
OPEN ACCESS in H2020

Handbook

Version 3.0
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NOTICE

The information contained in this document is intended to assist and support, in an UNOFFICIAL and practical way, anyone required to fulfill the open access (OA) requirements set by the European Commission for peer-reviewed scientific articles produced under the projects financed by the 2014-2020 EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, called Horizon 2020 (H2020).

Politecnico di Torino's OA policy, in force since 1st June 2019, promotes the implementation of the OA principles, strongly encouraged by the European Commission.

These obligations are in line with the provisions defined by the Open Access Policy of Politecnico di Torino promoting open access practices and principles.

Should you have doubts or need clarifications, please contact ari@polito.it.

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INTRODUCTION

In line with Italian regulations¹—acknowledged in its internal document *Rules for participation to funding programmes*—as well as the requirements set by numerous funding bodies, Politecnico di Torino has adopted its own OA policy, in force since 1st June 2019².

The OA policy requires researchers to make their publications open access. This means depending on publisher contract constraints, researchers should deposit the most complete version (post-print) in the institutional repositories recommended in the OA policy. This is in line with the H2020 requirements, according to which the beneficiaries of funded projects are required make all peer-reviewed publications produced in the framework of the projects open access.

This handbook is intended to support and assist beneficiaries of H2020 projects within Politecnico di Torino a step by step guide to comply with H2020 OA requirements. Full information about OA is available on the OA page edited by the Copyright and OA Group³ in the section “Libraries” of the Politecnico di Torino website.

This document is composed of four sections. The first section summarises the OA obligations envisaged by the European Commission with reference to the Grant Agreement; the second and the third sections provide instructions on how to fulfill these obligations during the proposal phase and after the Grant Agreement signature, while the fourth section discusses the consequences for those who do not comply with the requirements. The last part is a glossary containing the main terms related to OA and the requirements of the European Commission.

For the reader’s convenience, these guidelines reflect the different phases of the project life cycle and the publication process. It is therefore possible to refer only to the part of interest, depending on the project’s lifetime and the publication phase.

¹ Art. 4 Decree Law n. 91, 8th August 2013 (converted into Law n. 112, 7th October 2013)

² http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/info_per_gli_autori/policy_di_ateneo_sull_accesso_aperto

³ http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access (in Italian) and http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/horizon_2020/come_ottenere_alle_richieste_relative_all_open_access (in Italian)

OPEN ACCESS IN H2020

Politecnico di Torino adopted a policy on OA, in force since 1st June 2019, to promote its achievements and to play an active role in spreading knowledge to society.

Why Open Access?

- reduction of costs linked to research by avoiding duplication of efforts through the reuse of data and information;
- promotion of innovation through the circulation of information between economic actors and potential innovators;
- stimulation of cross-sector collaboration, given that the results obtained in one field can be reused in other research areas;
- transparency in the use of research funding (often public);
- citizens and society's involvement in the innovative process.

What does the European Commission mean by “Open Access”?

Providing online, free of charge access to scientific publications to all end-users. That means end-users can find, read, download, mine, print and reuse publications without the payment of a fee.

Article 29.2 of H2020 Grant Agreement specifies that project's beneficiaries have to ensure OA to the peer-reviewed publications within maximum 6 months from their publication date (12 months for social sciences and humanities).

29.2 Open access to scientific publications

Each beneficiary must ensure open access (free of charge online access for any user to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results). In particular, it must:

(a) as soon as possible and at the latest on publication, deposit a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a repository for scientific publications;

Moreover, the beneficiary must aim to deposit at the same time the research data needed to validate the results presented in the deposited scientific publications;

(b) ensure open access to the deposited publication — via the repository — at the latest:

(i) on publication, if an electronic version is available for free via the publisher, or

(ii) within six months of publication (twelve months for publications in the social sciences and humanities) in any other case;

(c) ensure open access — via the repository — to the bibliographic metadata that identify the deposited publication.

Besides, the European Commission strongly encourages making all other types of scientific outputs open access. Examples include, monographs, books, conference proceedings, software, protocols and “grey

literature”, i.e. informal published written material not reviewed by scientific publishers, such as reports, presentations, posters, and pre-prints.

Within **article 29.3 of the H2020 Grant Agreement** the same provision refers to **data underlying scientific publications**. H2020 projects beneficiaries must deposit those data in a relevant repository to make them accessible, exploitable, reproducible and reusable. Article 29.3 allows beneficiaries to opt out under certain conditions.

29.3 Open access to research data

Regarding the digital research data generated in the action (**‘data’**), the beneficiaries must:

(a) deposit in a research data repository and take measures to make it possible for third parties to access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate — free of charge for any user — the following:

(i) the data, including associated metadata, needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications as soon as possible;

(ii) other data, including associated metadata, as specified and within the deadlines laid down in the 'data management plan' (see Annex 1);

(b) provide information — via the repository — about tools and instruments at the disposal of the beneficiaries and necessary for validating the results (and — where possible — provide the tools and instruments themselves).

This does not change the obligation to protect results in Article 27, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36, the security obligations in Article 37 or the obligations to protect personal data in Article 39, all of which still apply.

As an exception, the beneficiaries do not have to ensure open access to specific parts of their research data if the achievement of the action's main objective, as described in Annex 1, would be jeopardized by making those specific parts of the research data openly accessible. In this case, the data management plan must contain the reasons for not giving access.

To recap, the Grant Agreement envisages both requirements and recommended actions:



Requirements

- **peer-reviewed scientific articles**, that is articles which have passed the examination by peers
- **data underlying publications** (data on which the scientific publications are based)



- **books**
- **conference proceedings**
- **“grey literature”** (reports, preprints, etc)

This document highlights requirements related exclusively to peer-reviewed scientific publications.

As to open data, the Library team (BIBLIOM) has edited a section within the Politecnico di Torino website where you can find information about it. If you are interested, please, go to this [link](#) (in Italian).

Politecnico di Torino is currently in the process of designing a Research Data Policy and Support roadmap.

OPEN ACCESS ROADS

H2020 mentions the following ways of OA publication (roads):



GREEN (self-archiving):

the author archives (deposits) the article (post-print version or publisher's version of the post-print) in an online repository ensuring OA with different timeframes, according to the publisher's conditions:

- as soon as the article is published in the journal or
- after the end of the embargo, whose length depends on the publisher.

Politecnico di Torino has adopted an OA policy that envisages the deposit of the post-print publisher version of scientific articles in the repository Porto@Iris (<https://iris.polito.it/>) when this is allowed by the publisher. If not, the post-print publisher version must be published in a reserved access mode, while the post-print version (post-print publisher version, i.e. the final author's version without editorial layout) must be open access, taking into account a possible embargo.

Porto@Iris is an institutional repository harvested by the European platform OpenAIRE for the publications produced in the framework of H2020 projects.

In any case, according to H2020 rules, beneficiaries shall ensure OA **within 6 months after publication** for articles in **STEMs** (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) and 12 months for articles in SH (Social Sciences and Humanities) at the latest.



GOLD:

a peer-reviewed article is published in an OA journal and immediately available in the publisher's website.

The costs related to gold OA publications - known as Article Processing Charges (APCs) - vary according to the journal and are eligible project costs.

Scientific articles published OA in the editor's website must be also deposited in Porto@Iris.



RED (hybrid)

OA publication of a **single article** in a traditional journal (subscription-based journals) upon payment of a fee.

In the OA guidelines provided by the European Commission⁴, the red road is included in the gold road mode.

Further information on the OA roads at the relevant page edited by the OA Copyright Group (BIBLIOM):

http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/info_generali/gold_oa_e_green_oa

(in Italian)


⁴ European Commission, *Guidelines to the rules on open access to scientific publications and open access to research data in Horizon 2020*, March 2017, http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/oa_pilot/h2020-hi-oa-pilot-guide_en.pdf

WHAT TO DO DURING THE PROPOSAL WRITING PHASE

1. Plan the publications that will be produced in the framework of the project and the way of publishing

In order to fulfil the H2020 OA obligations you need to make a publication plan already in the proposal. In particular, you need to estimate their number and the journals where you want to publish them as the costs related to publication can vary depending on the journal and the choice of open access (green, gold or red).

If you choose the “**gold road**” you can find information on the [page](#) (in Italian), edited by the OA Copyright Group (BIBLIOM), where you can find tips and instructions on how to publish in OA and choose your OA journal with cognizance. The page mentions the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#), which contains the list of the most respected OA journals (that undertake a rigorous peer-review).

If you go for the “**green road**”, you can check the publication conditions set by subscription-based publishers at [SHERPA ROMEO](#), paying special attention to the embargo period, which cannot exceed 6 months (12 months for social sciences and humanities) to comply with OA obligations in H2020. Following this [link](#)  you can find a list of publishers that allow the deposit of post-print drafts and thus comply with those obligations. [Here](#) is a list of publishers that allow the deposit of the publisher’s post-print version (updated in 2015) compiled by Sherpa Romeo.

Please, be aware that the Departments’ OA contact persons⁵ and the OA Copyright Group can support you in the proposal writing for OA issues.

2. Estimate the costs related to publications

Costs related to publication are eligible project costs according to the Grant Agreement (art.6 D3 - Costs for other goods and services):

[...] Such goods and services include, for instance, consumables and supplies, dissemination (including open access), protection of results, certificates on the financial statements (if they are required by the Agreement), certificates on the methodology, translations and publication.)

While drafting your proposal **you need to estimate the costs related to publications**, since they are **eligible only if included in the budget of the proposal**.

Publication following the “**gold road**” can entail the payment of a fee called Article Processing Charges (APC). Only about 23% of the OA journals envisage the payment of an APC⁶.

In the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) you can find which OA journals charge an APC and their costs. Generally speaking, the cost of APCs can be up to 3.000 dollars.

⁵ http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/info_per_gli_autori/contatti (in Italian)

⁶ Shieber S., *What percentage of open-access journals charge publication fees?*, Blog post, May 29, 2009 <https://blogs.harvard.edu/pamphlet/2009/05/29/what-percentage-of-open-access-journals-charge-publication-fees/> (quoted from Fare Open Access, Ledizioni, 2017)

If you go for the “**red road**” consider that APCs generally go from 3.000 to 5.000 dollars.

3. Best practice: the project coordinator includes a specific role devoted to checking the compliance with H2020 OA obligations within the project Consortium

We suggest that the project coordinator should choose a person in charge of checking the compliance with the H2020 OA obligations during the project implementation. This person could be for instance the dissemination WP leader.

We suggest formalising this role and his/her tasks in the Consortium Agreement (for instance in the Results, Dissemination section).

Please, remember that **H2020 OA requirements need to be respected by each beneficiary** of a H2020 project.


WHAT TO DO AFTER THE GRANT AGREEMENT SIGNATURE

BEFORE PUBLISHING

Check that the publication mode chosen is compliant with the H2020 OA requirements, following the steps described in the previous paragraphs (*Plan the publications that will be produced in the framework of the project and the way of publishing*).





Please, be aware that the Departments' OA contact persons and the OA Copyright Group are at your disposal for support in this phase.

If you go for the “**green road**” and the publisher's policy is not in favour of OA (or if it envisages an embargo period that exceeds 6/12 months), you need to acknowledge the publisher about the European Commission's OA requirements by asking for an exception to allow the compliance with the H2020 obligations/embargo length.

The European Commission provides a template of Addendum to the publication agreement ([model amendment to publishing agreements](#) ) to support beneficiaries in the negotiation with publishers. The signature of this addendum by author and publisher commit both parties to the fulfilment of the H2020 OA obligations.

Before signing the agreement with the editor, remember to **check the licence linked to the publication**. This is of key if you want to publish in OA since not all types of licences allow OA.

The most common licence proposed by editors is called *all right reserved* and entails the right for the copyright holder - very often the editor itself through the signature of a Copyright Transfer Agreement by the author – to download and read the paper. There are also more liberal licences called *creative commons*, required and allowed by many editors. There are four *conditions*, each of them represented by a symbol to be visually identifiable:

Symbol	Acronym	Condition	Description
 BY	BY	<i>Attribution</i>	Licensees may copy, distribute, display and perform the work and make derivative works based on it only at the conditions established by the author.
 NC	NC	<i>Non Commercial</i>	Licensees may copy, distribute, display, and perform the work and make derivative works based on it only for non-commercial purposes.
 ND	ND	<i>No Derivative Works</i>	Licensees may copy, distribute, display and perform only exact copies of the work and not derivative works based on it.
 SA	SA	<i>Share Alike</i>	Licensees may distribute derivative works only under a license identical ("not more restrictive") to the licence that governs the original work.

The combination of these conditions generates the six Creative Commons licences, which define the rights that the author of a creative work provides to its users.

More information on creative commons is available at this [page](#) (in Italian), edited by the OA Copyright Group.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER PUBLICATION

Depositing a publication in an OA repository is compulsory to comply with H2020 OA requirements.

It is possible to deposit before, at the same time as or after the publication of the article in a journal (in any case within the embargo period allowed by the European Commission – 6 months for STEMS and 12 months for SH), according to the conditions negotiated with the publisher.

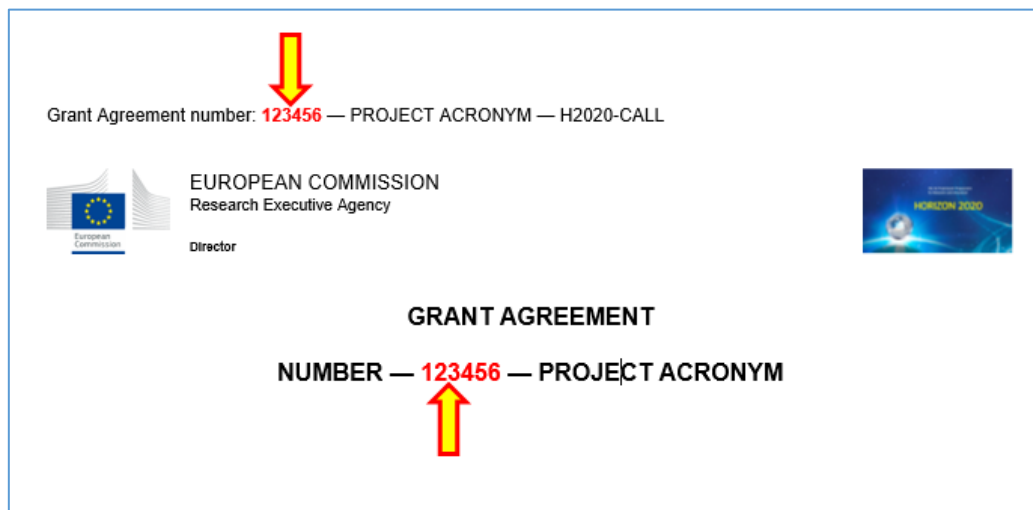
You need to follow these steps:


1. Deposit your publication in the institutional repository Porto@IRIS;
2. Check that your publication has been uploaded in the “Publication” section of the Participant Portal;
3. Make sure your publication is openly accessible.

In the following paragraphs each step is described in details.

1. As envisaged by Politecnico di Torino’s OA policy, **you have to deposit your publication in the institutional archive Porto@IRIS**, as well as the metadata in the bibliographic description (please, check the item “Metadata” of the glossary). As for your publication, you have to deposit the post-print publisher version together with the version the publisher allows to publish OA.

As for metadata, remember to include those required by the European Commission, i.e. the name of the funding body/programme and the Grant Agreement (GA) number. You can find the number of the Grant Agreement on the first page as well as in the header of each page of the grant document (top left), as shown below:

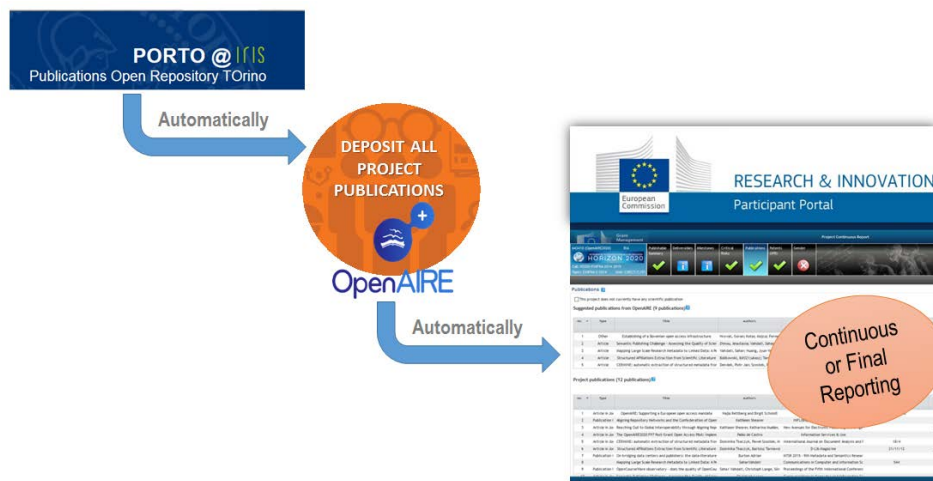


Following this [link](#)  you can find information about how to self-archive in Porto@IRIS. A brief guide on how to upload attachments⁷ while archiving is also available [here](#) (in Italian).

Please, remember that, according to the OA policy of Politecnico di Torino the internal evaluation (publication prize) considers ONLY the publications deposited in Porto@IRIS **provided with attachments**.

⁷Attachment means here the post-print or publisher’s post-print version of the scientific article.

If the publication is properly deposited in Porto@IRIS, and the metadata include the GA number, it will appear in OpenAIRE and thus among the “Suggested publications” within the “Publications” section of the project account in the Participant Portal (System for Grant Management, SyGMA).



Information on EU funding — Obligation and right to use the EU emblem (GA art.29.4)

Unless the [Commission][Agency] requests or agrees otherwise or unless it is impossible, any dissemination of results (in any form, including electronic) must:

- (a) display the EU emblem and
- (b) include the following text (acknowledgement):

“This project has received funding from the [European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme][Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018] under grant agreement No [Number]”.

Such an acknowledgement must be put in all versions of the publication.

How non-academic partners can deposit publications

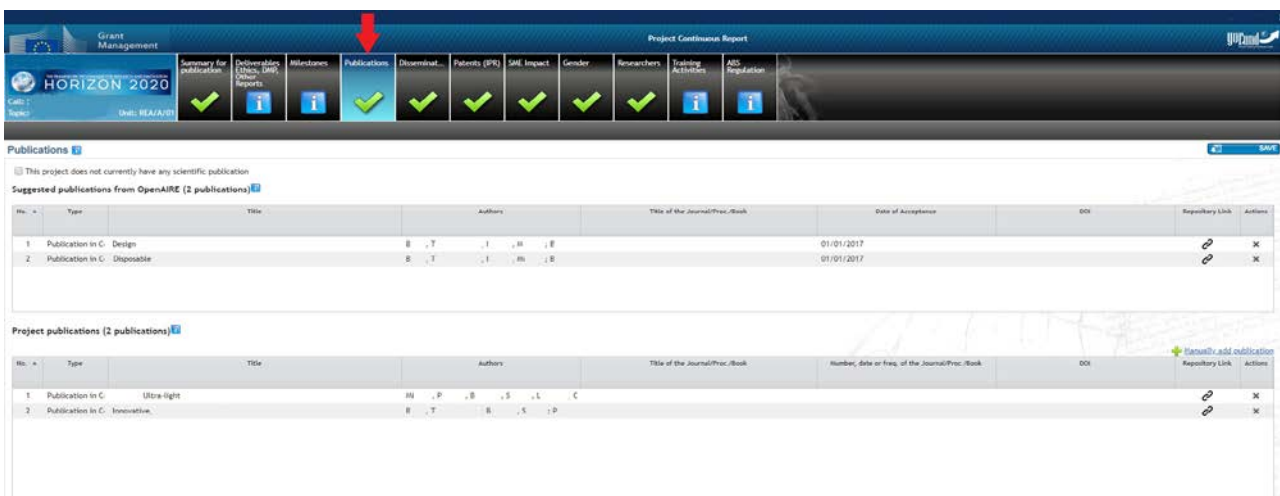
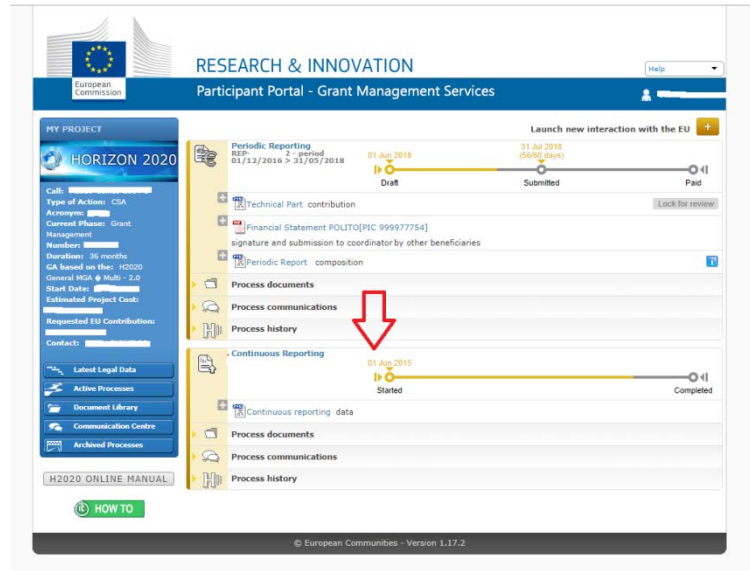
When non-academic partners (such as industries, companies, SMEs, hospitals, museums, local authorities, etc.) write publications without collaborating with academic partners, it is not possible to deposit them in institutional repositories, since only the staff affiliated to relevant institutions can use them.

The European Commission allows to deposit in any online archive as far as it does not entail the payment of fees for the authors (who deposits) and the end-users, with specific reference to subject-based and centralised repositories.

Therefore, we suggest you should deposit your publications in [ArXiv](#), [Zenodo](#) (or in other respected subject-based repositories) because OpenAIRE harvests it and thus they automatically appears in the H2020 Participant Portal (project account). This is possible only if the project acronym and the Grant Agreement number appear among the metadata of deposited version of the publication.

2. Check whether all publications appear in the section “Publications” within the Participant Portal

To enter the section ‘Publications’, please, click on ‘Continuous Reporting’ in the Participant Portal (SyGMA) project account.



The section “Publications” within the Continuous Reporting of a H2020 project contains two boxes:

- “Suggested publications from OpenAIRE”: it lists all the publications associated to the project (based on the Grant Agreement) harvested by OpenAIRE (including those deposited in Porto@IRIS);
- “Project publications”: the official list of publications that the project consortium wants to be included among the project outputs.

The author of each publication or the person chosen by the consortium to check the compliance with the OA requirements (as indicated in the Consortium Agreement) can:

- **import** from the box *“Suggested publications from OpenAIRE”* (a) the publications the consortium wants to include within the official list of publications of the project (box *Project publications* - b). To do that he/she has to click on the publication, fill in the form in the pop-up that appears and then click on the button *“import publication”*

or

- **discard** the publication clicking on the symbol X at the last right column of box the *“Suggested publications from OpenAIRE”* (a).

It is also possible **to upload a publication manually** clicking on *“Manually add publications”*. You can either fill in the DOI field, which automatically provides the other required metadata, or add the metadata manually.

Among the compulsory metadata to be provided you can find the information about whether the publication has been published in OA or not. If the answer is **no**, a pop-up appears, reminding that it is compulsory to comply with the H2020 OA obligations:

⚠ New since 12.02.2018 (Sygma 9.0):

- Each time a beneficiary answers with "No" the question on whether a publication is in open access a warning message should appear with the following text: "In H2020 (see article 29.2 of the grant agreement) beneficiaries must ensure open-access to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to the results of the project. Check more information in [this link to the Participant Portal](#)."




3. **Make sure your publication is accessible in OA mode within 6 months of the publication date** for STEMs and 12 months for social sciences and humanities.

That is only possible if the previous steps described in the section BEFORE PUBLISHING are accomplished.

IF YOU HAVE NOT PUBLISHED IN OPEN ACCESS

1. Contact the publisher to negotiate new publishing conditions

The **author of the publication** has to contact the publisher to modify the publishing conditions, so that they are compliant with the H2020 OA requirements.

The Library team (BIBLIOM) at Politecnico di Torino has drafted a template to support you in addressing your request to the publisher. You can find it [here](#) (on the bottom of the page, click on “**modello di lettera per i ricercatori del Politecnico**  “).

2. If the publisher refuses to accept the new conditions, remember to notify that to the PO

If the negotiation with the publisher goes wrong, the **project coordinator** has to notify it to the PO via e-mail, ccing RTD-OPEN-ACCESS@ec.europa.eu and attaching the negative reply from the editor.

SUGGESTIONS

- We recommend that you check that all publications comply with the H2020 OA requirements during the whole project duration.
- We also recommend that you identify a specific person devoted to this task (for instance the dissemination manager).
- If you are the coordinator, we suggest you making the H2020 OA requirements clear to the project consortium at the Kick-off meeting and during the other periodic meetings.

CONSEQUENCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Breaching the OA requirements may involve a reduction of the grant and other measures, as described in **art. 29.6 of the Grant Agreement**:

29.6 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (Article 43).

Such a breach may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

In particular, the European Commission may reduce the grant amount after termination of the participation of a beneficiary, at the payment of the balance or afterwards.

The European Commission may address a **formal reprimand to H2020 project coordinators** when OA requirements are not respected.

GLOSSARY

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGES (APC)

Fees linked to publication in open access journals (*gold road*) or to the open access option offered by subscription-based journals (*red/hybrid road*).

APCs fees are not charged to end-users (as it happens with subscription-based journals) but to the authors, usually with a single payment. The university or the research institution to which the author is affiliated or the body that has funded research can pay APCs.

Around 23% of open access journals (*gold road*) requires the payment of APCs⁸. The Directory of Open Access Journals shows the amount of the APC for each open access journal⁹.

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENCES

Creative commons licences are contracts stating the rights that the author of a creative work (this category includes scientific articles) gives to its users¹⁰. There are six different types of licence according to the rights provided: CC BY, CC BY-SA, CC BY-ND, CC BY-NC, CC BY-NC-SA e CC BY-NC-ND. More information about these licences are available at this [link](#) (in Italian).

EMBARGO

Subscription-based journals may envisage a period during which the scientific article, although deposited immediately after publication, is not available to users who have not paid for access. Embargo length differs across journals and usually lasts from 6 to 36 months. According to art. 29.2 of the Grant Agreement H2020, the embargo period cannot exceed **6 months** (12 months for publications in social sciences and humanities).

INSTITUTIONAL ONLINE REPOSITORY

An institutional repository is a platform where the members of an academic community deposit the electronic version of the outputs of their educational and research activity¹¹.

METADATA

Pieces of information related to a publication. According to art. 29.2 of the Grant Agreement H2020 they must include:

- name of the financing body (for instance, “ECSEL Joint Undertaking”, “European Union (EU)”, “Horizon 2020”, etc);
- name of the action, project acronym, Grant Agreement number;
- date of publication, length of embargo (if available);
- digital object identifier (DOI).

Metadata are required to make publications accessible as well as to monitor and acknowledge European research funding.

OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL

Journals that give free, unrestricted online access to research outputs.

⁸ Shieber S., *What percentage of open-access journals charge publication fees?*, Blog post, May 29, 2009 <https://blogs.harvard.edu/pamphlet/2009/05/29/what-percentage-of-open-access-journals-charge-publication-fees/> (quoted from Fare Open Access, Ledizioni, 2017)

⁹ <https://doaj.org/>

¹⁰ http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/info_per_gli_autori/licenze_creative_commons (in Italian)

¹¹ http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/info_generali/perche_un_repository_d_ateneo (in Italian)

OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING (“gold road”)

Publication directly in open access mode. This may entail the payment of APCs by the author.

OpenAIRE

OpenAIRE is an OA repository created by the European Commission collecting all publications produced in the framework of FP7 and H2020 projects. Publications are collected through data mining based on the Grant Agreement number from the web and institutional repositories.

PRE-PRINT

A preliminary form of a scientific article that has not yet been peer-reviewed or published in a journal.

POST-PRINT

The version of a scientific article after it has gone through the peer-review process, but prior to publication in a journal. It is usually the version that editors allow to deposit on institutional repositories.

POST-PRINT PUBLISHER VERSION

Version of the article published in a journal. It includes the editorial layout (page numbering, logo, copyright, etc).

PUBLISHING ON “HYBRID” JOURNALS (“red road”)

Publication of single articles (post-print publisher version) in subscription-based journals upon payment of an APC.

SELF-ARCHIVING (“green road”)

Archiving of a published article or the final peer-reviewed manuscript (according to the editor’s rules) in an online open access repository before, at the same time or after publication in non-OA journals. The European Commission mentions the following categories of open access repositories: institutional (for instance Politecnico di Torino’s institutional repository is Porto@IRIS), disciplinary (such as arXiv.org) and centralised (as OpenAire). If an embargo period is foreseen, the article is available in open access mode after the embargo period (to be compliant with the H2020 OA requirements this period cannot exceed 12 months for social and human sciences and 6 months for the other disciplines).

SUBSCRIPTION-BASED JOURNAL

Journals which allow access to scientific articles upon payment of a fee by the end-user.

LINK

1. http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/horizon_2020/i_dati_associati_alle_publicazioni_scientifiche (in Italian)
2. http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/info_generali/pubblicare_su_una_rivista_open_access (in Italian)
3. <https://doaj.org>
4. <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>
5. [file:///C:/Users/d029279/Downloads/Lista%20editori%20che%20consentono%20il%20deposito%20del%20draft%2030.10.2018%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/d029279/Downloads/Lista%20editori%20che%20consentono%20il%20deposito%20del%20draft%2030.10.2018%20(1).pdf)
6. www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/PDFandIR.php?la=en
7. <https://doaj.org/>
8. https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/oa-pilot/h2020-oa-guide-model-for-publishing-a_en.pdf
9. http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/info_per_gli_autori/licenze_creative_commons (in Italian)
10. <http://www.biblio.polito.it/content/download/1212/9252/file/Brief%20guide%20to%20self-archiving.pdf>
11. http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/info_per_gli_autori/caricamento_allegati (in Italian)
12. <https://arxiv.org>
13. http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/horizon_2020/come_ottemperare_alle_richieste_relative_all_open_access
14. http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/info_per_gli_autori/licenze_creative_commons (in Italian)