



Open Access Day, October 14, 2008

**cIRcle: make your research
more visible to the world**

Hilde Colenbrander
Institutional Repository Coordinator, UBC Library



circle.ubc.ca

UBC's Information Repository

ciRcle: UBC's Information Repository

- An open access repository for published and unpublished materials
- Goal: To showcase UBC's intellectual output
- May be freely used by anyone, provided creators are acknowledged and properly cited
- Launched spring 2008
- ciRcle home page
<https://circle.ubc.ca>



What does 'openly accessible' mean?

- Open access literature is:
 - Digital information made freely available to anyone on the web
 - Refers particularly to peer reviewed research articles and their preprints
 - Open Access literature is freely available; *not* free to produce
- A response to exponential journal price increases:
 - 1986-2006: journal expenditures in ARL libraries increased by 321%

<http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/monser06.pdf>



Open Access repositories

- ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories) currently lists 1157 repositories around the world
 - Australia: 37
 - Brazil: 60
 - Canada: 46
 - Germany: 94
 - India: 34
 - South Africa: 11
 - UK: 125
 - USA: 238



Why contribute to cIRcle?

- 45% to 336% increases in citations for open access literature (depending on discipline)
- Materials are easy to find (metadata adds value):
 - via Google, Google Scholar, Yahoo, etc.
 - via special content harvesters, e.g. oaister.org
- Exchange of scholarly information with colleagues; availability to scholars without journal subscriptions
- Permanent URLs
- Permanent preservation
- Granting agency mandates



What about copyright?

- For materials deposited in cIRcle:
 - cIRcle requires a non-exclusive license to distribute
 - Copyright owner retains copyright
 - If you are not the copyright owner, you need permission from the copyright owner/publisher to deposit in cIRcle
- Note: Publishers' Copyright Transfer Agreements/ Publication Agreements are critical!



What can be contributed to cIRcle?

■ Digital materials:

- Research papers (pre- or postprints, or published versions)
- Conference and workshop papers
- Theses and dissertations, outstanding student projects
- Unpublished reports and working papers
- Books, chapters and sections
- Datasets
- Learning Objects
- Multimedia and audio-visual materials
- Software
- University administrative documents



Who benefits from open access?

- Open access serves the interests of us all, in our different capacities:
 - Authors and readers
 - Teachers and students
 - Libraries
 - Universities
 - Journals and publishers
 - Funding agencies
 - Governments
 - Citizens/tax payers



Open Access Mandates

- Granting agencies
 - Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)
 - U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH)
 - UK Wellcome Trust
- University mandates
 - European University Association: ~800 members
 - Queensland University of Technology, Minho University
- Faculty mandates
 - Faculty of Arts and Sciences (and Faculty of Law) at Harvard
- So what about copyright?



What is copyright?

- Promotes **the creation of and access to** artistic, literary, musical, dramatic and other creative productions
- Right to authorize or to prevent copying
- Life of the author + 50 years
- Copyright can be signed over to someone else

From Canadian Copyright Law, at Creative Commons Canada:

<http://creativecommons.ca/index.php?p=cacopyright>



Copyright Transfer/Publication Agreements

- What rights do authors assign to publishers?
- What rights do authors retain?
- Why?
- Examples:
 - American Medical Association
 - Public Library of Science



Copyright is a bundle of rights

- Transferred in whole or in part
- Exclusively or non-exclusively
- For specific time periods, or indefinitely
- With or without royalty fees



Managing author rights

- What rights does the publisher need?
 - Exclusive right to first publication
- What rights does the author want to keep?
 - Re-publication in a different format, medium, place or language
 - Posting a copy to one of more web sites
 - Sending copies to colleagues or students
 - Creating a derivative work
 - Etc.



Copyright options for authors

- Option 1: Traditional Practice
 - Transfer ownership of copyright to publishers, in exchange for publication
- Option 2: Transfer ownership
 - BUT reserve some specific rights for the author
- Option 3: Retain ownership of copyright
 - And give the publisher an exclusive license for first publication



Tools for authors: SHERPA/RoMEO

- Publisher Copyright Policies & Self-Archiving according to RoMEO:
 - Green publishers
 - Blue publishers
 - Yellow publishers
 - White publishers
- SHERPA/RoMEO Project
www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php



Tools for authors: Author Addenda

- SPARC Canadian Author Addendum
www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/author/author-e.html
- MIT Amendment to Publication Agreement
info-libraries.mit.edu/scholarly/mit-copyright-amendment-form/
- Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine
sciencecommons.org/projects/publishing/scae
- JISC/SURF Copyright Toolbox
copyrighttoolbox.surf.nl/copyrighttoolbox/



Tools for authors: Creative Commons licenses

- Creative Commons International: Canada
creativecommons.org/international/ca/



In an openly accessible world ...

- Authors retain their copyright
- Copyright is creatively shared
- Users of openly shared materials acknowledge and properly cite creator(s)
- Knowledge is shared around the world



Recruiting UBC Content

- Some examples:
 - Graduate Studies
 - Community & Regional Planning
 - Education
 - Forestry
 - Earth and Ocean Sciences
 - Physics and Astronomy
 - Sociology
 - UBC Press



Making It Work

- UBC faculty, students, and staff
- Librarian/Coordinator
- Programmer/analyst (PT)
- Library Assistant
- Liaison librarians and other library staff
- SLAIS graduate students
 - Professional experience projects
 - Co-op program
 - TLEF grant
- cIRcle Steering Committee



Future Directions?

- What do researchers need?
- Potential value added services
 - Improved statistics
 - Embargoes/access controls
 - Ability to accept content from other repositories
 - Assist researchers with data management throughout the research cycle
 - Long term digital preservation strategies
- Integrate into campus cyber infrastructure
- Provincial, regional and national collaboration



Questions? Comments?

Contact:

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hilde.colenbrander@ubc.ca

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