



THE SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING
& ACADEMIC RESOURCES COALITION
21 Dupont Circle NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 296-2296
www.arl.org/sparc

Open Access in Scholarly Communications

Heather Joseph, Executive Director
The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition
Washington, DC
USA

The Issue

- Internet provides new opportunity to bring information broader audience at virtually no marginal cost.
- Too often, the research results (either publicly or privately funded) is simply not widely available to the community of potential users.

Result: Call for new framework designed to eliminate access barriers to allow research results to be more easily **accessed and used**.

www.arl.org/sparc

2



Calls For Action

- Recognition that new opportunities existed for better dissemination was initially articulated in a series international “declarations,” notably:
 - Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002)
 - Bethesda Statement on Open Access (2003)
 - Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in Science and the Humanities (2003)
 - Salvador Declaration on Open Access (2005)

www.arl.org/sparc

3



Open Access Strategies

Strategy 1. Open-access journals – require alternative business models to replace subscription-based models.

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.



Open Access Strategies

Strategy 2. Open Access Archives
- publicly available digital repositories, exist alongside traditional publishing venues.

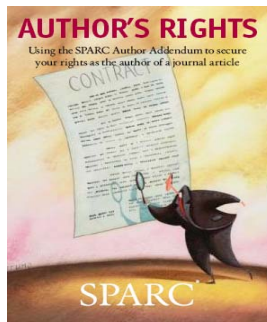


Open Access Strategies

Strategy 3: Managing Copyright - educating authors on desired current and future of their research, to enable them to ensure maximum distribution and use of scholarly output.

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (LZW) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (LZW) decompressor are needed to see this picture.



Why Author's Rights?

- **Authors** want the widest possible **distribution** and **impact** possible.
- With most traditional publication agreement, all rights — including copyright — go to the **journal publisher**.
- **The author is the copyright holder, unless and until** they transfer the copyright to someone else in a signed agreement.
- Ensuring that what is signed is **balanced** and has a **clear statement of rights** *is up to the author*.
- **Publishing agreements are negotiable**. Publishing simply requires permission to publish, **not** a wholesale transfer of copyright.

www.arl.org/sparc

7



Enabling Access and Use

As a scholar, you may want to:

- Include sections of your article in later works
- Give copies to your class
- Distribute copies among colleagues - share work as freely as possible
- Place it on your personal Web page
- Post work on an institutional Website or repository
- Post work on a Federal repository, such as the NIH's PubMed Central

www.arl.org/sparc

?

8



Use The SPARC Addendum to Secure These Rights

Author Retained Rights:

- (i) the rights to **reproduce, distribute, publicly perform, and publicly display** the Article in any medium for **non-commercial** purposes;
- (ii) the right to prepare **derivative works** from the Article; and
- (iii) the right to authorize others to make any **non-commercial use** of the Article so long as Author receives credit as author and the journal in which the Article has been published is cited as the source of first publication of the Article.
- For example, Author may make and **distribute copies** in the course of **teaching and research** and may post the Article on **personal or institutional Web sites** and in other open-access **digital repositories**.

www.arl.org/sparc

9



Open Access Strategies

Strategy 4: Advocacy - Working to encourage policy makers (at the local, institutional, national and international) level to adopt policies that **enable open access** to publicly funded research results.



www.arl.org/sparc

10



Public Access is a Public Policy Concern

“Governments would boost innovation and get a better return on their investment in publicly funded research by making research findings more widely available.... And by doing so, they would maximize social returns on public investments.”

-- International Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Report on scientific publishing, 2005

www.arl.org/sparc

11



Public Access Policies

- Funders invest in research with the expectation that it will result in improvements to the public good.
 - spur the advancement scientific discovery
 - lead to greater innovation
 - provide economic stimulus
- They recognize that dissemination is an essential component of the research process.
- Research is cumulative - science advances only through **sharing** of results. Only through **use** of research findings that the **value** of their investment in research is maximized.

www.arl.org/sparc

12



Selected Proposed Policies

- The European Commission
- Research Councils United Kingdom
- Australian Research Council
- Research Foundation Flanders (Belgium)
- Canadian Institute of Health Research
- Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Ukrainian Parliament
- South African Academy of Sciences
- German Research Fund (DFG)
- CNRS, France
- U.S. National Institutes of Health
- U.S. Federal Research Public Access Act

Source:
QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.
QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.
<http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policy/signup/>

www.arl.org/sparc 13

Why A Focus on Open Access?

“Open access serves scholarly communication by: facilitating text-mining; data and literature integration; construction of large-scale knowledge structures; and creation of co-laboratories that integrate the scholarly literature directly into knowledge creation and analysis environments...”

It also honors our commitments to the democratization of teaching, learning, scholarship, and access to knowledge throughout our society and globally.”

- Clifford Lynch, CNI, Closing comments, ARL/CNI/SPARC Public Access Forum, October 20, 2006

www.arl.org/sparc 14

Selected Resources for Additional Information

- www.arl.org/sparc
- www.taxpayeraccess.org
- http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/pdf/scientific-publication-study_en.pdf
- www.arl.org/sparc/author
- www.arl.org/sparc/meetings/ala06mw/index.html
- www.sciencecommons.org
- www.dfg.de/lis/openaccess/
- www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/32005.html
- www.rcuk.ac.uk/access/default.htm
- publicaccess.nih.gov/
- cornyn.senate.gov/index.asp?f=record&lid=1&rid=237171

www.arl.org/sparc 15
