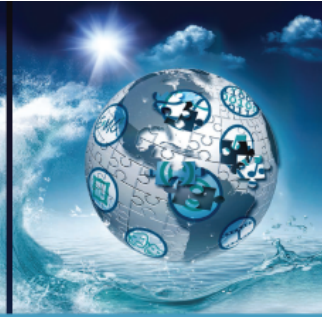


**Intellectual Property Academic Conference
&
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The desirability of open access as a means of publishing and disseminating information: Time to recast the relationship between commercial publishers and authors?

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Outline

▶ Sections

- ▶ Intellectual property rights - theoretical background
- ▶ Open access and publishers' response
- ▶ Justifications for open access publishing

Introduction

- ▶ IP Law, effects
- ▶ Continuous technological growth
 - ▶ YouTube, Facebook
- ▶ Larger audiences, information ‘travels’ faster
 - ▶ Authors’ - publishers’ interests, should be re-examined
- ▶ Digital age: modes of publishing content
 - ▶ Older copyright laws, neither able to protect authors’ creativity...nor publishers’ commercial rights
 - ▶ Open access: effective response!!!

First section

- ▶ Locke's views
 - ▶ Moral theory, aligned with creative and value-productive labour
- ▶ Modern scholars:
 - ▶ Duffy - utilitarian theory
 - ▶ Menell - product of original thought, incentives for creation
 - ▶ Fisher - economic and cultural importance of copyright regulations, rapid growth

First section (2)

- ▶ Businesses and IPRs
- ▶ Should be supported by appropriate legal regulation
- ▶ Continuous growth of technology - continuous growth of IPRs significance
 - ▶ Technological advances influence environment of publishing and scholarly communication
 - ▶ Affect interplay between stakeholders (publishers and authors)

Second section

- ▶ Nature of publishing and the Internet
- ▶ Revolution
- ▶ Open access and publishers' initiatives
- ▶ Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)
 - ▶ Established in 2008
 - ▶ Represents interests of open access journals and book publishers
 - ▶ Mission: to carry out dissemination of knowledge

Second section (2)

- ▶ Open access as a means for publishing: conceptualization
 - ▶ Research Information Network (report, 2011)
 - ▶ Creative Commons (licensing framework)
 - ▶ Emerald and Springer publishing groups

Third section

- ▶ Justifications
 - ▶ Open source software
 - ▶ Access to medicine body
 - ▶ Open access movement
 - ▶ Development of Creative Commons licenses and
 - ▶ The European Orphan Works directive
 - ▶ strong signs of a possible turn

Third section (2)

- ▶ Proser's four functions: registration; certification (peer review); awareness (communications); and archiving
 - ▶ open access, imperative, scholarly communication
- ▶ Five myths and Kingsley's denials
 - ▶ No peer-review
 - ▶ Publication fees
 - ▶ Esteem vs. sharing
 - ▶ Second-rate work
 - ▶ Post-print violates copyright

To sum up...

- ▶ Circumstances for research innovation
 - ▶ publishers' role...
- ▶ Maintenance of standards
 - ▶ open access and government policy
- ▶ Desirable to justify open access
 - ▶ more equitable model
- ▶ Access to knowledge and digital publishing
 - ▶ modification of business practices

Conclusions

- ▶ Dramatically shift of sharing information and communicating research findings
- ▶ Response: open access primarily for digital publishing
- ▶ Need for coexistence
- ▶ Balance interests of creators and publishers
- ▶ Copyright law reforms, change of printing policies

THANK YOU!

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