



LINUX DAY2009

***The interaction between democracy and Internet through libraries in Italy:
is the Italian government going to establish controls on Internet Content?***

Paolo Ferri



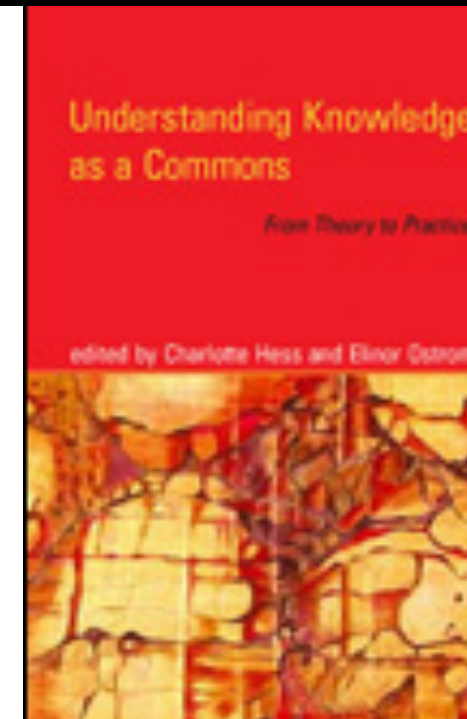
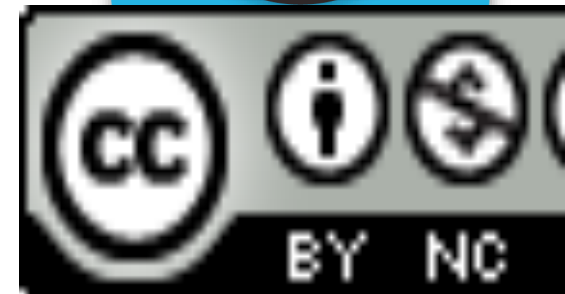
Knowledge is a Commons and Knowledge is the boost for informational society

The free availability knowledge is crucial to promote a cultural pluralism, to be aware, informed and discretionary, to be a democratic society

Scientific Knowledge were mostly free (before 1996)

In 1996 with digital devolution begin new digital enclosure process

Paradox digital revolution = restriction in access

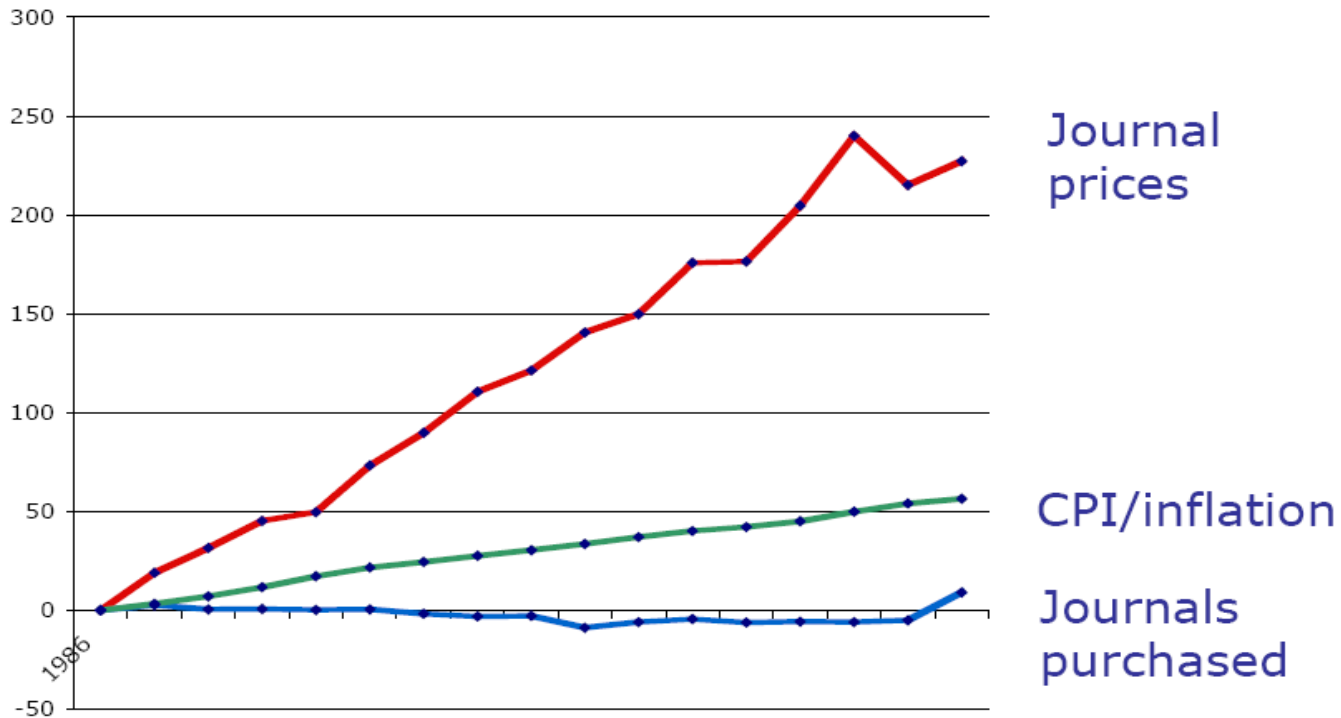


The risk of the enclosure in scientific literature (Hesse, Ostrom, 2006)

www.zealsoft.com



Things are getting worse:
the "death spiral"



Source: Association of Research Libraries

The risk of the enclosure in scientific literature (Hesse, Ostrom, 2006)



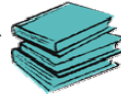
Limited Access: Limited Research Impact

Impact cycle begins:
Research is done

Researchers write pre-refereeing "Pre-Print"



Submitted to Journal



Pre-Print reviewed by Peer Experts - "Peer-Review"



Pre-Print revised by article's Authors

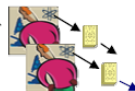
Refereed "Post-Print" Accepted, Certified, Published by Journal



Researchers can access the Post-Print if their university has a subscription to the Journal



New impact cycles:
New research builds on existing research

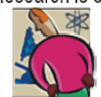


12-18 Months

Maximized Research Access and Impact Through Self-Archiving

Impact cycle begins:
Research is done

Researchers write pre-refereeing "Pre-Print"



Submitted to Journal



Pre-Print reviewed by Peer Experts - "Peer-Review"



Pre-Print revised by article's Authors

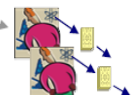
Refereed "Post-Print" Accepted, Certified, Published by Journal



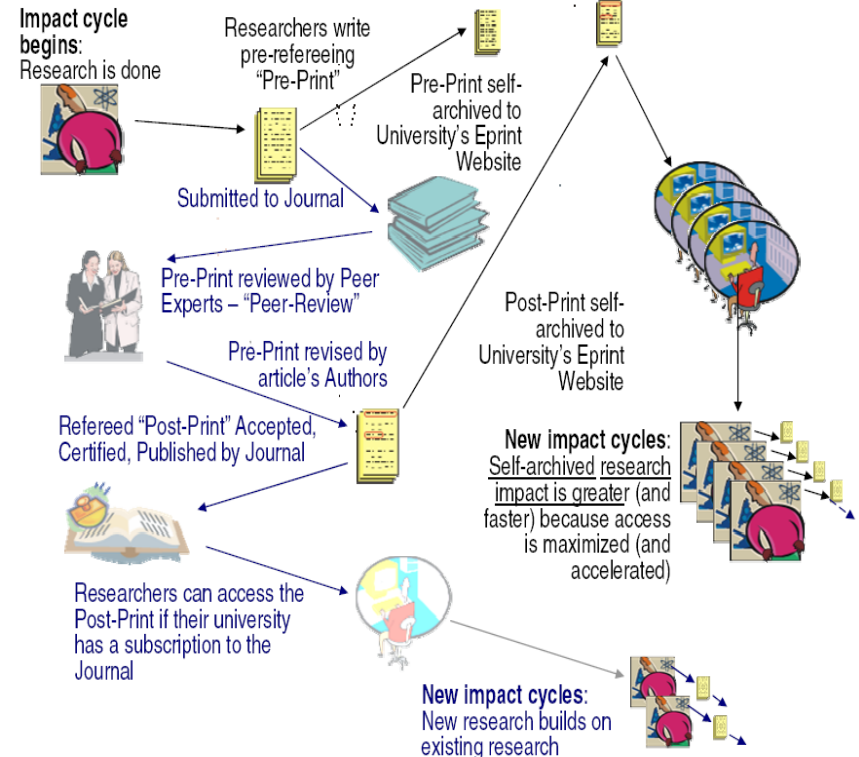
Researchers can access the Post-Print if their university has a subscription to the Journal



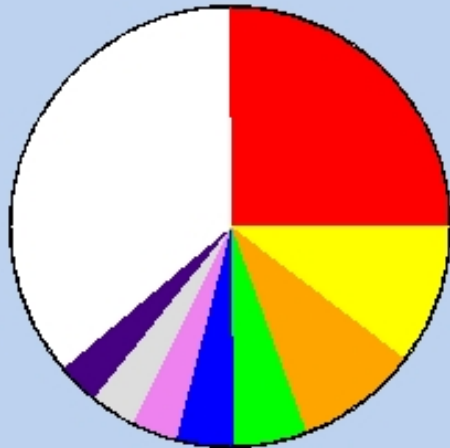
New impact cycles:
New research builds on existing research



12-18 Months



Proportion of Repositories by Country
Worldwide



- United States (351 = 24%)
- United Kingdom (155 = 11%)
- Germany (133 = 9%)
- Japan (76 = 5%)
- Australia (62 = 4%)
- Netherlands (49 = 3%)
- Italy (47 = 3%)
- Canada (45 = 3%)
- [67 Others (516 = 36%)]

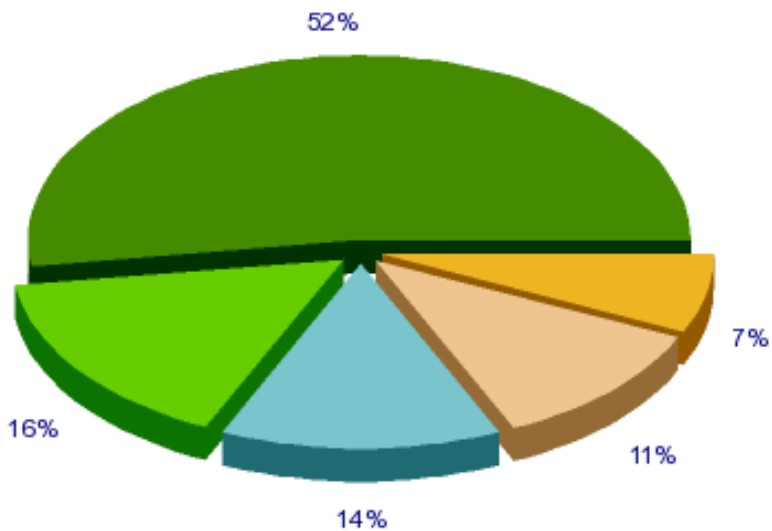
Total = 1434 repositories

OpenDOAR 02-Aug-2009



Open Archives in Italy

Repositories by Content Type



- Research Institutional or Departmental (23)
- Other (7)
- e-Theses (6)
- Research Cross-Institutional (5)
- e-Journal/Publication (3)

Browse Italy (ROAR) resulted in 44 repositories

What about Italy ?



In Italy the difficulties in accessing content in order to provide content-derived services is huge



Very confused law on author's rights, much more inclined to protect rights holders (ownership) than free access to knowledge.

Two main direction in the debate

Berlin declaration
Wheeler Declaration



Libraries and librarian
Academic institutions



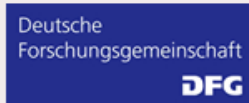
Publisher
Private content provider
restrictive laws government and politicians

“Any usage that is socially relevant, and does not affect in a significant way the interests of right holders, should be allowed.”

1. First direction: Libraries/librarian – public Universities



home
overview
programme
submission
papers
registration
organization
links



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



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA



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

19 - 21 September, 2007

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

- ▶ List of Participants
- ▶ Participants Statistics
- ▶ Conference Video



- ▶ Overview (themes & topics)
- ▶ Conference Programme
- ▶ Abstract and Paper Submission
- ▶ Presenters, Abstracts, and Papers
- ▶ Registration, Accommodation, and Travel
- ▶ Conference Organizers and Key Partners
- ▶ Related Links

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



navigazione

- [Pagina principale](#)
- [PLEIADI](#)
- [openarchives.it](#)
- [Ultime modifiche](#)
- [Una pagina a caso](#)
- [Aiuto](#)

ricerca

strumenti

- [Puntano qui](#)
- [Modifiche correlate](#)
- [Carica un file](#)
- [Pagine speciali](#)
- [Versione stampabile](#)
- [Link permanente](#)

Open access Week - 2009

Il Wiki sull' Open Access in Italia - Benvenuti [modifica]

Benvenuti nel wiki italiano sull'Open Access. Lo scopo di queste pagine è quello di offrire un unico punto di accesso alle principali informazioni sull'Open Access, partendo dallo scenario internazionale, ma con particolare attenzione alla realtà italiana. L'idea di fondo è che la conoscenza dei reali vantaggi, dei propri diritti e degli strumenti innovativi a disposizione possa far crescere la consapevolezza e orientare le scelte, per una comunicazione scientifica sempre più efficace. Lo strumento wiki - pur non essendo configurato per la scrittura condivisa - offre a tutti la possibilità di individuare i propri percorsi di ricerca in una modalità più destrutturata, insieme alla facilità di interazione e di espressione delle diverse voci, professionalità ed esperienze. L'indice affianca a una panoramica generale, che comprende le definizioni, la storia, l'ABC e la sitografia, pagine più specifiche sulle strategie di pubblicazione, sui possibili modelli economici, sulle questioni legali connesse al diritto di proprietà intellettuale. La sezione dedicata ai diversi attori nel panorama Open Access (autori, enti di ricerca, biblioteche) offre brani "storici" con il testo originale e diretto, insieme agli strumenti utili. Le pagine si chiudono con gli

Indice [\[nascondi\]](#)

- 1 Il Wiki sull' Open Access in Italia - Benvenuti
 - 1.1 Ultime novità
- 2 L'open access in breve
- 3 Modelli economici
- 4 Open Access e diritto d'autore
- 5 Tutto quello che dovrete sapere sull'accesso aperto se siete...
- 6 FAQ
- 7 L'Open Access nei diversi ambiti disciplinari
- 8 Gruppo di lavoro

1. First direction: Libraries/librarian – public Universities



CRUI Italian Group for Open Access coordinated by Roberto Delle Donne joint Belin Declaration

- Italian Wiki on OA 50 (47 public 76 total) universities opened their own institutional archives (to date almost fifty)

http://wiki.openarchives.it/index.php/Pagina_principale

The screenshot shows the CRUI website interface. At the top, there's a logo for CRUI (Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane) and a navigation menu with items like Home, Didattica, Ricerca e Innovazione, Valutazione, Internazionalizzazione, Rassegna Stampa, Normativa, and English. Below the menu is a search bar and a sidebar with a list of categories: La CRUI, Atenei e Rettori CRUI, Aree di lavoro (Didattica, Musei, Biblioteche, Open Access, Sicurezza), Documenti, Pubblicazioni, and Programmi. The main content area is titled 'Open Access' and contains text about the initiative, including a link to 'Linee guida per il deposito delle tesi di dottorato negli archivi aperti' and 'Raccomandazioni EUA in materia di Open Access'. There's also a small graphic of 'Atenei associati alla CRUI' at the bottom left of the page.

COMMUNIA Thematic Network14, coordinated by Juan Carlos de Martin of the Politecnico di Torino Wheeler Declaration by the *Open University Campaign15*

<http://www.communia-project.eu/>

2. Second direction: law and government restriction -



Some government position and restriction risk to slow down the rise of a Knowledge society

- Decree "Urbani"(center right) Decree Gentiloni (center left) about Internet control by filtering tools.
- *the law introduces the sanctions against the music and film piracy committed by electronic means, through web sites or file sharing systems.*
- *introduced the crime for sharing on the Net works protected by copyright..*
- *provider must cooperate with police restriction of on-line privacy*

Proposal of law n. 1269 "Levi" by Ricardo Franco Levi (Pd – Democratic Political party),

Could imply that blogs and amateur sites should also be certified such as newspaper and tv broadcaster restriction of free speech.

"editorial product is "characterized by objective product information, training, dissemination, entertainment, whether for publication, whatever the form in which it is made and the means by which it is disseminated."

2. Second direction: law and government restriction -

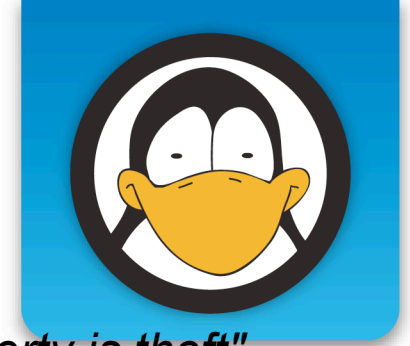


Recent Italy governments trend

-“seems to be using copyright to restrict the property rights of purchasers of cultural products, by including the techniques of "protection" that actually limits the possibility of using free content, regularly paid, by preventing the regular use of the product purchased on most PCs, on many car radios and other electronic systems, and reducing the sound quality on many others”.

-“We observe with astonishment the particular idea of the legislature to confer providers of connectivity services the role of "police line", helping to increase the digital divide between Italy and the most advanced countries like the United States, Sweden and South Korea”.

Copyright was born to protect the authors, not the rights owners



-The statement by the Minister that *"the violation of intellectual property is theft" is conceptually incorrect. The term "theft" means the removal of property from its rightful owner; on the contrary, the construction of a new copy of a digital content does not prevent the enjoyment of others.*

-the government should intervene as little as possible, only to ensure a balance between the public interest and market competition, rather than act to defend the interests of specific areas of the private sector and against the demands of consumers.

The proposal for an Internet Bill of Rights as an open and participative process, able to define itself on multiple levels, such as institutional and self-regulation, through codes of social subsidiarity, able to define itself in ways related to asynchronous awareness differentiated on the worldwide level. This proposal exists in a full logical relationship with the Kyoto Protocol.



Changing the value chain

For individual purchasers payment of the copy right

To a Knowledge proportional tax to sustain Knowledge public access and Knowledge public sharing

**Rights as a common good and common goods as a right.
Library as a common good, library as a right.**