



## Memorandum

Attention	Senate	Date	November 15, 2016
From	Gwen Bird, Dean of Libraries Secretary, Senate Library Committee		
Re:	Open Access Policy		

An Open Access Advisory Committee was struck as a subcommittee of Senate Library Committee in late 2015. One of the group's activities was drafting a university-wide Open Access Policy. The goal of such a policy is to provide consistency with the [Tri-Agency Open Access Policy](#), to maximize the exposure of the outputs of SFU scholarship, and to work toward a sustainable alternative to current challenges in the scholarly publishing market.

A draft policy was circulated in spring 2016 and feedback was sought broadly from the SFU community. Campus consultations were conducted throughout spring and summer 2016, including town-hall sessions on each SFU campus, and presentations at numerous department, faculty, advisory council, student group, and other campus meetings. The revised version of the policy incorporating feedback from the community is attached.

*As reflected in the body of the policy, this document is aspirational. It is intended to affirm Open Access as a value and encourage and incentivize deposit by SFU authors. Once endorsed by Senate, it will be posted to the website of the VP Research and linked from the Library website.*

The policy has the support or endorsement of the following groups:

- Senate Library Committee
- Senate Graduate Studies Committee
- SFUFA
- Graduate Student Society
- Post-Doctoral Fellows Association
- Departmental Library Representatives

### Members of the Open Access Advisory Committee

- Juan Pablo Alperin, Assistant Professor, Publishing Program
- Gwen Bird, University Librarian and Dean of Libraries (Chair)
- Rebecca Dowson, Digital Scholarship Librarian, SFU Library
- Dan Laitsch, Associate Professor, Faculty of Education
- Kris Magnusson, Dean, Faculty of Education
- Tanya Procyshyn, Graduate student and GSS Representative
- Nicole White, Head, Research Commons SFU Library
- Vance Williams, Associate Professor, Department of Chemistry
- Brady Yano, Undergraduate student and SFSS Representative

Background materials from the [Canadian Research Knowledge Network](#) are included to provide context for the environment in which this policy is proposed. Senate Library Committee regularly discusses the scholarly publishing system as a driver of subscription costs and unsustainable pressures on the Library's acquisitions budget.

The proposed Open Access Policy will add SFU to a growing number of universities worldwide to adopt such policies, as listed in [ROARMAP](#), including Harvard, University of California system, Concordia University, and more than a hundred others. The policy directly addresses the "Green OA" model outlined in the attached page on *Scholarly Publishing Models*.

### Motion

That Senate ~~approve~~ endorse the Open Access Policy effective January 1, 2017.



## Simon Fraser University Open Access Policy

### Preamble

Simon Fraser University's goal to be Canada's most engaged research university invites us to find ways of sharing the research output and creative work of the University with the wider community. The University is therefore committed to making accessible and preserving the products of research with the broadest possible community, including other scholars, practitioners, policy makers, and the public at large.

Scholarly journals remain the primary means of disseminating research results in most academic disciplines, however, most do not allow public access. Depositing these articles in an open access repository would provide such access, while simultaneously showcasing this work to the world, increasing its impact, creating a collective archive of SFU's research output, and making more visible the products of our work.

In keeping with this commitment to increased access, faculty members, students, and post-doctoral fellows, comprising a group referred to here as "university authors," adopt the following policy:

### Policy

As university authors at Simon Fraser University we commit to share the products of our work with the broadest possible audience. To do so, we agree to archive and disseminate the scholarly articles we author by depositing these with the University.

We commit to deposit all scholarly articles authored or co-authored while we are university authors at SFU, although this policy does not cover any articles published before the adoption of this policy, any articles for which the author entered into an incompatible licensing or assignment agreement before the adoption of this policy, or any articles published after we leave the university.

To facilitate the archiving of our work, we grant Simon Fraser University the nonexclusive permission to archive, preserve, reproduce and openly disseminate, in any medium, all scholarly articles authored by us, provided that the articles are properly attributed to the authors, and that it is done for non-commercial purposes.

We agree to freely provide an electronic copy of the final version of each article no later than the date of its publication to the Simon Fraser University Library. The Library will make the article available to the public, taking into consideration requirements for access delay.

While we believe the open dissemination of research is an ethical imperative, we also recognize that university authors maintain full control of their intellectual property, and in some cases may not be able to share their work in an open access repository. Individual university authors may obtain a waiver in these cases.

This policy is aspirational, and intended to encourage open access to scholarly work. While the University expects authors to participate, no University sanctions will result from failure to comply. This policy is to be read and interpreted in a manner consistent with University policies related to academic freedom and intellectual property.

The VP Research, in consultation with the University Librarian, will be responsible for interpreting this policy, resolving disputes concerning its interpretation and application, and recommending changes to Senate periodically.

The policy will be reviewed after three years and a report presented to Senate.



## Sustainability Challenges in Current Academic Publishing Model

The amount of research content – particularly digital content – available to university researchers in Canada and elsewhere is unprecedented, and growing. A variety of new discovery tools (e.g. Google Scholar) and research technologies (e.g. text and data mining) have flourished, giving rise to connections between disparate disciplines and creating new areas of study. The amount of research available to – and used by – Canadian researchers has never been higher, on account of digital technologies.

Although there has been a great deal of success in regards to increased access, the commercial publishing model that underlies much of the system is not sustainable and is threatening the long-term access to research.

### INSTITUTIONAL MOBILIZATION TOOLKIT

#### What Can I Do?

- Be aware that the increasing cost of journals is outpacing the increase of library budgets, putting pressure on your library to do more with less.
- Be open to a conversation with your librarian about your scholarly content needs in terms of your research and teaching, in an environment where tough content retention decisions may have to be made.

#### What Are Libraries Doing?

- Working through consortia to leverage greater purchasing power.

#### Tools:

- Introduction
- Evolution of Journal Pricing
- Canadian Economic Environment
- Innovation in Scholarly Communication
- **Sustainability Challenges**
- Understanding Scholarly Metrics
- Glossary of Scholarly Communication Terms
- Selected Bibliography

#### Learn More:

[www.crkn.ca/imtgc](http://www.crkn.ca/imtgc)  
[imtgc@crkn.ca](mailto:imtgc@crkn.ca)

## Challenge: Oligopoly of Commercial Publishers



Consortial negotiation (by CRKN and others) have benefited Canadian universities by democratizing access to research content, decreasing overall costs, and enabling smaller institutions access to resources they might not afford otherwise. These gains have often been won by the adoption of the "big deal" – an all-in price for unlimited access to everything a publisher offers.

The digital age and the advent of the so-called "big deal" has drastically changed the publishing landscape, enabling publishers of scholarly research to make titles available at the push of a button. While this has increased the amount of content available to researchers and students, the big deal has empowered large, profitable, STM publishers (and encouraged consolidation in the marketplace), effectively, crowding out spending on other resources like books. Moreover, while these deals initially offered deep discounts which help foster wide adoption, subscription fees are increasing at rates outpacing limited university budgets. Worse, the nature of these large packages makes it difficult for libraries to reduce their spending, as the per-title prices, when subscribed to outside of a "big deal", are such that a library can usually only obtain a small number of titles for a similar price as the entire package.

The problem is a unique one in the sense that both the source and the market for much of the scholarly content provided by large commercial publishers are research universities – and that while universities are facing ever-increasing subscription costs, academics remain incented to provide their research and editorial services to the publishers with little or no compensation to their granting agency or host institution.

## Challenge: Promotion & Tenure Criteria



The majority of promotion and tenure decisions in Canada rely in some fashion on prestige and impact factors of publications. Impact factors in particular have been designed and advanced by the commercial publishers, and by their very nature do not favour new publications. This not only solidifies the market position of the largest publishers, but stifles innovation in journal titles, research topics, methods and funding.

## Challenge: Awareness of Publishing Alternatives



Researchers, administrators and librarians continue to have alternatives to large commercial publishers, although they are not always well understood or easy to access. For instance, faculty may not understand copyright surrounding their work, or negotiate for better author rights when their work is published. Researchers may be reluctant to look for alternative publications if their career prospects are only enhanced by being published in a narrow band of journals. University librarians may inadvertently support commercial publishers in the training and support that they provide to their clients. Similarly, not every institution has a repository of institutional research which is open access and easily discoverable.

While strides have been taken with a number of open access initiatives, it continues to be hampered by a sense that open access content is free: while the researcher or academic accessing the content does not pay under open access, the content still needs to be financially supported. Open access remains an alternative publishing business model, and not a publishing model divorced from business.

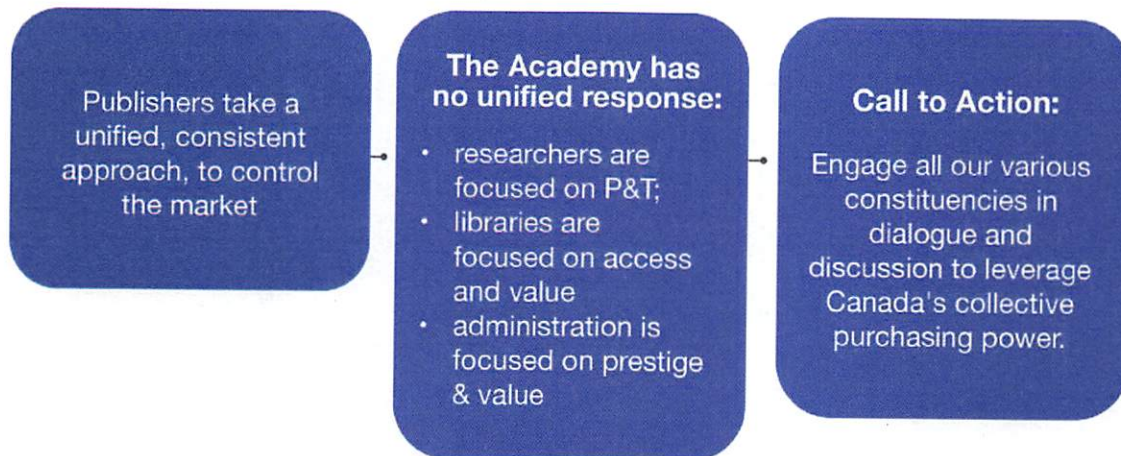
## Challenge: Democratization of Knowledge



Scholarly research is a public investment, and preserving access to this research should be a public goal. The Tri-Agency Open Access Policy notes that its objective is to "improve access to the results of Agency-funded research, and to increase the dissemination and exchange of research results".

Access to the latest research is essential for innovation and the advancement of society, is central to the teaching and research roles of academic institutions, and is essential for Canada to remain competitive on the world stage.

## Challenge: Focused vs. Divergent Approach to Publishing



The largest commercial publishers are extremely well-funded, and are working on many fronts to increase both the value and the visibility of their platforms and content. Publishers work to acquire additional content (and competitors), develop their hosting platform, review and modify licensing terms and promote their services, both to librarians and administrators, and directly to researchers. On the opposite side, researchers and academics are both enabled and ensnared by the work of commercial publishers – and lack the concerted effort and organized focus to push back in a meaningful way. In many cases, disparate parts of a university campus – individual researchers, university librarians, and the research office – may be dealing with commercial publishers in isolation from each other.

### About the Canadian Research Knowledge Network

The Canadian Research Knowledge Network is a national library consortium which licenses electronic content with traditional commercial and alternative publishers to support research and teaching at 75 Canadian universities.



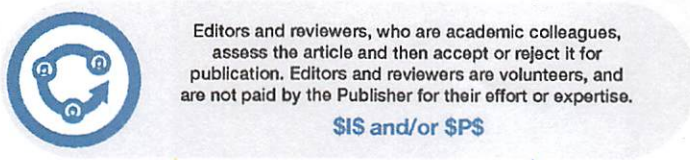
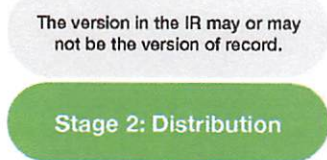
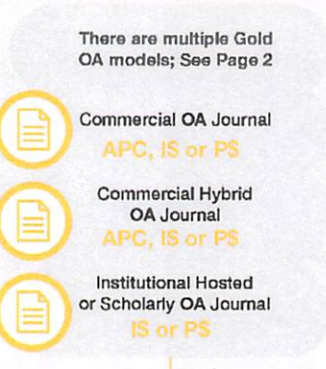
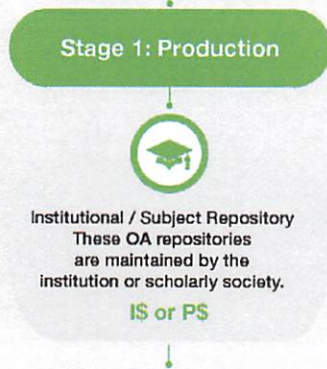


## Scholarly Publishing Models



A Researcher writes an original research article, which is funded by their institution and/or granting council.  
**IS and/or PS**

The Researcher then makes a choice:



**Legend:**

**OA** = Open Access      **PS** = Public Grant Dollars  
**IS** = Institution Dollars      **APC** = Article Processing Charge