ICONOTECA DEI BOTANICI: [https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/collections/iconoteca\\_botanici](https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/collections/iconoteca_botanici) 2) RESTAURO DI ACQUARELLI OTTOCENTESCHI 1 3 acquerelli ottocenteschi incominciati non fanno parte dell'Iconoteca dei botanici. Trattandosi di un restauro di documenti cartacei, è stato fatto assieme alle stampe (vedi punto c) dell'Iconoteca dei Botanici.

DOI: [10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000109](https://doi.org/10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000109)

**Keywords:** materiale grafico, fotografia, stampa <attività>, beni mobili, restauro, conservazione, Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova, graphic material, photography, cultural assets, printed material, conservation, restoration, Padua Botanical Garden

**Subjects:** [Social Sciences and Humanities > Cultures and Cultural Production: Literature, philology, cultural studies, study of the arts, philosophy > Museums, exhibitions, conservation and restoration](#)

**Department:** [Departments > Dipartimento di Biologia \(DiBio\)](#)

**Depositing User:** Loris Andreoli

**Date Deposited:** 27 Mar 2019 09:26

**Last Modified:** 02 Jul 2019 12:20

**Creators/Authors:**

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---

### Available Files

Documentation

[PUV46-Bibliotec ... stauro-2007.zip](#)

Read me

[README-2007-Res ... Botanico-PD.txt](#)

### Cite As

Select Formatting Style:

apa

# Info on files and additional functions

**Cite As**

Select Formatting Style:

apa

*Begin typing (e.g. Chicago or IEEE) or use the drop down menu.*

Select Language and Country:

it-IT

*Begin typing (e.g. en-GB for English, Great Britain) or use the drop down menu.*

**FORMAT**

**Export As**

BibTeX

**EXPORT**

**Available Files**

Documentation

**PUV46-Bibliotec ... stauro-2007.zip**

**Visible to:** Anyone

**Content type:** Documentation

**Metadata:** 2

**Revision:**

**Mime-Type:** application/zip

**License:** Creative Commons: Attribution-Share Alike 4.0

**File size:** 28MB

**Read me**

**README-2007-Res ... Botanico-PD.txt**

**Visible to:** Anyone

**Content type:** Readme

**Metadata:** 2

**Revision:**

**Mime-Type:** text/plain

**License:** Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0

**File size:** 4kB

# Licenses on Data

## Open Data Commons Licenses

PDDL	•public domain
ODC-by	•attribution
ODbL	•attribution & share-alike

<https://opendatacommons.org/index.html>

# Non-exclusive licence for the management of dataset deposited in Research Data Unipd

## Data deposit agreement

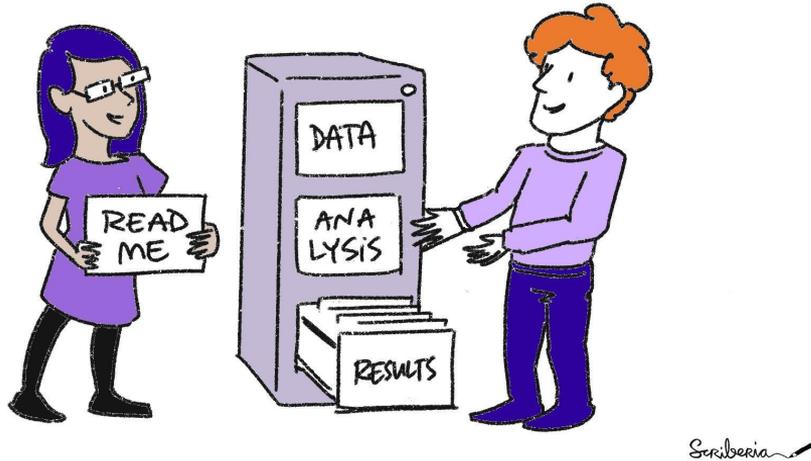
When you deposit data in the Research Data Unipd Archive, you must agree to the conditions below. This is done by clicking the "Deposit" button in the archive, before depositing the item.

This agreement confirms that you, the depositor, have the right to submit the dataset to the repository.

This agreement ensures that the archive administrators have the right to carry out activities necessary to facilitate the long-term preservation and sharing of datasets.

By submitting your dataset for a deposit, you grant a non-exclusive licence to the University of Padua to archive, publish and disseminate any material within the dataset. The licence is non-exclusive and therefore does not prevent you from exercising any rights you might have to publish and distribute any of the datasets, in its present or future versions, elsewhere.

# ReadMe file



A ReadMe is a text file that is used to document research data - it explains the contents of a research project folder or published dataset.

It usually describes the background, context and collection process of the research data and is usually written in plain text format (.txt) so that anyone can open and read it.

The ReadMe file is uploaded with the dataset to a data repository in order to understand the meaning of the research project.

<https://uvis.mendelu.cz/en/documentation-of-the-data>

# ReadMe file - recommended contents

## Data and file overview

- For each filename, a short description of what data it contains
- Format of the file if not obvious from the file name
- If the data set includes multiple files that relate to one another, the relationship between the files or a description of the file structure that holds them (possible terminology might include “dataset” or “study” or “data package”)
- Date that the file was created
- Date(s) that the file(s) was updated (versioned) and the nature of the update(s), if applicable
- Information about related data collected but that is not in the described dataset

## Methodological information

- Description of methods for data collection or generation (include links or references to publications or other documentation containing experimental design or protocols used)
- Description of methods used for data processing (describe how the data were generated from the raw or collected data)
- Any software or instrument-specific information needed to understand or interpret the data, including software and hardware version numbers
- Standards and calibration information, if appropriate
- Describe any quality-assurance procedures performed on the data
- Definitions of codes or symbols used to note or characterize low quality/questionable/outliers that people should be aware of
- People involved with sample collection, processing, analysis and/or submission

# ReadMe file - recommended contents

## Data-specific information

\*Repeat this section as needed for each dataset (or file, as appropriate)\*

- Count of number of variables, and number of cases or rows
- Variable list, including full names and definitions (spell out abbreviated words) of column headings for tabular data
- Units of measurement
- Definitions for codes or symbols used to record missing data
- Specialized formats or other abbreviations used

## Howto, guides & Tips

- [About READMEs](#)
- [Instructions on how to create a ReadMe file](#)
- TIP: by describing your data in English, your data can be reusable for foreign researchers

# Intellectual Property: protection of Research Data

When is research data IP protected?

**Research data are likely to be a ‘bundle’ of different types of information** and content, sourced from third parties, or created by the researcher. Research data may be factual and/or creative.

**Data** as such, like facts, principles, mathematical concepts and methods **are not protected by copyright.** **RAW DATA ARE NOT PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT.**

However, there are cases in which **data, not as such but part of collections, can be IP protected.**

**DATA BECOME “COPYRIGHTABLE” WHEN YOU PROCESS FACTS INTO A FORM OF EXPRESSION THAT REQUIRES PERSONAL OR SUBJECTIVE CHOICES**, *i.e. when you design and display data in a chart or graph, when you discuss research data in a scientific article, or when you make a specific selection of data in a dataset.*

# Intellectual Property: protection of Research Data

## When is research data NOT protected?

Copyright is triggered the moment there is creative activity, but **a simple piece of data, isolated and 'raw', cannot be protected; it belongs to everyone and no one.**

Not all databases are creative, many are merely compilative as they collect large masses of data and organise them according to common criteria: in numerical order (from the largest to the smallest or vice versa), in alphabetical order, in chronological order, according to a geographical division (by region, by province, by country).

**Data as such, like facts, principles, mathematical concepts and methods are not protected by copyright.**

**RAW DATA ARE NOT PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT.**

## When is research data protected?

EU Directive on the protection of databases (96/9/EC) - “sui generis right”

**Non-creative databases which, however, required a substantial investment** ⇒ subject only to sui generis right protection ⇒ extraction and re-utilisation of substantial parts of the database are reserved ⇒ 15 years of protection

**Creative databases that denote a creative character in the organisation of the data** ⇒ subject to sui generis right protection and copyright protection at the same time ⇒ both activities of extraction and re-utilisation of substantial parts and activities normally covered by copyright are reserved ⇒ 70 years of protection

Pandey S, Cherubini P, Saurer M, Carrer M & Petit G (2020) Dataset of paper: Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya)

Petit, Gai (2020) *Pandey S, Cherubini P, Saurer M, Carrer M & Petit G (2020) Dataset of paper: Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya)*. [Data Collection]

Related publications

- DOI: [10.1111/jvs.12921](https://doi.org/10.1111/jvs.12921) (Publisher)
- <http://hdl.handle.net/11577/3345504> (Padua Research Archive)

Data &  
article  
reported  
findings

## Journal of Vegetation Science

Advances in plant community ecology



RESEARCH ARTICLE | Full Access

### Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya)

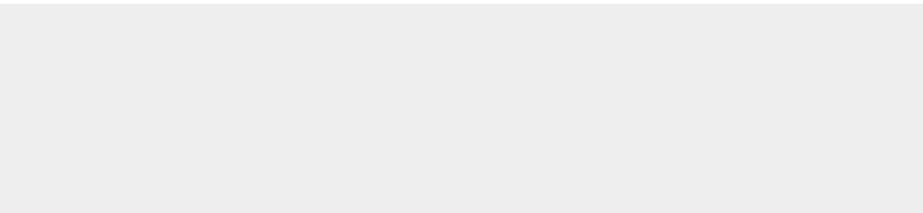
Sudip Pandey, Paolo Cherubini, Matthias Saurer, Marco Carrer, Gai Petit

First published: 10 July 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/jvs.12921> | Citations: 1

#### Open Research

#### DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Original data used for this study are available at the public repository of the University of Padua (Research Data Unipd) (<https://doi.org/10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000344> ; URI: <http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/id/eprint/344> ).



**Supporting authors**

# Library System support services

## About publishing

<p><a href="#">Open Science &gt;</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ What is Open Science?</li><li>▪ Open Science Pillars</li><li>▪ Insights</li></ul>	<p><a href="#">Open Access &gt;</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ UniPD Policy and Regulations</li><li>▪ Policy and UE Requirements</li><li>▪ OA Colours</li><li>▪ Self-archiving</li><li>▪ Padua Research Archive and other repositories</li><li>▪ Insights</li></ul>	<p><a href="#">While publishing &gt;</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Mandates from funding bodies</li><li>▪ Before publishing</li><li>▪ Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)</li><li>▪ Agreements with publishers</li><li>▪ APC – Economic facilitations for authors</li><li>▪ After publishing</li><li>▪ Other services for authors</li></ul>
<p><a href="#">Open Research Data &gt;</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ UniPD Policy and UE Requirements</li><li>▪ DMP – Data Management Plan</li><li>▪ Where to store datasets: Research Data Unipd</li><li>▪ Insights</li></ul>	<p><a href="#">Impact of research &gt;</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Journal-level metrics</li><li>▪ Author-level metrics</li><li>▪ Misleading metrics</li><li>▪ Author IDs</li><li>▪ Normalized or “weighted” metrics, quartiles and percentiles</li></ul>	<p><a href="#">Open Access publishing agreements and discounts</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Read &amp; Publish OA agreements</li><li>▪ Requirements for accessing the facilitations</li><li>▪ List of publishers</li></ul>

In the section “[About publishing](#)” of the Library System web portal, researchers will find information on Open Access, on publishing, and on the management of data.

# Library Welcome Kit

## Welcome to the University of Padua Library System!

The *Welcome Kit* is dedicated to the Faculty and Staff who recently joined the University of Padua. It is a starting point for learning about the University Library System and its services. It can also be useful for international students, together with the [training courses](#) provided by the University Library System.

The Library System offers various services, from lending books and multimedia materials to accessing databases and electronic resources. It also provides spaces for study and learning and organizes cultural and educational events. Qualified staff assist users in finding and using resources, guaranteeing an inclusive service accessible to all.

In line with the University of Padua's orientation towards Open Science, the Library System also offers information and economic support to institutional authors in publishing Open Access scientific products and managing Open Research Data.

The three sections below collect links to specific pages dedicated to libraries, information on Open Science, and tools that institutional users can use.



### Using the Libraries

How to use the libraries, including opening hours and locations, borrowing books, and accessing services.

LEARN MORE >



### Academic Publishing and Open Science Support

Information on Open Access, Open Research Data, institutional archives managed by the University Library System, and how to enjoy financial incentives when publishing in Open Access.

LEARN MORE >



### Research Tools

Useful tools to perform bibliographical research: the most important resources and services that the University Library System makes available to users.

LEARN MORE >

<https://biblio.unipd.it/en/welcome-kit>

# Library System support services

Authors can submit specific requests using the Library System [Helpline](#), choosing the address:

- Supporto alla pubblicazione accademica [Scholarly publishing support]
- Consulenza tematiche diritto d'autore [Copyright support]
- Supporto Open Science (Open Access, Open Data)" [Open Science support]



Kyle James <https://www.flickr.com/photos/jameskm03/2711755476>



## OA Support Group of the UniPd Library System



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