

# Open Access

## Guide Information

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## Open Access at Macquarie University

This guide is brought to you by:



**MACQUARIE**  
 University  
 SYDNEY • AUSTRALIA

[Macquarie University ResearchOnline](#)

## Open Access @ Macquarie University

[Macquarie University ResearchOnline](#) is Macquarie University's open access digital collection.

It is designed to promote globally, preserve locally and provide open access to the research and scholarly output of Macquarie University's staff, students and affiliates.

To find out more about ResearchOnline please see the links below:

- Copyright Information  
<http://www.researchonline.mq.edu.au/vital/access/manager/Copyright>

## Contributing to Macquarie University ResearchOnline

Macquarie University ResearchOnline is designed to show case the research and scholarly outputs of the University. Staff, students and affiliates of the University are invited to contribute their research publications and works to the repository. [The Collection Development Guidelines](#) provides guidelines on the material which is eligible for inclusion within the repository.

## Depositing Your Work

To deposit your work please:

- Consult the Collection Management Policy prior to depositing.
- Email your request to deposit and send a copy of your publication to repository staff at [researchonline@mq.edu.au](mailto:researchonline@mq.edu.au)
- Provide any information that you may have about the copyright permissions associated with your work, e.g. copyright ownership or permissions.

## What Will Repository Staff Do For You?

Repository staff will:

- Verify the copyright permissions associated with your publication, etc, on your behalf.
- Verify and include the citation/publication details of your work within the repository.
- Convert any MS Word file/s to PDF format (if required and appropriate) for storage and access within the repository.
- Expose your publication in the repository to make it available to the global research community and discoverable via the Internet, e.g. Google, Google Scholar, etc.
- Abide by and manage any embargos associated with your publication or work

## Macquarie University - Open Access Policy

### Purpose

To provide equitable, world-wide access to the scholarly and research output of Macquarie University.

### Overview

Scholarly research is one of Macquarie's most important contributions to society. The free exchange of information is a bedrock academic value, one that is supported by taking an open access approach to the dissemination of the outputs of scholarship and research. An open access approach means that these outputs are made available online and world-wide, free of charge and free of most other access restrictions.

This approach supports the fundamental principles of the Macquarie University [Ethics Statement](#) and the [Senate Statement on Academic Freedom](#).

The open access approach also enables Macquarie University authors to meet the requirements of funding bodies, e.g. [Australian Research Council](#) and [National Health and Medical Research Council](#), to make the results of their research publicly accessible.

The outputs of scholarship and research are collected as part of the University's research management processes. These outputs will now be stored and made accessible through the Macquarie University Digital Repository - [Macquarie University ResearchOnline](#). In addition to maximising access to Macquarie research, this policy also supports more effective storage of these outputs in perpetuity and assists in promoting Macquarie's research around the world.

[Read the full policy...](#)

## Open Access Publications from Macquarie University ResearchOnline

A selection of publications that have been made open access through Macquarie University ResearchOnline:

Ostafe, A. & Shparlinski, I. E. (2012). Exponential sums over points of elliptic curves with reciprocals of primes. *Mathematika*, 58(1), 21-33. <<http://hdl.handle.net/1959.14/178175>>.

Goot, M. & Watson, I. (2012). WorkChoices: an electoral issue and its social, political and attitudinal cleavages. In J. Pietsch and H. Aarons (Eds.), *Australia: identity, fear and governance in the 21st Century* (pp. 133-170). Acton, A.C.T.: ANU E-Press. <<http://hdl.handle.net/1959.14/208203>>.

Kohnen, S., Nickels, L., Coltheart, M. & Brunson, R. (2008). Predicting generalization in the training of irregular-word spelling : treating lexical spelling deficits in a child. *Cognitive neuropsychology*, 25(3), 343-375. <<http://hdl.handle.net/1959.14/115886>>.

Nichols, A. H. (1981). 'The dynamic equivalence translation theory of Eugene A. Nida and Bible translation, a critique', Masters thesis, Macquarie University, Australia, <<http://hdl.handle.net/1959.14/72186>>.

## Open Access Publications from Macquarie University ResearchOnline

- [A Developmental study of the effect of music training on timed movements](#)
- [Angiotensin II receptor blocker telmisartan attenuates aortic stiffening and remodelling in STZ-diabetic rats](#)
- [A Method for socially evaluating the effects of long-run demographic paths on living standards](#)
- [A Sequence of nitrogen-rich very red giants in the globular cluster NGC 1851](#)
- [A New stellar chemo-kinematic relation reveals the merger history of the milky way disk](#)

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## What is Open Access?

### What is Open Access anyhow?



#### Open Access 101, from SPARC

from Karen Rustad

03:16

[Open Access 101, from SPARC](#) from [Karen Rustad](#) on [Vimeo](#).

### Frequently Asked Questions

AOASG have developed a list of [Open Access FAQs](#). Including:

- What is open access?
- What is 'green' open access
- What is 'gold' open access
- Why open access?
- Doesn't open access contravene copyright?
- Why would a journal publisher allow OA?

### Benefits of Open Access



## Latest Open Access Articles from BioMed Central



- [In the ICU and post ICU, platelets have more impact as a prognosis marker than leukocytes!](#)
- [Appraisal of the daily clinical rounds performed in an open and general ICU](#)
- [Basic life support training for lay students from a public university](#)
- [Prognostic value of the hemolysis index in patients with significant hemolysis](#)
- [Success of a urinary catheter insertion team in reducing urinary infections in the ICU](#)
- [Interference of blood pressure control within 24 hours in acute ischemic stroke: systematic review protocol](#)
- [Use of a hygroscopic heat-and-moisture exchanger during the rapid shallow breathing index](#)
- [Indirect calorimetry in the pediatric ICU](#)
- [Analysis of influenza and parainfluenza respiratory infection in a private tertiary hospital in São Paulo, Brazil](#)
- [Implementation and certification of a heart failure clinical care program in a middle income country: impact in clinical outcomes after 2 years](#)

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## Definition

### Open Access is....

If an article is "Open Access" it means that it can be freely accessed by anyone in the world using an internet connection. This means that the potential readership of Open Access articles is far, far greater than that for articles where the full-text is restricted to subscribers. Evidence shows that making research material Open Access increases the number of readers and significantly increases citations to the article - in some fields increasing citations by 300%.

### Open Access is not....

It is important to point out that Open Access does not affect peer-review; articles are peer-reviewed and published in journals in the normal way. There is no suggestion that authors should use repositories instead of journals. Open Access repositories supplement and do not replace journals. Some authors have feared that wider availability will increase plagiarism: in fact, if anything, Open Access serves to reduce plagiarism. When material is freely available the chance that plagiarism is recognised and exposed is that much higher.

## Benefits of Open Access



Researchers in  
developing countries  
can see your work



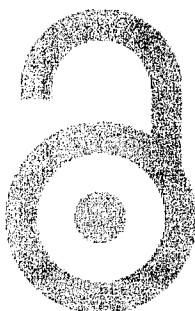
More exposure for  
your work



Practitioners can  
apply your findings



Taxpayers get value  
for money



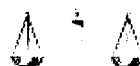
Higher citation rates



Compliant with grant  
rules



The public can access  
your findings



Your research can  
influence policy



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## Why is Open Access Important?

Published research results and ideas are the foundation for future progress. Open Access publishing therefore leads to wider dissemination of information and increased efficiency in any research area, by providing:

- **Open Access to Ideas**

Whether you are a patient seeking health information, an educator wishing to enliven a lesson plan, or a researcher looking to formulate a hypothesis, making papers freely available online provides you with the most current peer-reviewed information and discoveries.

- **Open Access to the Broadest Audience**

As a researcher, publishing in an open access journal allows anyone with an interest in your work to read it - and that translates into increased usage and impact.

## Open Access Week

20-26 October 2014

Open Access Week highlights the burgeoning support for open access to research outputs amongst the international higher education community and the general public, through the proliferation of digital repositories – such as [Macquarie University ResearchOnline](#) – and the adoption of open access policies by major research funders.

## Origins of Open Access

The Open Access movement is the worldwide effort to provide free online access to scientific and scholarly research literature, especially peer-reviewed journal articles and their preprints.

The Open Access movement started out with a series of statements or declarations. Historically the movement has progressed and gained momentum since 2002 through three major statements made in Budapest, Bethesda and Berlin.

- [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#) (February 2002)
- [Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing](#) (June 2003)
- [Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#) (October 2003)

Now Open Access is on a roll. Recent Funder Mandates — including that of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (the world's largest research funder), which now requires that all their funded research be placed in an openly accessible database, and Harvard University — have further strengthened the prospects for Open Access to all research. Locally the Australian Research Council (ARC) and the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) have both adopted funder mandates. AOASG have written a [summary and comparison of the ARC and NHMRC mandates](#).

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## Open Access Resources

### Australian Open Access Support Group (AOASG)

The [Australian Open Access Support Group](#) (AOASG) exists to:

1. Provide an advocacy voice for open access to research in Australia.
2. Increase awareness of the importance of open access, and target advocacy to Australian research institutions, funders and the wider community.
3. Where appropriate to correspond with and advocate open access to publishers.
4. Share knowledge and experience and work collaboratively with groups in support of open access.
5. Be an Australian voice to interact with other international organisations.

The latest blog posts from AOASG:

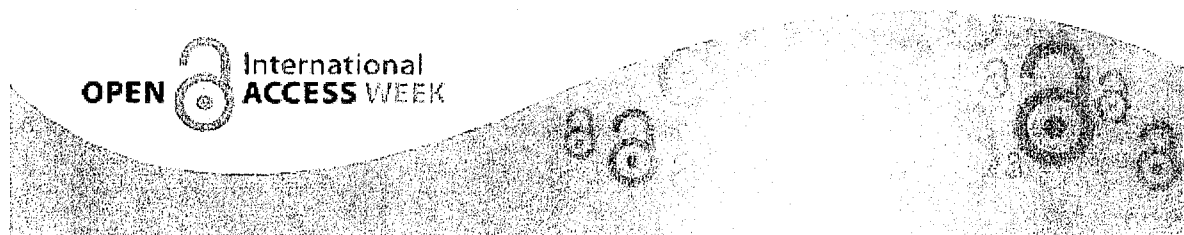
- [Australian Open Access Support Group expands to become Australasian Open Access Support Group](#)
- [What to believe in the new world of open access publishing](#)

- [AOASG Response to Australian Government Paper "Vision for a Science Nation"](#)
- [How researchers can protect themselves from publishing and conference scams](#)
- [New policies will lead to "walled gardens" in scholarly publishing](#)

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## Open Access Newsfeed



- [Open Access: a facilitator of knowledge generation](#)
- [Getting Design Students Involved For An Invigorated Open Access Week](#)
- [Open Access Week: Beyond the Choir, or, How to get Researchers Involved](#)
- [Open Access Week 2015 - Wikipedia EditAtone](#)
- [The Challenges of Inclusion](#)

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## Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)

An international alliance of academic and research libraries working to correct imbalances in the scholarly publishing system. Developed by the Association of Research Libraries, [SPARC](#) has become a catalyst for change. Its pragmatic focus is to stimulate the emergence of new scholarly communication models that expand the dissemination of scholarly research and reduce financial pressures on libraries.

Publications from SPARC:

- Open Access Booklet  
<http://www.arl.org/sparc/bm~doc/OpenAccess.pdf>
- Create Change Booklet  
<http://www.createchange.org/bm~doc/createchange2003.pdf>
- The Right To Research Booklet  
[http://www.sparc.arl.org/bm~doc/rr2008\\_pages.pdf](http://www.sparc.arl.org/bm~doc/rr2008_pages.pdf)
- Author Rights Poster  
[http://www.arl.org/sparc/bm~doc/SPARC\\_AuthorRights\\_Poster2006.pdf](http://www.arl.org/sparc/bm~doc/SPARC_AuthorRights_Poster2006.pdf)
- How Open Is It? Brochure  
<http://www.sparc.arl.org/bm~doc/howopenisit-guide.pdf>
- SPARC Open Access Newsletter (Edited by Peter Suber) - March 2012  
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/03-02-12.htm>
- SPARC Open Access Newsletter (Edited by Peter Suber) - June 2012  
<http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/06-02-12.htm>
- SPARC Open Access Newsletter (Edited by Peter Suber) - September 2012  
<http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/09-02-12.htm>
- SPARC Open Access Newsletter (Edited by Peter Suber) - December 2012  
<http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/12-02-12.htm>

- SPARC Open Access Newsletter (Edited by Peter Suber) - March 2013  
<http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/03-02-13.htm>

## **Open Access Theses and Dissertations (OATD)**

OATD distinguishes itself by providing access to more than 1.6 million open-access theses and dissertations freely available from over 800 institutions worldwide.

## **SHERPA/RoMEO - Publisher copyright policies and self-archiving**

### **What is RoMEO?**

RoMEO is a searchable database of publisher policies on the self- archiving of journal articles on the web and in Open Access repositories.

### **What use is RoMEO to me?**

If an academic author wants to put their research articles on-line, they are faced with an increasingly complex situation. Evidence shows that citations to articles made openly accessible in this way are taken up and cited more often than research that is simply published in journals. Also some funding agencies require open access archiving for their research, to increase the use of the information generated.

However, some publishers prohibit authors from using their own articles in this way. Others allow it, but only under certain conditions, while others are quite happy for authors to show their work in this way.

Authors can be left confused: RoMEO helps to clarify the situation.

### **What does RoMEO contain?**

RoMEO contains publishers' general policies on self-archiving of journal and conference articles. Each entry provides a summary of the publisher's policy, including what version of an article can be deposited, where it can be deposited, and any conditions that are attached to that deposit.

## **Directory of Open Access Repositories (DOAR)**

OpenDOAR is an authoritative directory of academic open access repositories. Each OpenDOAR repository has been visited by project staff to check the information that is recorded here. This in-depth approach does not rely on automated analysis and gives a quality-controlled list of repositories.

## **OAK Law Project**

Open access to knowledge is increasingly important both as an economic and social force. Open Access to Knowledge Law (OAK Law) Project aims to make sharing knowledge across domains, and the world, both legal and efficient.

## **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)**

DOAJ aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use an appropriate quality control system, and is not limited to particular languages or subject areas.

## **Public Library of Science (PLOS)**

PLOS is a nonprofit organization of scientists and physicians committed to making the world's scientific and medical literature a freely available public resource.

## Open Access Net

The [open-access.net](http://open-access.net) platform aims to meet the growing demand for information on the subject of Open Access. Our editorial team gathers information which is scattered across many sources and bundles it thematically for presentation to various target groups.

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## Author Rights

### Author rights

Author Rights



## Understanding 'Creative Commons' Licences

Creative Commons ...



This video was made available by Creative Commons Aotearoa New Zealand with support from InternetNZ

([creativecommons.org.nz](http://creativecommons.org.nz)).



## What's in it for you?

### Reach a much larger audience

OA articles are **cited** significantly more often (in the order of **50-300% more often**) than non-OA articles from the same journal and year (<http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html>).

## Know your rights regarding copyright

Macquarie University Library's Information Ethics website contains information you should know regarding publishing your research.

More information here:

- Copyright Information for Authors  
[http://www.mq.edu.au/pubstatic/on\\_campus/library/copyright/](http://www.mq.edu.au/pubstatic/on_campus/library/copyright/)
- Copyright Information for HDR Students  
[http://www.mq.edu.au/pubstatic/on\\_campus/library/copyright/copyright\\_for\\_students/](http://www.mq.edu.au/pubstatic/on_campus/library/copyright/copyright_for_students/)
- Publication Agreement Options  
[http://www.mq.edu.au/pubstatic/on\\_campus/library/copyright/publication\\_agreement\\_options/](http://www.mq.edu.au/pubstatic/on_campus/library/copyright/publication_agreement_options/)

## What can I do?

### Understanding Open Access in the Academic Environment: A Guide for Authors

Pappalardo, Kylie M., Fitzgerald, Brian F., Fitzgerald, Anne M., Kiel-Chisholm, Scott D., Georgiades, Jenny, & Austin, Anthony C. (2008) *Understanding Open Access in the Academic Environment: A Guide for Authors*. (Unpublished)



Accepted Version (PDF 1374Kb)

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### Abstract

The OAK Law Project aims to facilitate seamless access to knowledge and improve social, economic and cultural outcomes. This guide aims to provide practical guidance for academic authors interested in making their work more openly accessible to readers and other researchers. The guide provides authors with an overview of the concept of and rationale for open access to research outputs and how they may be involved in its implementation and with what effect. In doing so it considers the central role of copyright law and publishing agreements in structuring an open access framework as well as the increasing involvement of funders and academic institutions. The guide also explains different methods available to authors for making their outputs openly accessible, such as publishing in an open access journal or depositing work into an open access repository. Importantly, the guide addresses how open access goals can affect an author's relationship with their commercial publisher and provides guidance on how to negotiate a proper allocation of copyright interests between an author and publisher. A Copyright Toolkit is provided to further assist authors in managing their copyright.

## Creative Commons

Creative Commons is an international non-profit that provides free licences and tools that copyright owners can use to allow others to share, reuse and remix their material, legally.

More resources on Creative Commons [here](#).

## Authors Addendum Template - Examples

Request that following publication of your research you make available a copy on open access through Macquarie University ResearchOnline.

- SPARC Author Addendum  
<http://www.sparc.arl.org/author/addendum.shtml>

Information on using an author addendum and a template to use

- <https://www.lib.umn.edu/pdf/CICAAuthorsRights.pdf>  
<https://www.lib.umn.edu/pdf/CICAAuthorsRights.pdf>  
Example from Minnesota University, USA

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## Contact Us

### Team contact details

For further information or queries regarding Macquarie University ResearchOnline, contact:

Email: [researchonline@mq.edu.au](mailto:researchonline@mq.edu.au)

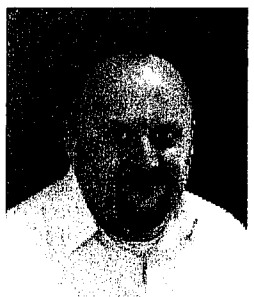
Phone: +61 2 9850 6552 or +61 2 9850 6544



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+61 2 9850 7556



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**Vladimir Bubalo**

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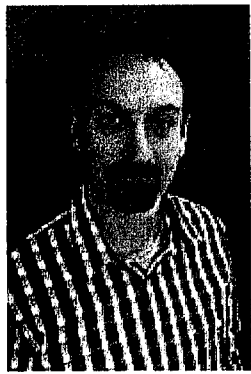


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Librarian, Collections and Discovery Services**

**Josephine Morton**

**Research and Scholarly Information Services  
Librarian, Collections and Discovery Services**

**Rhiannon Rasins**



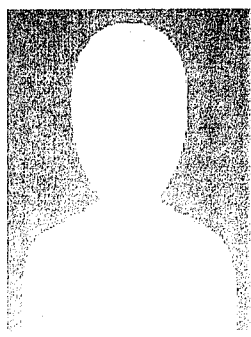
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**Kathryn Hill**



**Research and Scholarly Information Services  
Librarian, Collections and Discovery Services**

**Jessica Irwin**



**Research and Scholarly Information Services  
Librarian, Collections and Discovery Services**

**Wenjing Yao**



# What is open access?

Open access is making research results freely available to anyone with an internet connection rather than keeping those results hidden behind a subscription paywall.

While the majority of journals are now published online (many exclusively), often they are only available to people who pay a subscription or who are members of an institution who pays a subscription. Put simply open access uses digital technology to make research findings widely available. Researchers can make their work open access by one of two ways; by depositing an open access copy of their published work in a repository or by publishing in a journal that is free for readers.

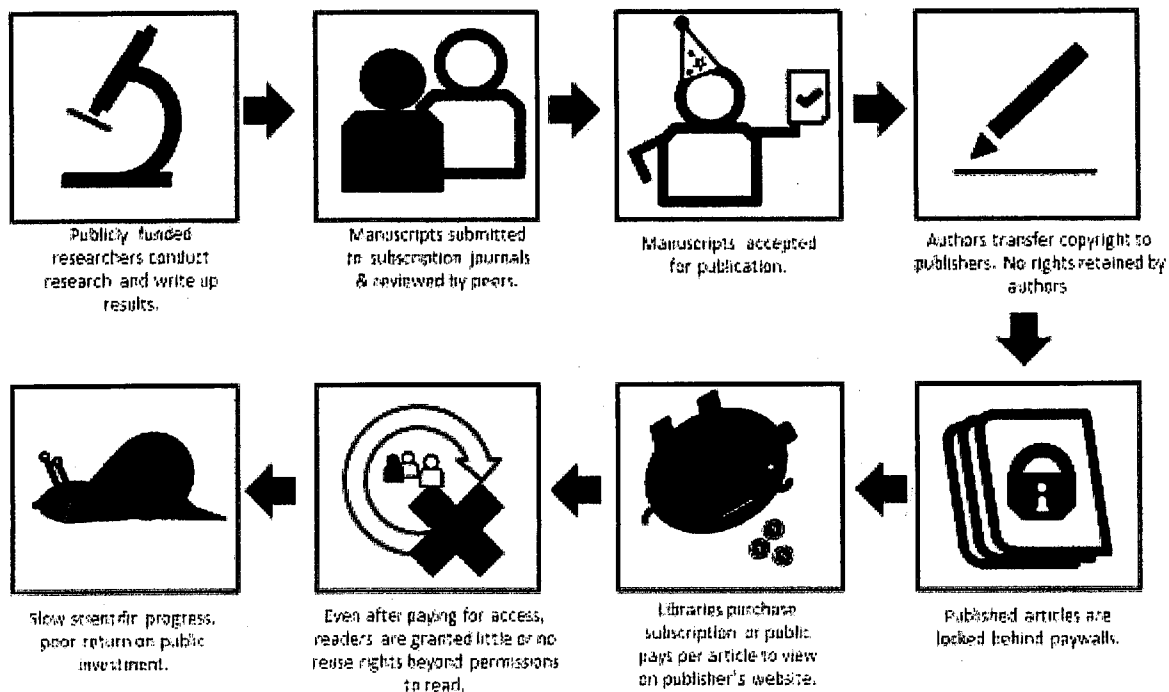
## What is the problem with the current system?

The scholarly communication system is fundamental to the pursuit of research. Researchers formally share the results of their work by publishing it in the academic literature. This primarily can be in the form of research papers, conference papers or as books.

The research for most journal articles produced in Australia is undertaken in publicly funded universities. Researchers write up the results of their work and submit papers to journals or conferences. These are assessed by editors and sent out for peer review, before being amended by the author(s) and finally published.

## TRADITIONAL SUBSCRIPTION PUBLISHING

*limited dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact*



Paula Cavan & Sarah Brown, 2014 CC-BY-NC-SA

([http://aoasg.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/traditional\\_publishing-2.jpg](http://aoasg.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/traditional_publishing-2.jpg))

Researchers do not receive payment or royalties for their published articles. In addition, the tasks of peer review and editing are considered to be part of the scholarly process and are undertaken by researchers without payment.

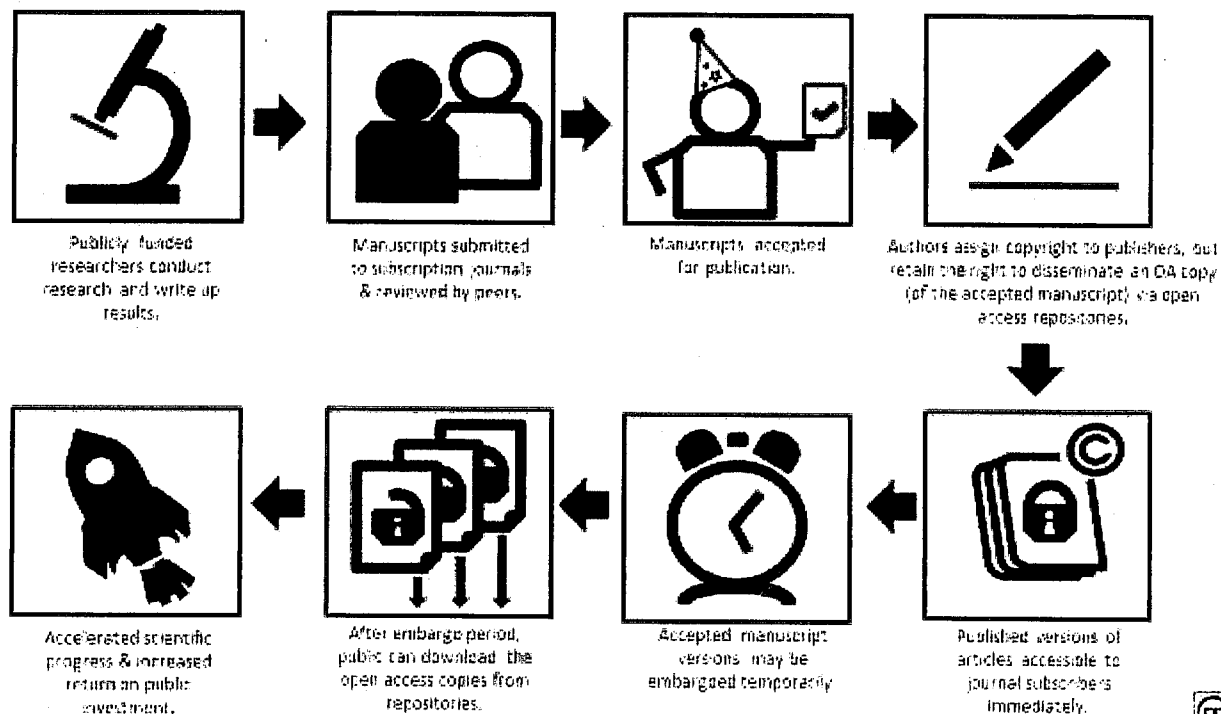
Once the work is published, institutional libraries (which are publicly funded) pay large amounts for subscriptions to journals. This means that people affiliated with these institutions can access the research but those without an affiliation cannot. Practitioners such as pharmacists, teachers, nurses, business people are unable to see the latest developments in their field.

## What is 'green' open access?

Researchers can deposit a version of their published work into a subject-based repository or an institutional repository. This is referred to as 'green' open access publishing. Examples of subject-based repositories include such as [arXiv \(arxiv.org\)](http://arxiv.org) in the high energy physics and mathematics disciplines, Social Science Research Network ([SSRN \(http://www.ssrn.com/\)](http://www.ssrn.com/)), Research Papers in Economics ([RePEc \(http://repec.org/\)](http://repec.org/)) and [PubMed Central \(http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/\)](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/). Every university in Australia has a [repository \(http://aoasg.org.au/open-access-in-action/\)](http://aoasg.org.au/open-access-in-action/) for this purpose.

# GREEN OPEN ACCESS

increased dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact



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Model and text adapted from Timothy Vulliamy and Teresa Sempere Garcia "Research article cycles" [http://www.greenopenaccess.org/Files/Research\\_article\\_cycles.pdf](http://www.greenopenaccess.org/Files/Research_article_cycles.pdf)

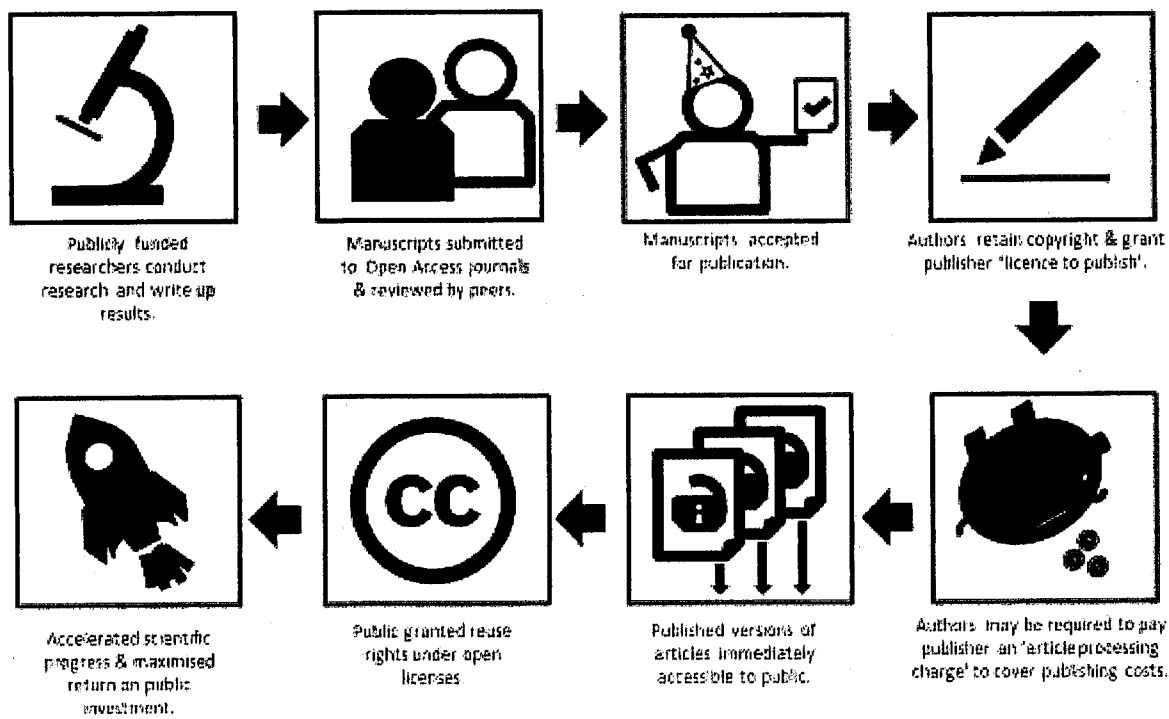
([http://aoasg.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/green\\_oa.jpg](http://aoasg.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/green_oa.jpg))

## What is 'gold' open access?

Alternatively researchers can publish in an open access journal, where the publisher of a scholarly journal provides free online access to the full content of the journal. Business models of this form of OA vary. In some cases, the publisher charges the author's institution or funding body an article processing charge (APC). All Public Library of Science (PLOS (<http://www.plos.org/>)) journals use this model. This is referred to as 'gold' open access.

## GOLD OPEN ACCESS

*maximised dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact*



Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Semper Garcia "Research article cycles" [http://www.aoasg.com/oa/articles\\_aoasg.jpg](http://www.aoasg.com/oa/articles_aoasg.jpg)



Paula Caran & Sarah Brown, 2014-2015 CC-BY-NC 4.0

[http://aoasg.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/gold\\_oa.jpg](http://aoasg.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/gold_oa.jpg)

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Follow ""

Build a website with WordPress.com

# Open Access Supporter List

This is a list of people and organisations who have signed the [AOASG Supporter Page](http://aoasg.org.au/support-for-open-access/) (<http://aoasg.org.au/support-for-open-access/>): The open flow of information and ideas reduces barriers to learning and underpins true international collaboration and understanding. It is fundamental to helping solve some of the complex, social issues of our times.

Name	Position & organisation	Email	Date signed
Anton Angelo	Research Data Coordinator, University of Canterbury	anton.angelo@canterbury.ac.nz	9 Sept 2014
Philip Bertling	Research Repository Librarian, Monash University	philip.bertling@monash.edu	13 Aug 2014
Rudy bin Mahli	Research Repository Administrator, Auckland university of Technology	rbinmahl@aut.ac.nz	1 Sept 2014
Katrina Chaudhary	Science & Health Librarian, University of Western Sydney	k.chaudhary@uws.edu.au	23 Sept 2014
Catherine Clarke	University Librarian, Curtin University		26 June 2014
Emeritus Professor Tom Cochrane	Faculty of Law at QUT, Patron of the AOASG	t.cochrane@qut.edu.au	26 June 2014
Alan Cockerill	Library Technologies Coordinator, James Cook University	alan.cockerill@jcu.edu.au	14 Aug 2014
Lynda Cooper	Associate University Librarian, UNE	lcoope30@une.edu.au	20 Oct 2014
Rhonda Cotsell	Ballarat Health Services Library	rhondaco@bhs.org.au	20 Oct 2014
Anna Daniel	Brisbane Ambassador, Open Knowledge, <a href="http://au.okfn.org/">http://au.okfn.org/</a>	AnnaMDaniel@gmail.com	14 Aug 2014

	<a href="http://au.okfn.org/">(http://au.okfn.org/)</a>		
Neil Godfrey	Digital Collections Coordinator, Charles Darwin University	neil.godfrey@cdu.edu.au	16 Oct 2014
Sridhar Gutam	Senior Scientist, ICAR RCER Research Centre, Ranchi, India	gutam2000@gmail.com	30 Nov 2014
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Alex Holcombe	University of Sydney		14 Aug 2014
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Christiane Klinner	University of Sydney	christiane.klinner@sydney.edu.au	26 Sept 2014
Dr John Lamp	Associate Professor, Deakin University	john.lamp@deakin.edu.au	8 Sept 2014
Jayshree Mamtora	Research Services Coordinator Charles Darwin University Library	jayshree.mamtora@cdu.edu.au	14 Oct 2014
Roxanne Missingham	University Librarian Australian National University, Deputy Chair AOASG	Roxanne.Missingham@anu.edu.au	26 June 2014
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Linda O'Brien	Pro Vice Chancellor (Information Services), Griffith University	linda.obrien@griffith.edu.au	26 June 2014
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New systems of scholarly communication

Old systems of scholarly communication

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## **Scholarly communication is your system.**

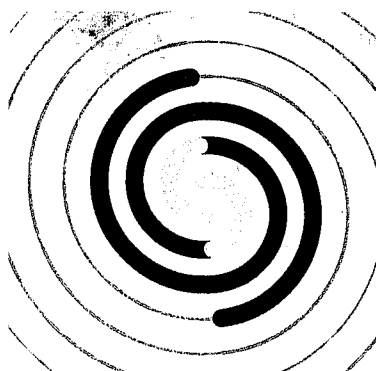
**S**CHOLARLY communication should exist for the benefit of the world's research and teaching community. Authors want to share new findings with all their colleagues, while researchers, students, and other readers want access to all of the relevant literature.

However, the traditional system of scholarly communication is not working. Libraries and their institutions worldwide can no longer keep up with the increasing volume and cost of scholarly resources. Authors communicate with only those of their peers lucky enough to be at an institution that can afford to purchase or license access to their work. Readers only have access to a fraction of the relevant literature, potentially missing vital papers in their fields.

The promise of the digital revolution to shrink costs and expand access has been threatened by those publishers that have sought to maximize revenues by raising prices and restricting use. But efforts to counter this trend—employing new technologies and business models to provide wider access at lower societal cost—are underway and gaining momentum.

Involvement by the academic community is critical in ensuring that these efforts succeed. Together we can develop a new system that meets your needs and those of future scholars and students.

## **It's time to Create Change.**

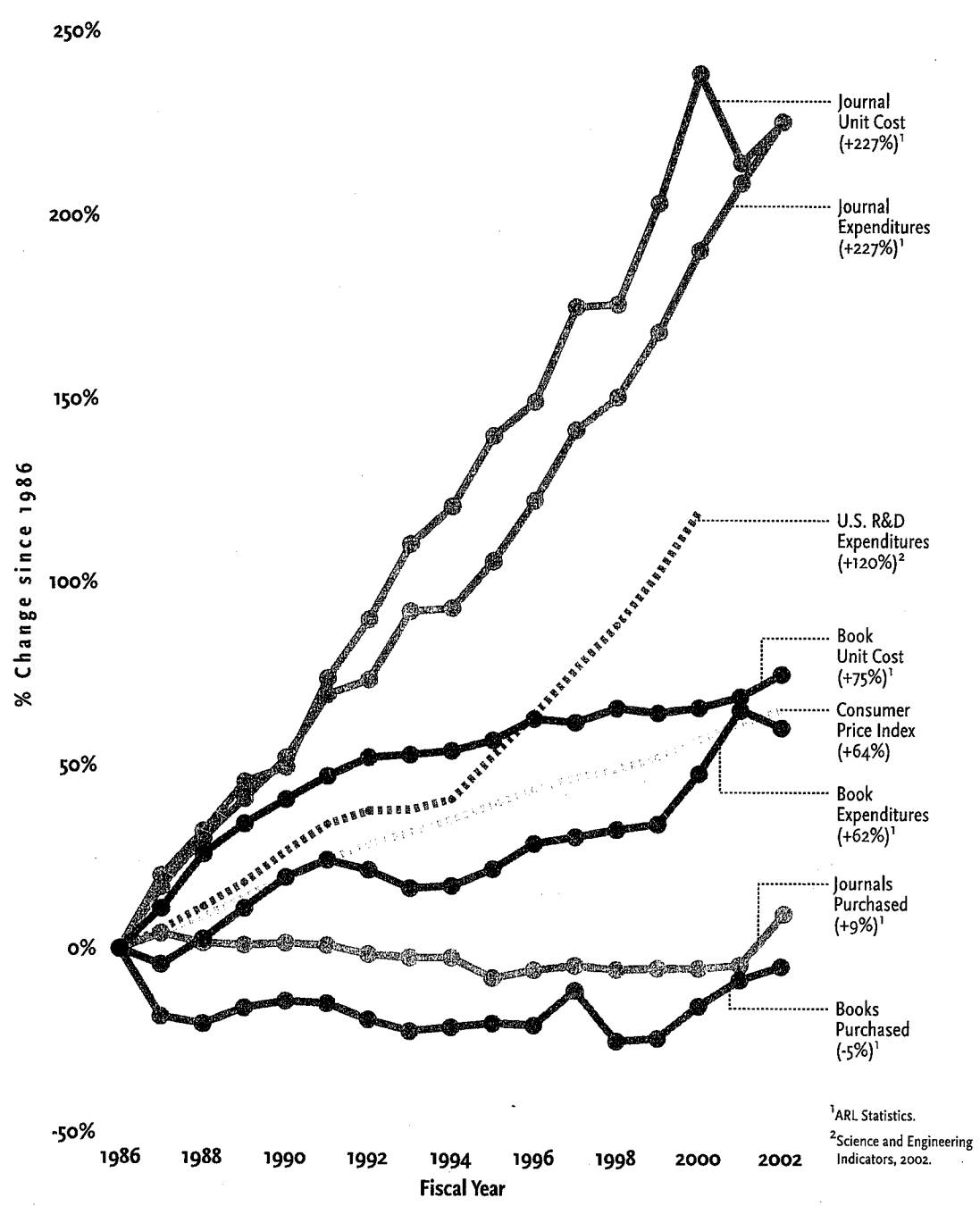


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## Book and Journal Costs, 1986–2002

North American Research Libraries





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## The system is no longer working.

You may be finding it harder and harder to locate articles you need as most campuses continue to cancel journal subscriptions.

- Worldwide journal prices continue to rise significantly faster than inflation and library budgets. In North America, for example, research libraries spent 227% more on journals in 2002 than in 1986. In the UK, journal prices rose 158% between 1991 and 2001 compared to a 28% increase in inflation.
- These increases have led to continued journal cancellations, with fewer journals being purchased by libraries.
- Despite cuts in subscriptions, a few publishers continue to post large profits—up to 40% in some cases.
- Commercial journal publishers are expanding their market control through acquisitions, mergers, and the purchase of individual titles from learned and professional societies. Mergers typically result in significant increases in subscription prices.
- While a growing number of journals are now available online, this access often comes at an extra cost, further stretching library budgets. Many colleges and universities cannot provide this access for their faculty and students.

When you publish, you may be signing away your rights to use your own work.

- Copyright transfer agreements often require you to transfer all of your copyrights exclusively to the publisher, thereby losing control of any subsequent public distribution of your work.
- Restrictions on use of your own work may prohibit personal distribution for teaching and research, as well as posting your paper on publicly available Web sites and archives.

Although electronic publishing is a promising avenue for scholarly research, it brings its own challenges.

- Some major publishers seek to restrict access to electronic information through legislation and technical protection systems.
- Many of the electronic resources available on your campus are governed by licenses that restrict how you and your students can use the content.
- Some publishers have bundled all their electronic journals to provide additional access, but licenses for these packages tie up significant portions of library budgets. This can divert funds from subscriptions to high-quality titles from smaller publishers.
- Small societies and university presses do not have the capital to invest in the new media and they worry about the loss of print subscriptions if their journals are made available electronically.

- Publishers of online-only journals fear that they may not be able to attract quality manuscripts if academic authors are uncertain about the perceived value of electronic publications in the promotion and funding processes.
- Libraries are concerned with the long-term preservation and archiving issues raised by electronic media.

Your young faculty colleagues in the humanities may not be able to find a publisher for their first book.

- Subsidies from granting agencies and universities for publishing in the humanities have virtually disappeared in the last 15 years.
- Academic libraries in the UK purchase 19% fewer books per student today than they did 8 years ago due to high journal prices. In North America, research libraries are purchasing 5% fewer books in 2002 than in 1986, despite spending 62% more.
- As library budgets are squeezed by expensive journals the market for books is reduced. Today many scholarly books sell only 200-400 copies compared with 1500 copies a decade ago.
- University presses reject some quality manuscripts with limited market potential because publishing costs cannot be recovered.



# Create Change

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## The system is changing—you can make a difference.

- Encourage discussion of scholarly communication issues and proposals for change in your department, college, or university.
- Where possible, publish in open-access journals, which employ funding models that do not charge readers or their institutions for access. Serve on editorial boards or review manuscripts for open-access journals. (For a list of open-access journals, see the *Directory of Open Access Journals* at [www.doaj.org](http://www.doaj.org)).
- Include electronic publications in promotion and funding discussions.
- Encourage your society to explore alternatives to contracting or selling its publications to a commercial publisher.
- Encourage your society to maintain (or adopt!) reasonable prices and user-friendly access terms.
- Encourage your society to consider creating enhanced competitors to expensive commercial titles.
- Modify, if appropriate, any contract you sign with a publisher ensuring your right to use your work, including posting on a public archive.
- Carefully examine the pricing, copyright, and subscription licensing agreements of any journal you contribute to as an author, reviewer, or editor.
- Consider using your influence by refusing to review for expensive journals; by declining to serve on editorial boards of such publications; by supporting the library's cancellation of expensive, low-use titles; and by encouraging colleagues to do the same.
- Investigate your campus intellectual property policies and participate in their development.
- Invite library participation in faculty departmental meetings and graduate seminars to discuss scholarly communication issues.
- Encourage your institution or its local or regional consortium to set up an institutional repository to permanently archive the intellectual wealth of your institution ([www.arl.org/sparc/IR/ir.html](http://www.arl.org/sparc/IR/ir.html)).
- Deposit your research materials (including pre- and post-prints of your articles) in your local or regional institutional repository or your discipline's repository.
- Familiarize yourself with journal cost-per-use studies, such as those conducted at Cornell and Wisconsin ([www.createchange.org/resources.html](http://www.createchange.org/resources.html)).
- Encourage your library to become a member of SPARC ([www.arl.org/sparc](http://www.arl.org/sparc)) or SPARC Europe ([www.sparceurope.org](http://www.sparceurope.org)). SPARC, the Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition, encourages competition in the scholarly publishing market.
- Submit papers to SPARC-supported journals in your discipline, serve on SPARC editorial boards, and/or agree to review papers for SPARC titles.

## If you are a journal editor:

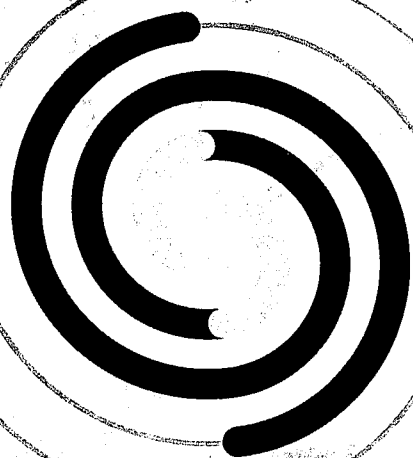
- Become involved in the business aspects of your journal.
- Use your influence, and that of your editorial board, to lobby for reasonable prices and access policies—other editors and boards have found this a successful strategy!
- Include your librarian when meeting with a publisher's representative.
- If warranted, consider moving your journal to a non-commercial publisher or creating an alternative journal.

## For more information

[www.createchange.org](http://www.createchange.org)

To find out more about these issues, contact your library liaison and visit the Create Change Web site at [www.createchange.org](http://www.createchange.org).

To obtain additional copies of this brochure, e-mail: [pubs@arl.org](mailto:pubs@arl.org).

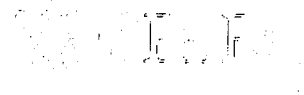


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Home About

## About Us

SPARC®, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, is an international alliance of academic and research libraries working to create a more open system of scholarly communication. SPARC believes that faster and wider sharing of the outputs of the scholarly research process increases the impact of research, fuels the advancement of knowledge, and increases the return on research investments. SPARC focuses on taking action in collaboration with stakeholders – including authors, publishers, and libraries – to build on the unprecedented opportunities created by the networked digital environment to advance the conduct of scholarship.

As a catalyst for action, our pragmatic agenda focuses on supporting the emergence of new scholarly communication models that expand the dissemination of scholarly research and reduce financial pressures on libraries and create a more open system of scholarly communications. SPARC's strategy focuses on reducing barriers to the access, sharing, and use of scholarship. Our highest priority is advancing the understanding and implementation of policies and practices that ensure Open Access to scholarly research outputs. SPARC's primary focus is on journal literature, but our evolving strategy reflects an increasing focus on Open Access to research outputs of all kinds – including digital data and open educational resources (OER).

See our fact sheet on SPARC and the benefits of membership for libraries.

## What Does SPARC Do?

SPARC's activities will advance acceptance and long-term sustainability of an open system for scholarly communication. SPARC will promote changes to both the infrastructure and culture needed to make "open" the default mode in scholarly communication. SPARC's activities are centered on the following broad issue areas:

**Open Access to Scholarly and Scientific Research Articles:** SPARC supports the immediate, barrier-free online availability of scholarly and scientific research articles, coupled with the rights to reuse these articles fully in the digital environment, and supports practices and policies that enable this.

**Open Data:** SPARC recognizes that the conduct of scientific and scholarly research is increasingly digital, and that its advancement is predicated on being able to access, comment on, build upon and reuse data. SPARC supports practices and policies that promote broad, open accessibility and utility of scholarly and scientific research data.

**Open Educational Resources (OER):** SPARC believes that Open Education makes the link between teaching, learning and the collaborative culture of the Internet. SPARC supports the open creation and sharing of materials used in teaching, as well as new approaches to learning where people create and shape knowledge openly together, and supports practices and policies to advance this vision.

SPARC's role in stimulating change focuses on:

**Educating** stakeholders about challenges in the scholarly communication system and the opportunities for change;

**Advocating** for policy changes that leverage technology to advance scholarly communication and that explicitly recognize that dissemination is an essential, inseparable component of the research process;

**Incubating** demonstrations of business and publishing models that leverage openness for the benefit of scholarship and academe.

The current Program Plan contains current information about SPARC's direction. More indepth information and progress updates on change in scholarly communication is available from SPARC publications.

Review the SPARC community's key 2013 accomplishments.

## Who is a Member?

Today membership in SPARC (and our partner organizations SPARC Europe and SPARC Japan) numbers nearly 800 institutions in North America, Europe, Japan, China, and Australia. SPARC is also actively affiliated with major library, academic and advocacy organizations through our active coalition work.

SPARC finances its efforts through coalition member fees that support operating expenses and help build a capital fund to provide start-up money for its programs. SPARC also seeks grants to augment the capital fund. The key to SPARC's success, however, is the commitment of its members to support SPARC initiatives. The members elect a small group of their own to assist SPARC in creating and governing its programs through the SPARC Steering Committee according to the SPARC governance policies.

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## Why Access Matters



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