MyOpenArchive, an individual rather than an institutional Open Access Repository, and initial responses
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Abstract
Open Access Week [1] indicated the potential of the Open Access Movement by reaching a large number of current users of Open Access Journals and Institutional Repositories (IRs). [2] The main focus of this study is to highlight the importance of self-archiving as a form of “iR” for individuals as opposed to IR for institutions. Thus, we focus on MyOpenArchive, [3] which has been developed through the efforts of several individuals.

MyOpenArchive is an Open Access Repository for researchers who need to undertake self-archiving. Within the first 3 years of its launch, MyOpenArchive has attracted 393 users and received 210 posts from individuals. First, we should note that different types of research have been archived using MyOpenArchive. Of the total number of posts, 95% are private studies (so-called gray literature). Moreover, 83% of the posts are licensed under a Creative Commons License. [4] Users of MyOpenArchive thus seem to understand the usefulness of digital rights management. On the basis of these facts, we can safely assume that iR can meet the demands of a large number of users who need open resources and access because they have not received large-scale publication or circulation. (Fig. 3)

Conclusions
As mentioned above, we advocate MyOpenArchive as an IR for researchers with or without an IR. We promote MyOpenArchive because it has successfully fulfilled the needs of researchers not only in Japan but also around the world. Its infrastructure and user experience can enhance and expand the global academic community.

Driven by our belief in the usefulness of MyOpenArchive, we launched an English version in November 2011. [11] Twitter, Facebook, and other social media API have been utilized to advertise it, as these social media are popular among researchers around the world. [12] Such advertising has basically been carried out by volunteers because it is both cost- and time-demanding. We hope that this new method of self-archiving revolutionizes scholarly communication, although other initiatives are also necessary.

References
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