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# Canadian Open Access Mandates and More

Don Taylor

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# Funder Mandates

- Funder mandates are almost exclusively from funders in the health sciences.
- Exception is the proposed NSERC OA policy.
- Current Canadian mandates are not onerous, nor are non-compliance penalties laid out clearly.

# Health Science Funders with OA Mandates

- Canadian Institutes for Health Research
- Canadian Cancer Society Research Institute (formerly NCIC)
- Canadian Breast Cancer Research Alliance
- Ontario Institute for Cancer Research
- Fonds de la recherche en sante Quebec

# Canadian Cancer Society Research Institute

- Effective July 2009, all researchers supported in whole or in part through the CCSRI are required to make their published results of CCSRI supported work publicly available. Researchers are encouraged to make their work publicly available as soon as possible, but must do so no later than six months after the final publication date.
- As part of this policy, the Canadian Cancer Society will provide support for any charges levied by publishers that are required to comply with this open access process. Such charges may be included as legitimate research expenses (fully justified as with all other expenses) in the budget of a research grant submission.



# Canadian Breast Cancer Research Alliance

- CBCRA **requests** that grant holders supply an electronic copy of final, accepted manuscripts funded in whole or in part by CBCRA grants. These articles will be posted on the CBCRA Open Access Archive as soon as possible after publication. A publisher's embargo period of up to six months will be permitted. The document must be either a publisher-generated PDF or the author's final, accepted version, including changes introduced by the peer review process.
- It is anticipated that the policy will eventually evolve into a mandatory requirement.

# Ontario Institute for Cancer Research

- Requires OICR researchers to provide unrestricted access to their publications within six months of publishing, either through self-archiving of the journal article in the OICR Institutional Repository or through publication in open access journals.
- “Authors of peer-reviewed research papers supported substantially by OICR funding are required to deposit all final peer reviewed full-text manuscripts in the OICR Institutional Repository at the time their publication is accepted.”

# Fonds de la recherche en sante Quebec

FRSQ awardees or grant holders are encouraged to make all possible efforts to have their peer-reviewed publications posted on open-access Web sites at their earliest convenience, ideally no later than six months after publication or presentation. This can be achieved via the publisher's Web site (in the case of articles) or that of the organizer of the event (in the case of scientific conventions), or via online repositories.

# Genome Canada Policy on Access to Research Publications

- Research publications are an important output of the research funded by Genome Canada and free, online access to these publications is paramount. Genome Canada **recommends** that peer reviewed publications that have been supported, in whole or in part, by Genome Canada be made freely accessible online, in a central or institutional repository, as soon as possible, and, at the latest, six months after the publication date.
- Recommends publishing in journals that:
  - are OA or that offer open access 6 months after publication.
  - automatically deposit in PubMed Central.
  - allow self archiving in a repository within 6 months of publication.



# Genome Canada Data Release Policy

Genome Canada recognizes publication as a vehicle for data release, and, at a minimum, expects data to be released and shared no later than the original publication date of the main findings from any datasets generated by that project. For large datasets that are collected over several discrete time periods or phases, it is reasonable to expect that the data be released in phases as they become available or as main findings from a research phase are published. However, at the conclusion of a project, all data must be released without restriction.



# Non-Health Sciences Mandates

- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- National Research Council (NRC)
- National Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC)
- Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC)

# International Development Research Centre

- IDRC repository for all IDRC funded research.
- Publishing outlet for IDRC funded research.
- Aimed at helping “Southern researchers to engage in the international dialogue on important development issues and increase the impact of their research.”

# National Research Council

- Not truly a “funder mandate” – refers to NRC produced research.
- 2008 – NRC announces “Mandatory IR Deposit” of all peer-reviewed publications and technical reports produced by the NRC.
- Repository is called NPArc – NRC Publication Archive.
- Was to come into effect January 2009.



# National Research Council cont...

Wherever possible, NPARC will provide access to the full text of these publications. NRC's License to Publish (Crown Copyright) will be updated to declare its intent to deposit the full-text of NRC-authored publications in NPARC. However, the nature, timing and extent of access to individual publications depends on a variety of factors, including agreements with publishers, or in the case of technical reports the sensitivity or confidentiality of content.



# National Research Council cont...

Policy has been delayed due to:

- Issues over wording of the policy.
- CISTI re-organization.
- Possible internal issues – NRC is a research organization but also generates revenue through its journal publishing program.



# NSERC

## Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council

- NSERC is working on an OA policy which is due out in 2009.
- This policy will likely influence SSHRC to come out with a policy.



Natural Sciences and Engineering  
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en sciences  
naturelles et en génie du Canada

# SSHRC

## Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

- No OA mandate in place.
- Adopted OA in principle in 2005.
- As of 2007 there was not strong support for mandating OA
  - Feared undermining the sustainability of a great many SSH journals.
  - Wanted to ensure that the policy would make a difference. Has learned from Data Archiving Policy.
- Wants to do further study before formulating and implementing any sort of OA mandate.
- Out of its 2005 consultations arose the funding of OA journals
  - Aid to OA Journals.



# Aid to Open Access Research Journals

- Aimed to increase readership, assist OA journals in the humanities and social sciences.
- Similar to the Aid to Scholarly Journals program.
- AOARJ came with one year of funding, ASJ came with three years of funding.
- SSHRC believes that vast majority of SSHRC supported journals do not have sufficient resources to change from subscription model to OA.
- AOARJP has been mainstreamed into the Aid to Scholarly Journals Program.



# Aid to Scholarly Journals Program

- ASJ comes with three years of funding.
- Value of the grant will be calculated on the basis of \$850 for each approved, peer-reviewed scholarly article to be published during the grant period. Maximum value is \$30,000 per year.
- Requires a readership of 250 regular readers and that 12 articles have been published in the journal in the past two years.
- Announced that 142 journals were awarded 3 year grants. SSHRC's total investment in scholarly journals will be just over \$3 million per year
- SSHRC appears conflicted, as are the scholarly societies it supports, in regards to OA.



# Synergies

- Canadian Foundation for Innovation (CFI) funded initiative.
- Electronic publication infrastructure that is needed for Canadian SSH journals to make transition to online and to OA.
- Aims to bring Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities research to the internet, bring that research into the mainstream of worldwide research discourse and legitimize online publication in Social Sciences and Humanities.



# Unresolved issues

- Data Migration
  - When data is deposited, repository managers and the researchers need to ensure that if necessary, a migration plan is in place.
- Compliance
  - Encouraging compliance
  - Enforcing compliance – SSHRC data archive problems, NIH, Wellcome Trust



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Thank you

Don Taylor

Simon Fraser University Library

[dstaylor@sfu.ca](mailto:dstaylor@sfu.ca)