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The **Open Access Movement**'s Impact on the Flow of Information

Robyn Hall & Dan Mirau | October 2015

October 2015



photo @ronmader
Mt Irish, Nevada

OPEN ACCESS

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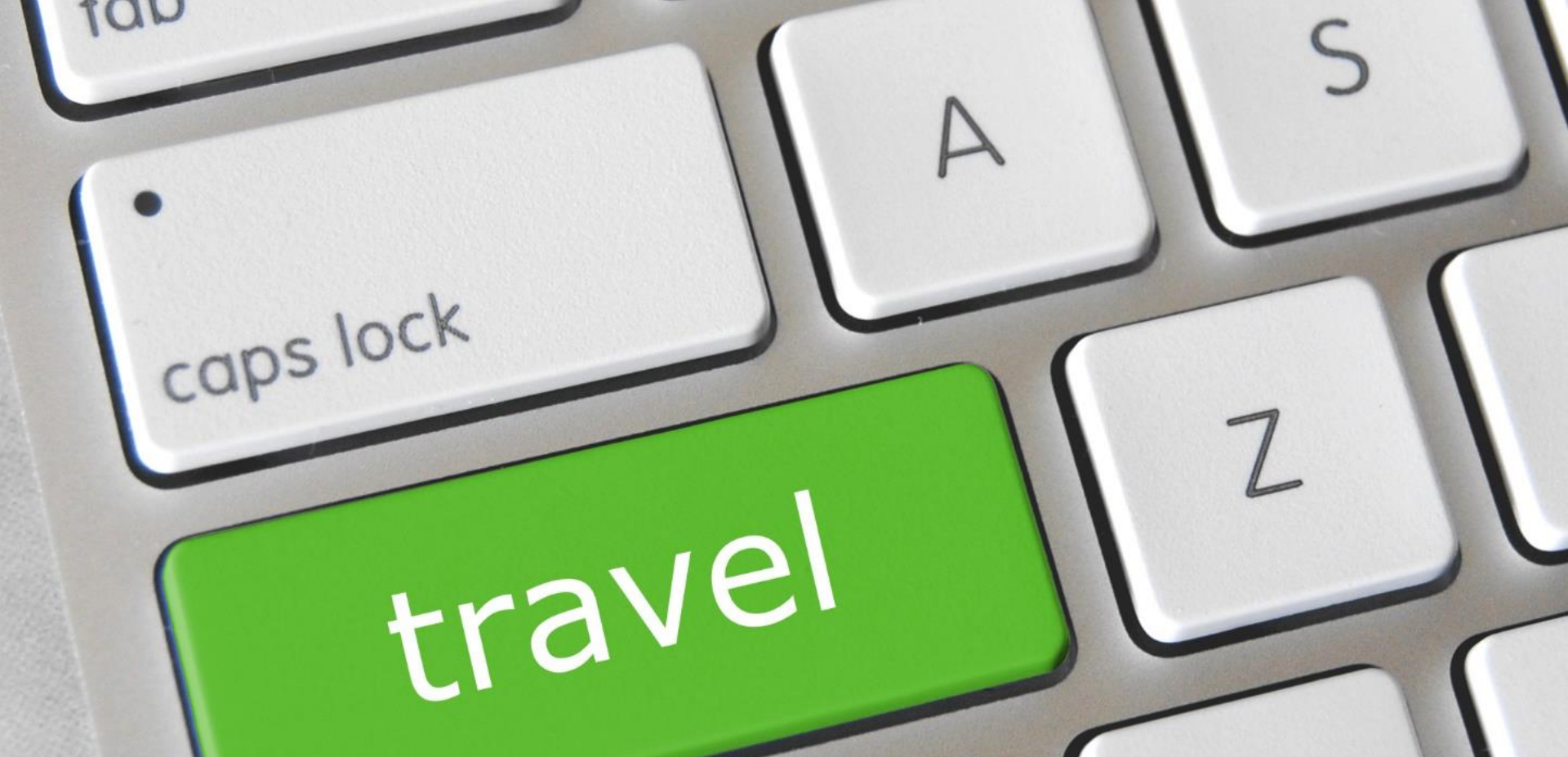
Information on the Move (or not)

Breaking Down Barriers

Roads to **Open Access**

Conclusions

AGENDA



INFORMATION ON THE MOVE (OR NOT)

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17th -18th Century

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1665

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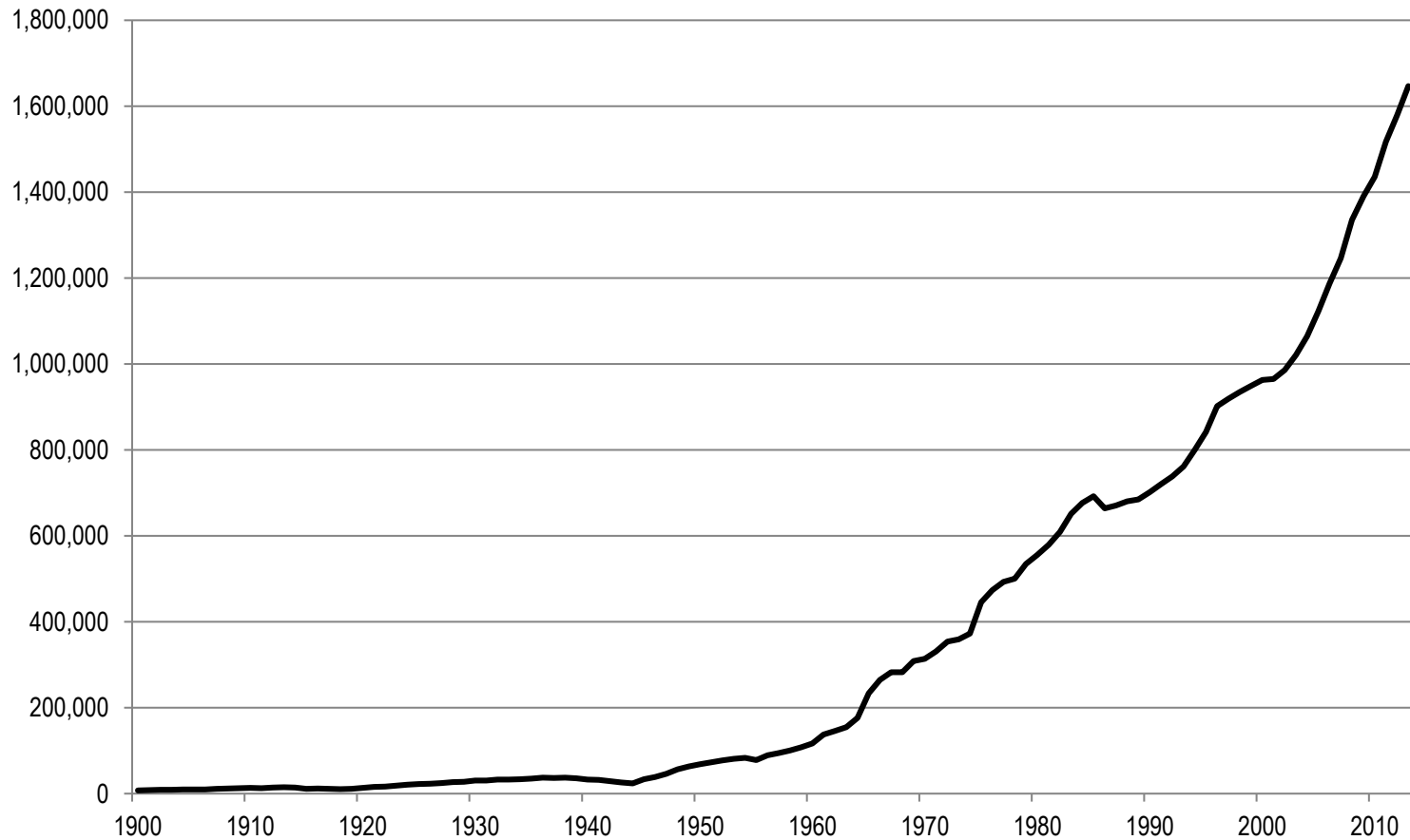
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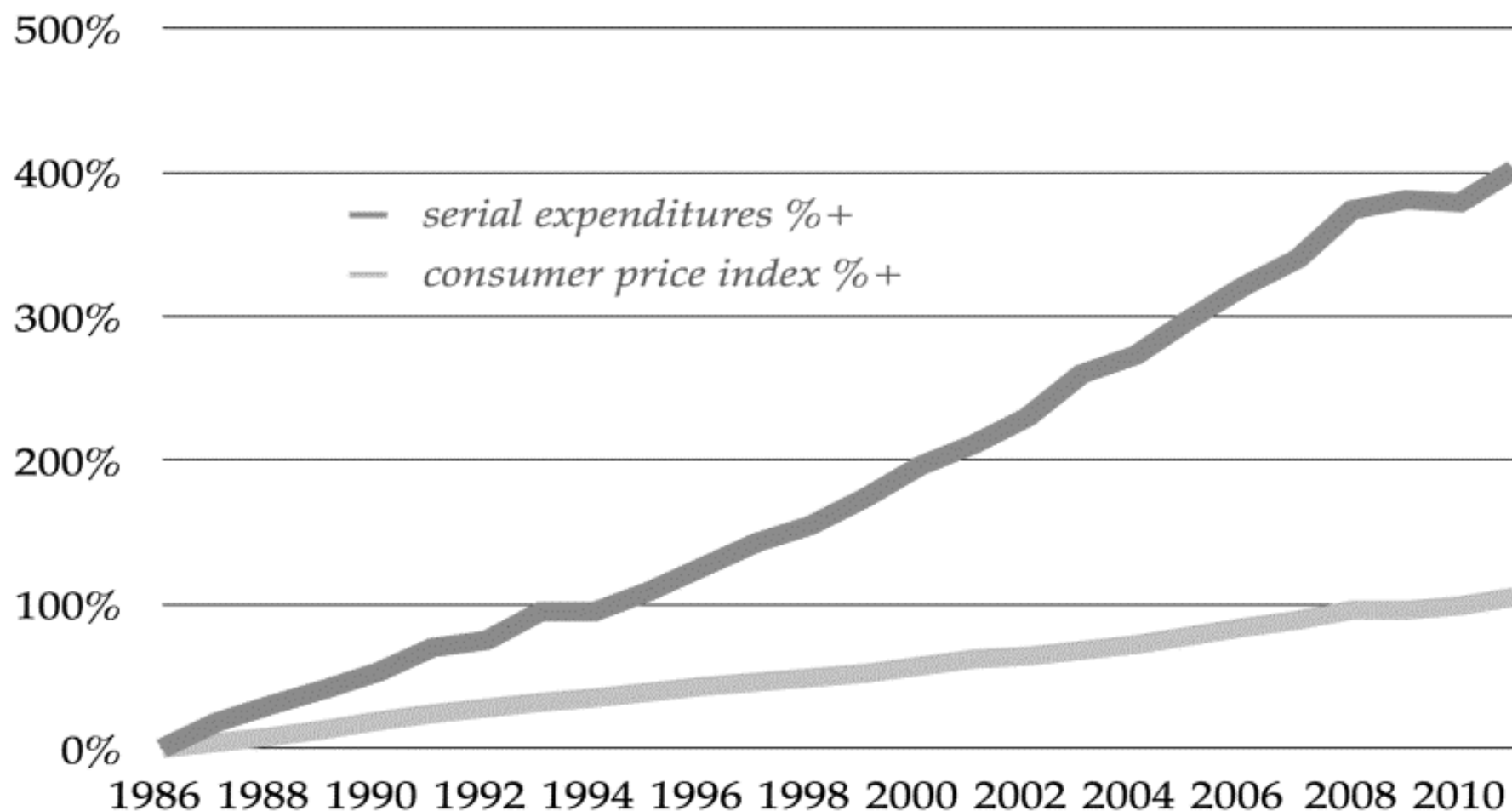
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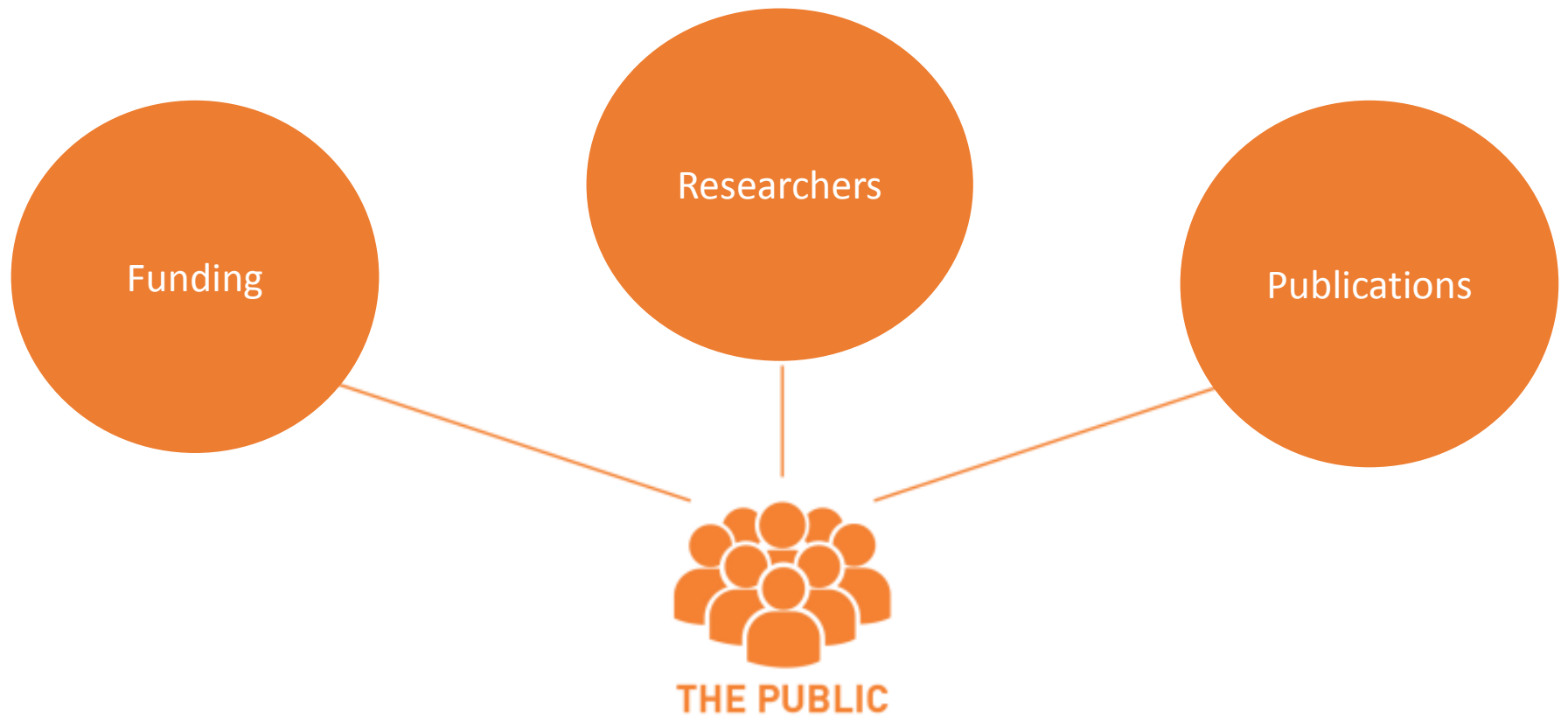


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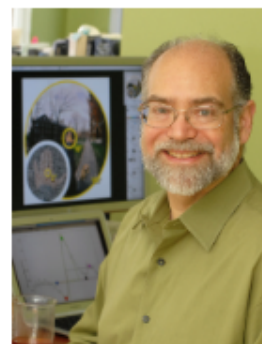
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Featured Works

E-Readers Are More Effective than Paper for Some with Dyslexia

While many people have embraced e-readers for their convenience, researchers at the Science Education Department of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics are demonstrating the benefits e-readers can provide to people with dyslexia. In their paper, “[E-Readers Are More Effective than Paper for Some with Dyslexia](#),” principle investigator Matthew H. Schneps, along with Jenny M. Thomson, Chen Chen, Gerhard Sonnert, and Marc Pomplun, report the results of their study of dyslexic high schoolers using e-readers. They found that small-screen hand-held devices facilitated an improvement in reading speed and comprehension in many of the students. Combining these results with an [earlier study](#) of theirs, the authors speculate that the shorter lines and less crowded text of small e-readers helps reduce word fixation and reading regression. While the authors emphasize that not all dyslexic subjects showed improvement with e-readers, they conclude that the rapid evolution of digital technologies holds promise for making reading more



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Journal of American Studies

Journal of American Studies / Volume 37 / Issue 02 / August 2003, pp 287-305
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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021875803007060> (About DOI), Published online: 02 September 2003

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"Who ain't a slave?": *Moby Dick* and the Ideology of Free Labor

IAN McGUIRE^{a1}

^{a1} American Literature at the University of Manchester, Manchester, England.

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Canadian Journal of Physics

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Posted: Oct 18, 2015

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No more free access to Canadian science journals

Privatization of NRC Research Press means public, scientists now pay \$10 per article

By Emily Chung, CBC News Posted: Mar 08, 2011 8:28 AM ET | Last Updated: Mar 08, 2011 9:07 AM ET

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The public has lost free online access to more than a dozen Canadian science journals as a result of the privatization of the National Research Council's government-owned publishing arm.

Scientists, businesses, consultants, political aides and other people who want to read about new scientific discoveries in the 17 journals published by National Research Council Research Press now either have to pay \$10 per article or get access through an institution that has an annual subscription.

The new fees have been in effect since Jan. 1, but their impact will likely only become truly apparent over time as the cost of purchasing what are usually monthly or bi-monthly journals piles up.

Back issues published between the 1950s and December 2010 remain freely accessible online to Canadians.



Canadian Science Publishing took over NRC Research Press journals in fall 2010 and started charging for journal articles as of Jan. 1. (iStock)

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CASE #19

PRIVATIZATION OF NRC RESEARCH PRESS REDUCES PUBLIC ACCESS TO CANADIAN RESEARCH



TYPE
OTHER



LOCATION
OTTAWA, ONTARIO



DATE
3/8/2011



IMPACT

reduced public access to taxpayer-funded scientific research, privatization of scientific publishing operations

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SUMMARY

A federal government scientific publishing operation that had produced leading Canadian journals for 80 years was privatized in September 2010. The **National Research Council (NRC) Research Press**—one of Canada's major scientific publishers—was spun off by the federal government to a new not-for-profit organization, **Canadian Science Publishing (CSP)**. As a result, the content of its 15 academic journals, previously free to access for Canadian individuals and research institutions, is now only available to paying users. Access fees range



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“This project is being led by two students, we want to take ownership of the system of scholarly communication that we’re inheriting — as it conflicts irreconcilably with the power of the Internet that we’ve grown up with. It’s not just us, there are amazing students across the world, individually and as part of the Right to Research Coalition and Medsin UK advocating for an open scholarly publishing system.”



David Carroll and Joseph McArthur are Open Access Button Project Leads. David and Joe spend too much time as health advocates and do their actual degrees and jobs in their spare time. They can be found on Twitter at @davidecarroll and @Mcarthur_Joe. Email: oabutton@gmail.com

<http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2013/09/02/the-open-access-button-carroll-mcarthur/>

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Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics
October 2015, Volume 42, Issue 5, pp 527-540
Date: 12 Sep 2015

Scale-up of a physiologically-based pharmacokinetic model to predict the disposition of monoclonal antibodies in monkeys

Patrick M. Glassman, Yang Chen, Joseph P. Balthasar

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Abstract

Preclinical assessment of monoclonal antibody (mAb) disposition during drug development often includes investigations in non-human primate models. In many cases, mAb exhibit non-linear disposition that relates to mAb-target binding [i.e., target-mediated disposition (TMD)]. The goal of this work was to develop a physiologically-based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) model to predict non-linear mAb disposition in plasma and in tissues in monkeys. Physiological parameters for monkeys were collected from several sources, and plasma data for several mAbs associated with linear pharmacokinetics were digitized from prior literature reports. The digitized data displayed great variability; therefore, parameters describing inter-antibody variability in the rates of pinocytosis and convection were estimated. For prediction of the disposition of individual antibodies, we incorporated tissue concentrations of target proteins, where concentrations were estimated based on categorical

Journal of Pharmacokinetics & Pharmacodynamics
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Scale-up of a physiologically-based pharmacokinetic model to predict the disposition of monoclonal antibodies in monkeys

Abstract Preclinical assessment of monoclonal antibody (mAb) disposition during drug development often includes investigations in non-human primate models. In many cases, mAbs exhibit non-linear disposition that relates to mAb-target binding [ie, target-mediated ...]

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CORE proudly organises the 4th [International Workshop on Mining Scientific Publications](#). The workshop is held in conjunction with the [Joint Conference on Digital Libraries \(JCDL\)](#)



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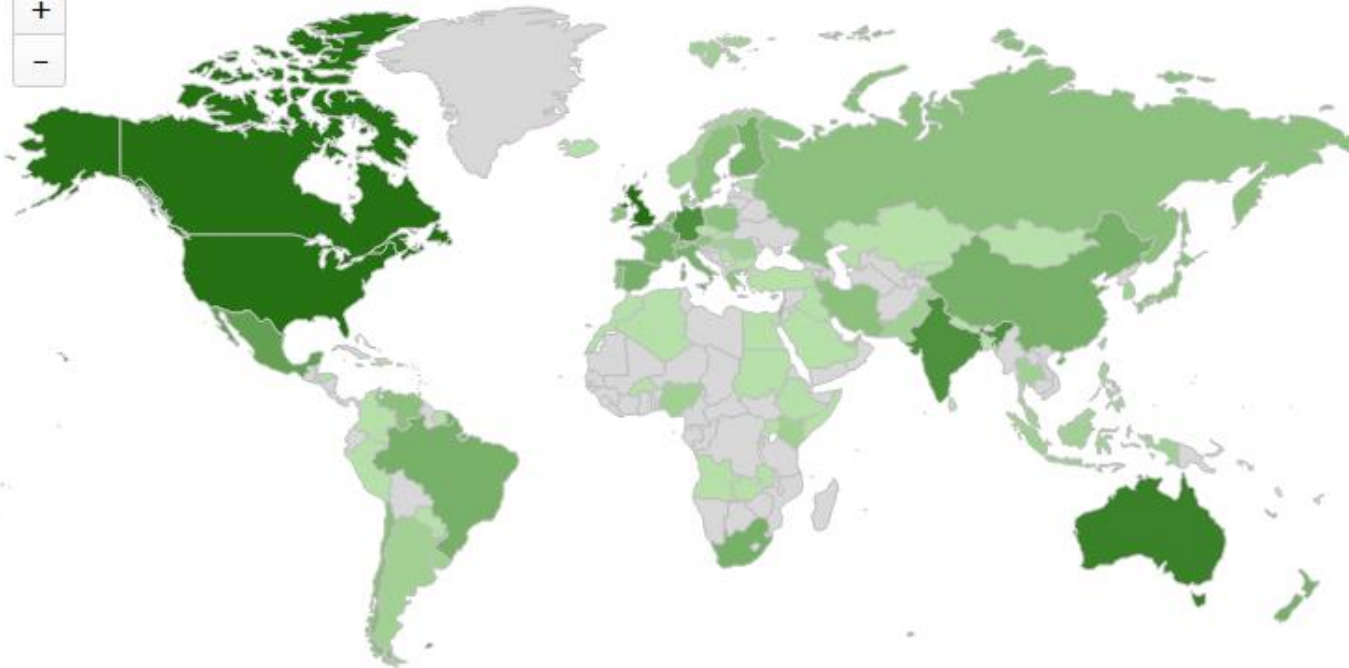
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Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

DOAJ is an online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.

All journals that were accepted into DOAJ before March 2014 are now required to reapply. If you have a journal indexed in DOAJ, please log into your [Publisher Area](#) and follow the instructions.

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[Austria: a concerted and coordinated national effort to lead by example](#)

It is Open Access Week 2015 and what better way to mark than by publishing some extremely good news! DOAJ is extremely grateful for the support that it now receives from Austria! These are truly outstanding commitments from Austrian universities and research centres, from the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy and from [...] [Read More...](#)

Mon, 19 Oct 2015 at 12:38

[Open Access Week 2015 and the DOAJ Volunteer Loyalty Program](#)

What are you doing for Open Access Week 2015 (OAW 2015)? Perhaps you are holding a workshop at your university or giving a presentation in your library? OAW 2015 is the EIGHTH OAW and DOAJ stand firmly behind it. To honour this year's OAW, DOAJ is launching a volunteer loyalty program. You may have read [...] [Read More...](#)

Thu, 15 Oct 2015 at 12:54

[The other fight](#)

As well as DOAJ's fight against questionable publishing practices, journals and publishers, the other fight is against the traditional desire to read research or publish research in 'prestigious' journals. From Twitter: First bird: "for urban geog – this looks like a good place to start <http://bit.ly/1LWIKVB>" Second bird: "cheers... Didn't return a single journal I [...]" [Read More...](#)

Fri, 02 Oct 2015 at 12:10

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Lars Bjørnshauge set up the Directory of Open Access Journals in 2003.

PUBLISHING

Open-access website gets tough

Leading directory tightens listing criteria to weed out rogue journals.

BY RICHARD VAN NOORDEN

When Lars Bjørnshauge founded a website to index open-access journals in 2003, just 300 titles made the list. But over the next decade, the open-access publishing market exploded, and Bjørnshauge's Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) along with it. Today the DOAJ comprises almost 10,000 journals — and its main problem is not finding new publications to include, but keeping the dodgy operators out.

Now, following criticism of its quality-control checks, the website is asking all of the journals in its directory to reapply on the basis of stricter criteria. It hopes the move will weed out 'predatory journals': those that profess to publish research openly, often charging fees, but that are either outright scams or do not provide the services a scientist would expect, such as a minimal standard of peer review or permanent archiving. "We all know there has been a lot of fuss about questionable publishers," says Bjørnshauge.

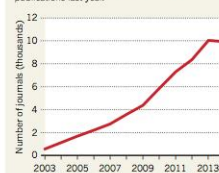
The reapplication process will also create one of the largest 'whitelists' of acceptable open-access journals, helping the DOAJ to become a more useful tool for funders, librarians and researchers who want to look up information on a publication or import its metadata into their

catalogues. Those journals meeting the highest criteria — expected to be about 10–15% of the total — will also be given a 'seal' of best practice.

The DOAJ, which receives around 600,000 page views a month, according to Bjørnshauge, is already supposed to be filtered for quality. But a study by Walt Crawford, a retired library systems analyst in Livermore, California, last month (see go.nature.com/z524co) found that the DOAJ currently includes some 900 titles that are mentioned in a blacklist of 9,200

STUNTED GROWTH

The Directory of Open Access Journals grew rapidly — until it began culling low-quality publications last year.



potential predatory journals compiled by librarian Jeffrey Beall at the University of Colorado Denver (see *Nature* 495, 433–435; 2013). In addition, journalist John Bohannon last year proved that at least 73 journals in the DOAJ were suspect; in a sting operation, he sent them an obviously flawed paper which they then accepted for publication (J. Bohannon *Science* 342, 60–65; 2013). The DOAJ removed the journals from its index.

The DOAJ had the idea of introducing stricter standards a few years ago, says Alma Swan, co-founder of the non-profit company IS4OA, which now operates the DOAJ (previously it was hosted by Lund University in Sweden). "We need to show which journals come up to a minimum standard of quality," she says.

Since May, would-be new members have had to fill in a tougher entry form containing more than 50 questions, which will now form the basis of the reapplication criteria. They include requests for information on a journal's digital archiving policy, its editorial board and its content licensing. "I suspect about 10% of journals on the list will not be able to pass the reapplication," says Bjørnshauge.

Paul Peters, the chief strategy officer at open-access publishers Hindawi, headquartered in Cairo, believes that the new criteria will be "incredibly important". "Scholarly researchers need a way to determine whether a given journal is adhering to best practice, and I believe that the DOAJ can provide a trusted and scalable mechanism for doing so," he says.

It is not clear whether the DOAJ's whitelist will become the pre-eminent index of trustworthy open-access journals. Beall says that the directory's credibility has already been hurt and that its new approach is "too little, too late". He is also not sure how the DOAJ will spot when a publisher is lying about its services. Moreover, Beall points out, many researchers and universities will instead judge a journal's quality by whether it is indexed in major citation databases, such as Elsevier's Scopus index, rather than looking at the DOAJ's list.

Bjørnshauge says that a small cohort of some 30 voluntary associate editors — mainly librarians and PhD students — will check the information submitted in reapplications with the publishers, and there will be a second layer of checks from managing editors. He also finds it "extremely questionable to run blacklists of open-access publishers", as Beall has done. (Crawford's study found that Beall's apparently voluminous list includes many journals that are empty, dormant or publish fewer than 20 articles each year, suggesting that the problem is not as bad as Beall says.)

But will any kind of whitelist help vulnerable researchers to avoid publishing in substandard journals? Beall doesn't think so. "There's no evidence that the whitelist approach has been helpful in encouraging researchers not to become victims of scams," he says. "Bad open-access publishers are still growing like crazy." ■

REAPPLICATIONS ARE OPEN. HAVE YOU SUBMITTED YOURS YET?



Just a reminder that reapplications are open and that you must submit your reapplication(s) before the end of 2015. Failure to do so, will result in your journal being removed from DOAJ.

The reapplications are coming in fast. BioMed Central just submitted 220 in one go! Great work BMC.

We recently [sent out a first reminder](#) to 4680 accounts. Did you get yours? If not, let me know and add doaj.org to your email address book / your domain safelist.

[Guidance on submitting your reapplications can be found here](#). If you have more than 11 journals in DOAJ, the process is slightly different. Get in touch and I will guide you through.

The Directory of Open Access Repositories - OpenDOAR

[Search for repositories](#) | [Search repository contents](#) | [List of repositories](#) | [Repository Statistics](#)

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.

As well as providing a simple [repository list](#), OpenDOAR lets you [search for repositories](#) or [search repository contents](#). Additionally, we provide tools and support to both repository administrators and service providers in sharing best practice and improving the quality of the repository infrastructure. Further explanation of these features is given in a project document [Beyond the list](#).

The current directory lists repositories and allows breakdown and selection by a variety of criteria - see the [Find](#) page - which can also be viewed as [statistical charts](#). The underlying database has been designed from the ground up to include in-depth information on each repository that can be used for search, analysis, or underpinning services like text-mining. The OpenDOAR service is being developed incrementally, developing the current service as new features are introduced. A list of [Upgrades and Additions](#) is available.

Developments will be of use both to users wishing to find original research papers and for service providers like search engines or alert services which need easy-to-use tools for developing tailored search services to suit specific user communities.

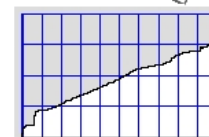
[OpenDOAR](#) is one of the SHERPA Services including [RoMEO](#) and [JULIET](#), run by the [Centre for Research Communications](#) (CRC). Current development work is [currently funded](#) by [JISC](#), with contributions from the CRC host organisation, the [University of Nottingham](#).

OpenDOAR has also been identified as a key resource for the Open Access community ([K.B.Oliver & R.Swain, 2006](#) - PDF) and identified as [the leader in repository directories](#) in a study by [Johns Hopkins University](#). OpenDOAR was one of the services which contributed to [SHERPA](#) being awarded the [2007 SPARC Europe Award for Outstanding Achievements in Scholarly Communications](#).

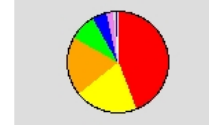
More information on the project is available on this site through the [About](#) page.

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OpenDOAR has
over 2600 listings!



Growth of the
OpenDOAR Database



Repositories by
Continent

Jisc

OpenDOAR

HINARI

About HINARI

Access the content

Eligibility

Partners

Training materials

Promoting HINARI

Contributions

HINARI Access to Research in Health Programme

HINARI Programme set up by WHO together with major publishers, enables low- and middle- income countries to gain access to one of the world's largest collections of biomedical and health literature. Up to 14,000 journals (in 30 different languages), up to 46,000 e-books, up to 100 other information resources are now available to health institutions in more than 100 countries, areas and territories benefiting many thousands of health workers and researchers, and in turn, contributing to improve world health.

↓ Map of country breakdown 2015
png, 121kb

Participating Publishers

Blackwell
Elsevier Science
Harcourt Worldwide STM Group
Wolters Kluwer International
Health & Science
Springer Verlag
John Wiley

HINARI

Criteria by which countries, areas, or territories are categorized

1. Countries, areas, or territories with a total GNI above US\$ 1 trillion are not eligible for HINARI regardless of other factors

2. Core Offer Group A - Free Access

All countries, areas, or territories fulfilling any of the below criteria

- UN Least Developed Country List and/or
- Human Development Index (HDI) is at or less than 0.50 and/or
- Total Gross National Income (GNI) is at or less than US\$ 150 billion where:
 - o HDI is at or less than 0.63 and/or
 - o Gross National Income per capita (GNIpc) is at or less than US\$ 1600

Interpretation:

- a country, area, or territory must fulfil at least one of the three factors designated by solid bullet points.
- the last factor is a complex one. In order to fulfil it, the country, area, or territory must meet the main criterion of the solid bullet point and at least one of the sub-factors designated by the open bullet points under it.

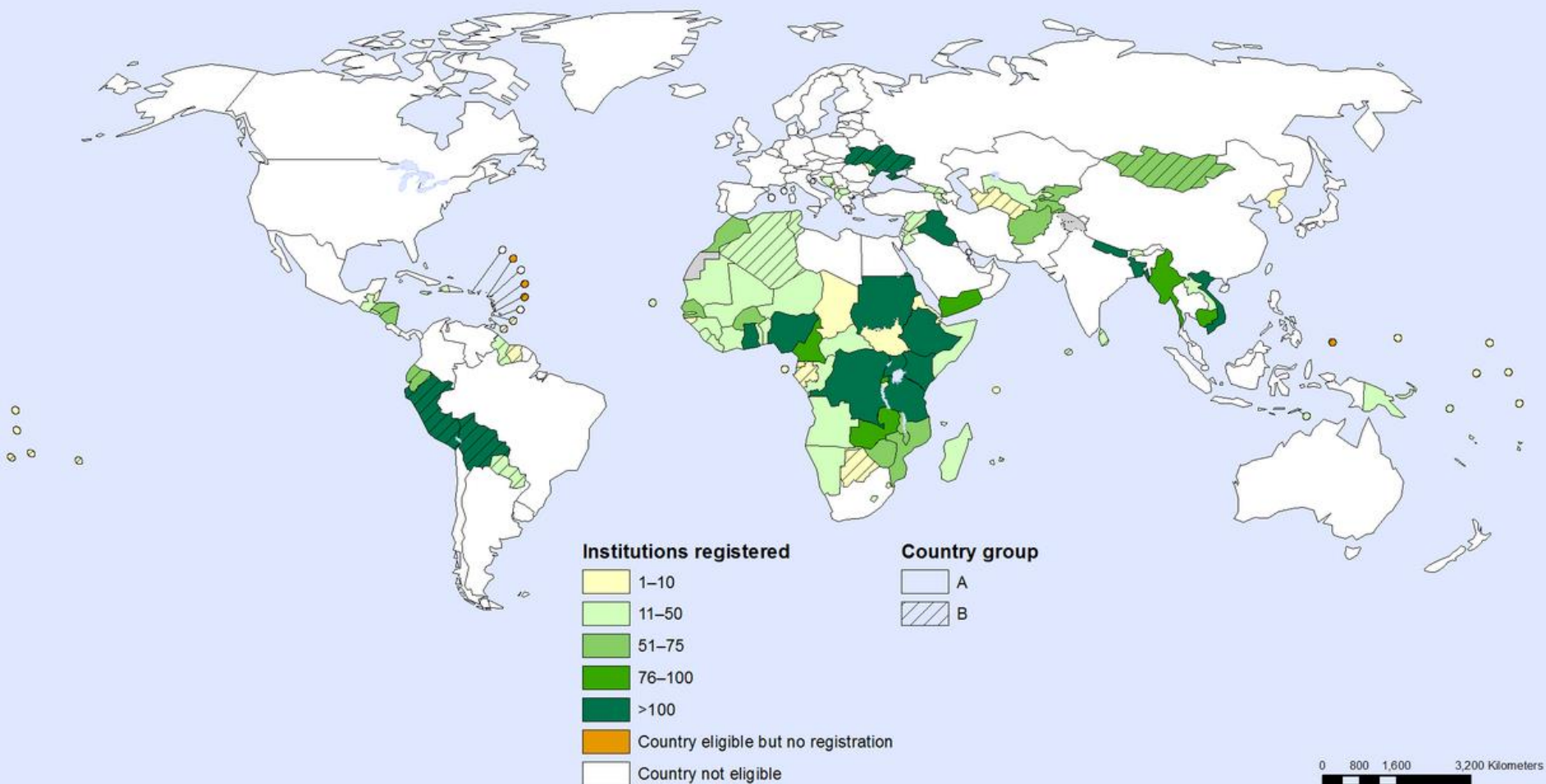
3. Core Offer Group B - Fee access

- Total GNI is at or less than US\$ 1 billion and/or
- Total GNI is at or less than US\$ 20 billion where GNIpc is at or less than US\$10,000 and/or
- Total GNI is at or less than US\$ 180 billion where:
 - o HDI is at or less than 0.67 and/or
 - o GNIpc is at or less than US\$ 5000

Interpretation:

- a country, area, or territory must fulfil at least one of the three factors designated by solid bullet points.
- the second factor is a complex one. In order to fulfil it the country, area, or territory must meet both criteria listed in the solid bullet.
- the third factor is a complex one. In order to fulfil it, the country, area, or territory must meet the main criterion of the solid bullet point and at least one of the sub-factors designated by the open bullet points under it.

Institutions registered with HINARI



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI)
World Health Organization



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CONCLUSIONS

SCIENCE “PIRATE” ATTACKS ELSEVIER’S COPYRIGHT MONOPOLY IN COURT

Access Denied... Still

C: 64

In a lawsuit filed by Elsevier, one of the largest academic publishers, the operator of Sci-Hub.org is facing millions of dollars in damages. This week she submitted her first reply to the court, scolding the publisher for exploiting researchers and blocking access to knowledge.

“Information wants to be free” is a commonly used phrase in copyright debates. While it may not apply universally, in the academic world it’s certainly relevant.

Information and knowledge are the cornerstones of science. Yet, most top research is locked up behind expensive paywalls.



ELSEVIER

+ Access Delayed

Los Angeles	Alaska	6300	7:10 AM	A5	On-Time
Los Angeles	Southwest	478	7:30 AM	N14	On-Time
Los Angeles	Delta	4193	7:45 AM	B14	On-Time
Los Angeles	Alaska	5735	7:55 AM	B4	On-Time
Los Angeles	Alaska	482	8:15 AM	N7	On-Time
Madrid	Delta	462	9:20 AM	N7	On-Time
Maui-Kahului	Alaska	108	9:00 AM	B7	On-Time
Maui-Kahului	Hawaiian	805	7:25 AM	N15	On-Time
St Paulapolis	Alaska	29	10:00 AM	S16	On-Time
St Paulapolis	Delta	36	6:50 AM	C18	On-Time
St Paulapolis	Delta	2314	6:55 AM	S9	On-Time
St Paulapolis	Sun Country	1453	9:00 AM	S11	On-Time
Missoula	Alaska	282	9:35 AM	A4	On-Time
New York-JFK	American	2376	8:05 AM	C2K	On-Time
New York-JFK	Delta	236	7:00 AM		On-Time
Newark	Delta	2588			On-Time
Newark	Delta				On-Time
Oakland	Delta				On-Time



OA Mandates

Tri-Council
[12 months]

**Research
Councils UK**
[6-24 months]

**National
Institutes of
Health**
[12 months]

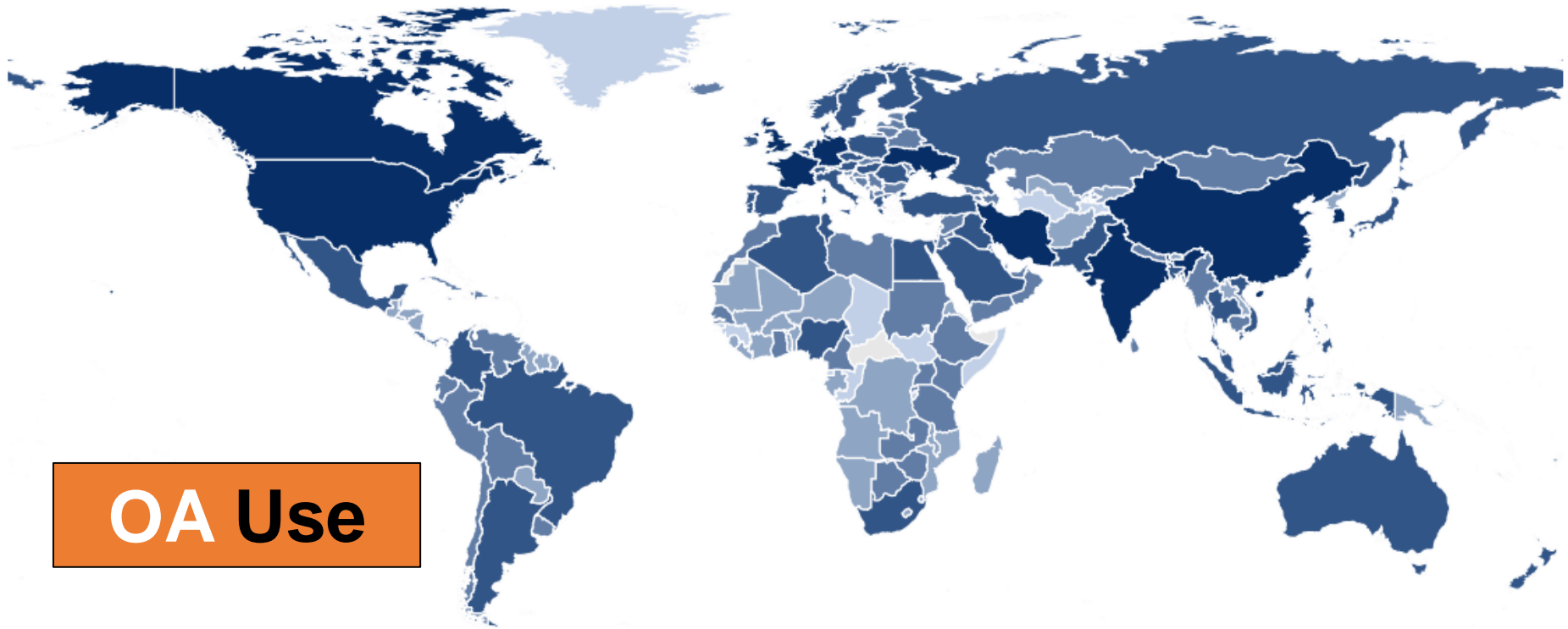
**National
Science
Foundation**
[12 months]

**European
Research
Council**
[6 months]

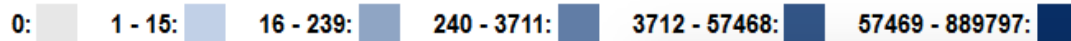
**Chinese
Academy of
Sciences**
[12 months]

**Australian
Research
Council**
[12 months]

Geographic Distribution of Article Downloads



OA Use



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doi: 10.6017/ital.v34i3.5900

Self-Archiving with Ease in an Institutional Repository: Microinteractions and the User Experience

Sonya Betz, Robyn Hall

Abstract

Details matter, especially when they can influence whether or not users engage with a new digital initiative that relies heavily on their support. During the recent development of MacEwan University's institutional repository, the librarians leading the project wanted to ensure the site would offer users an easy and effective way to deposit their works, in turn helping to ensure the repository's long-term viability. The following paper discusses their approach to user-testing, applying Dan Saffer's framework of microinteractions to help facilitate the development of the repository's self-archiving functionality. It outlines the steps taken to test the system and the insights gained, shedding light on how others may apply the concept of microinteractions to improve the overall user experience that it delivers.

References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS](#)

[Journal Help](#)

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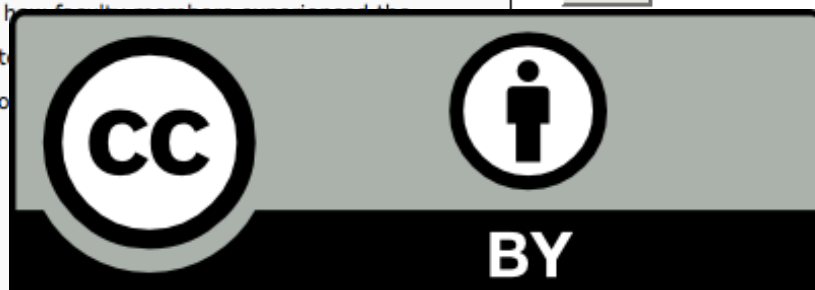
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INFORMATION

AUTO-ARCHIVER AVEC FACILITÉ DANS UNE ARCHIVE INSTITUTIONNELLE : MICROINTERACTIONS ET EXPÉRIENCE UTILISATEUR

SONYA BETZ ET ROBYN HALL

OA Travels!

Résumé

Chaque détail compte, particulièrement quand il peut influencer l'investissement des usagers envers une nouvelle initiative numérique qui se base beaucoup sur leur soutien. L'Université MacEwan (Edmonton, Canada) a récemment lancé son archive institutionnelle (Ro@M), les bibliothécaires qui menaient le projet ont souhaité s'assurer que le site offrait un moyen facile et efficace de déposer des documents et ainsi assurer la viabilité de l'application sur le long terme. Cet article présente leur approche des tests d'utilisabilité en mettant en pratique le cadre des microinteractions de Dan Saffer. Il souligne les étapes suivies pour les tests et précise la procédure d'auto-archivage, mettant en lumière comment d'autres peuvent appliquer le concept de microinteractions pour mieux comprendre l'utilité et l'expérience utilisateur prodiguées par un site web.

Introduction

Le challenge le plus important lors de l'implantation d'une archive institutionnelle est de remporter l'adhésion des chercheurs. Leur soutien est primordial pour que le partage des

OA from Space?

<http://outernet.is/>



Thank You!

COMMENT



Ctrl

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The Internet's Own Boy: The Story of Aaron Swartz

THE INTERNET'S OWN BOY | Official Trailer



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