Tuesday, October 27

1. 9:30–10:15 Why Canada needs open science for innovation

Guy Rouleau MNI

Open Science has evolved from an aspirational concept to a growing movement that is reshaping how research is conducted, shared, and evaluated. In this keynote, Dr. Guy Rouleau will reflect on his personal journey as one of Canada's early advocates for Open Science and share lessons learned from helping build a culture of openness within the research ecosystem. Drawing on his experience as Director of The Neuro (Montreal Neurological Institute-Hospital) and Co- Founder of the Tanenbaum Open Science Institute (TOSI), Dr. Rouleau will discuss what first inspired his commitment to Open Science and why he became convinced that a more transparent, collaborative, and inclusive approach to research was essential to accelerating discovery and maximizing societal impact. The keynote will explore the origins of TOSI and the unprecedented institutional commitment to Open Science undertaken at The Neuro. Dr. Rouleau will discuss both the opportunities and challenges encountered along the way, including cultural change, researcher engagement, incentives, infrastructure, and the realities of implementing new practices within established academic systems. He will reflect on how colleagues, institutions, funders, and partners initially responded to these efforts and how perceptions have evolved over time. Looking back over more than a decade of progress, Dr. Rouleau will highlight some of the most significant impacts he has observed, from the growth of national and international Open Science networks to the increasing recognition that openness can strengthen research quality, collaboration, reproducibility, and public trust. Today, Open Science is gaining unprecedented momentum in Canada. Through his involvement in a range of national and international initiatives spanning research policy, funding, infrastructure, and culture change, Dr. Rouleau has had a unique vantage point from which to observe this evolution. He will conclude by sharing his perspective on the opportunities ahead and the next steps required to advance Open Science in Canada, including the roles of policy, funding, training, institutional leadership, and community engagement. Through personal reflections and future-oriented insights, this keynote will invite participants to consider how they can help shape a more open, collaborative, and impactful research ecosystem for the benefit of science and society.

2. 10:15–10:45 Open Science and Sovereignty

Richard Gold Conscience

Open science is necessary to protect Canadian sovereignty. The facts are clear. Canadians are named on twice as many US patents as Canadians are named as owners. It is not that IP is draining out from our universities: a recent AUTM Canada study found that most Canadian patents are exclusively licensed to Canadian firms. The problem comes later: those domestic firms lack the scale, capital, and shared infrastructure to grow. As a result, they sell to foreign, usually US, firms. If the problem were early leakage of IP, then the remedy would be to tighten our IP retention rules and to patent more. But since the problem is scale and absorptive capacity, tighter control exacerbates the problem. Canada cannot build sovereign capacity alone: it must leverage its assets and build partnerships with like-minded countries to succeed. Open science provides leverage to build the partnerships that enhance sovereignty. No foreign power or firm can prevent our access to data, materials, tools, and standards that are openly shared. Shared assets are less expensive to build and partnerships built around open science de-risk early-stage R&D and address structural rather than technical bottlenecks. In short, open science provides the foundation for Canadian firms to build innovations and to compete globally. Conscience, a non-profit that supports open science drug development provides an example. It pushes openness as far as possible down the drug development pathway. Its programs include DMOS that supports Canadian SMEs developing new health interventions in the open, OSAS that supports new business strategies, and CACHE and BEACON benchmarking challenges that accelerate drug development. The world has changed and, with it, we need to change business practices of dependence. A new model based on funding open science partnership, supporting large data collection, conditioning public funding on openness, and advancing standard development, is needed.

3. 11:10–12:10 Panel: Health research, data management, sharing, and innovation: The Canadian context

This panel explores how Canada can make better use of health research data to strengthen research, care, and health outcomes. Panelists will discuss the governance, safeguards, community engagement, Indigenous data sovereignty, and responsible access needed to build a trustworthy health-data ecosystem and move from ambition to action.

Panelists

Moderator: Jodi Edwards uOttawa

Ian Paterson UOHI

Taban Behin FNHA

Michael Schull DRAC

Osmo Ramakko patient partner, UOHI

Alison Bourgon CIHR

4. 11:10–12:10 Panel: Driving adoption of Open Access in Canada

This panel examines open-access publishing as a key tool for advancing open science in Canada. Building on the growing adoption of open-access policies, including the Tri-Agency mandate and institutional initiatives, panelists will discuss the barriers that still limit participation and the actions needed to make open access more widely achievable.

Panelists

Moderator: Leigh-Ann Butler uOttawa

Kory St. Cyr NSERC

Mylène Deschênes FRQ

Monica Granados Creative Commons

Jess Herdman FHHS

Tanja Niemann Érudit/Coalition Publica

5. 12:10–12:30 Implementing the Tri-Agency Data Retention, Deposit and Availability Requirement: Mise en œuvre de l'exigence des trois organismes en matière de conservation, de dépôt et de mise à disposition des données de recherche

Dominique Roche SSHRC

Launched in March 2021, the Tri-Agency Research Data Management (RDM) Policy includes a requirement that Grant recipients [...] deposit into a digital repository all digital research data, metadata and code that directly support the research conclusions in journal publications and pre- prints that arise from agency-supported research. The three federal research funding agencies (CIHR, NSERC, SSHRC) committed to phase-in this requirement after reviewing institutional RDM strategies and in line with the readiness of the Canadian research community. Following extensive engagement with partners and interest-holders, the agencies released a What We Heard report in July 2025 and commissioned a cross-sectional study mapping over 200 institutional RDM strategies. Overall, participants expressed broad support for making publicly funded research data "as open as possible, as closed as necessary" but also a need to clarify several aspects of the requirement. This talk will present recent survey feedback from the Canadian research community on the proposed clarifications to the requirement, released in May 2026. Information will also be shared on how the feedback has informed the final requirement to retain, deposit and make available data arising from agency-funded research, including the scope and timing of the requirement, along with other implementation details. By implementing the third and final pillar of the Tri-Agency RDM Policy, CIHR, NSERC and SSHRC are reaffirming their commitment to the principle that research data collected with the use of public funds belong, to the fullest extent possible, in the public domain and available for reuse by others (2016 Tri-Agency Statement of Principles on Digital Data Management).

6. 12:10–12:40 What are Transformative Agreements (TAs) Transforming?

DeDe Dawson uSask

Transformative agreements (TAs) are agreements between publishers and libraries, often also referred to as "read-and-publish" or "publish-and-read" agreements, that bundle subscription and publishing fees together, with the final article being made open access (OA). TAs were originally intended to be transitional and temporary, transforming subscription and hybrid journals to fully OA. Recent evidence indicates this transformation is not happening, instead TAs appear to be reinforcing hybrid journals, rather than transforming them to OA (Jahn, 2025; cOAlition S, 2023). There is also inconsistency across library consortia for how to assess the value and impact of TAs. However, what may be transforming is author behaviour. Authors may be incentivized to choose journals covered by these agreements since they do not need to directly pay the article processing charge (APC) themselves. Not all libraries have joined the same agreements, potentially further influencing author behaviour. For example, in papers with authors from multiple institutions, there may be impacts on author order, selection of corresponding author, and inclusion of additional authors based on affiliations with an institution participating in a given TA. It is important to monitor and evaluate how these agreements influence author behaviour to ensure that publishing decisions continue to reflect academic priorities rather than being shaped by financial factors. This short interactive talk will engage the audience in a conversation about what changes in author behaviour they have witnessed. We will also introduce a mixed-methods study currently underway that is investigating the publishing behaviour of authors from three Canadian universities (the University of British Columbia, the University of Saskatchewan, and the University of Ottawa). The methodology will include citation analysis with data from various literature databases, followed by a survey and focus groups with authors to further investigate the impacts of TAs on publishing choices.

10. 2:00–3:00

Panel: Responsible research assessment

This panel examines responsible research assessment and how it can better recognize the many forms of high-quality research. Drawing on initiatives such as DORA and CoARA, panelists will discuss how research organizations can move beyond narrow measures of success to reward diverse contributions and support more inclusive research cultures.

Panelists

Moderator: Alexandra D'Arcy UVic

Carole Jabet Fonds de recherche du Québec

Helga Hallgrimsdottir UVic

Benedikt Hallgrimsson ACHRI

11. 2:00–3:00 Panel: Research reproducibility

This multidisciplinary panel considers why reproducibility is essential to trustworthy research and why it can look different across fields and research settings. Panelists will share perspectives on practical barriers—from methods and reporting to infrastructure, incentives, and training—and discuss opportunities to strengthen reproducible research across Canada.

Panelists

Moderator: David Moher uOttawa

Sara Hart UWaterloo

Shinichi Nakagawa UAlberta

Abel Brodeur uOttawa

Aileen MacLellan OHRI

12. 3:00–3:30 Data-visiting – a solution for the sharing shy? : A presentation of the RAISE Science project.

Maria Pawlowska Visnea Inc.

Published evidence increasingly suggests that one of the main barriers to data sharing remains psychological. Additionally, outside of some researchers' hesitancy to open their data there are also legitimate reasons to limit access to some datasets. However, even when the "as open as possible as closed as necessary" rule genuinely applies the research integrity and replicability would be strengthened by the ability to reuse restricted data. One of the solutions for these problems is data visiting instead of data sharing. In the data visiting model the data never has to leave an institutional server and it is nonetheless available for the wider research community. RAISE Science is a European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) Infrastructure, available for free to researchers around the world and an example of the data sharing model. The mission of RAISE is to provide the infrastructure for a distributed crowdsourced data processing system, moving from open data to open access data for processing. RAISE provides the mechanism for sending the algorithm to the dataset instead of sending the data to the algorithm. As Canada integrates its research system more closely with the European Union, through association to Horizon Europe as well as targeted political steps and increased funding for joint research projects, the European Open Science Cloud and its infrastructures will become increasingly relevant to Canadian researchers. RAISE Science is an important example of how international projects can also be a solution to home-grown problems and collaboration across the Atlantic can provide rapid innovation. Note: The author of the abstract is a member of the RAISE international advisory board.

13. 3:00–3:30 Opening up the hidden curriculum: Creating culture change by modelling open, social scholarship

Alison Moore; Julie Jones; Jennifer Zerkee SFU

Academia's "publish or perish" culture is thriving. Expectations for scholarly production for early career researchers keep ratcheting up, and graduate students, even at the Master's level, are frequently told both explicitly and implicitly that they should be publishing their work— and increasingly they are also encouraged to operate under open scholarship principles when doing so. However, that is often where the guidance ends. Many graduate students are left to navigate this aspect of graduate school's "hidden curriculum" on their own, relying on piecemeal and frequently outdated, risk-averse assertions about the best way to succeed as a scholar in a hyper-competitive and exclusionary academic environment. However, academic libraries have an opportunity to intervene and help graduate students make sense of this part of academia while also contributing to culture change. By prioritizing values of open scholarship such as transparency, openness, and the sharing of knowledge for good when teaching, we can model an academic culture that is open, democratizes access to knowledge, is prosocial and does this through inclusive teaching practices alongside scholarly production learning. In SFU Library's Research Commons, we are integrating small practices and interventions into our teaching that bring assumed competencies and hidden curricula to light and normalize not-knowing. Through teaching and openly sharing information about navigating new researcher experiences such as finding and evaluating conferences and journals, understanding open access publishing, and responding to peer review, we aim to build a prosocial academic culture that supports awareness and adoption of open scholarship. Through examples, we will explore applications of inclusive teaching in scholarly production instruction that contribute to building an academic culture conducive to open scholarship adoption. We will also share ideas for how instructors from across disciplines can integrate similar culture-building interventions and practices into their own teaching.

14. 3:00–3:30 Atomization of scientific findings for a modular, interoperable and reusable ecosystem of research output components

Rodrigo Migueles Ramirez Réseau Circé – UMontréal

Scholarly communication is predominantly conducted through the dissemination of scientific articles and preprints, which can be considered as the unit of contribution. In recent years, modular science has arisen as a new model for scientific communication. Besides (not instead of) traditional paths to disseminate scientific findings, modular science proposes to atomize scientific outputs into its components to increase their reuse. These can include diverse objects ranging from statements and claims, to data, protocols, code and figures. A diverse range of initiatives, tools and models to enable and implement modular science have been proposed. The Continuous Science Foundation (CSF) has recently organized workshops and a working group in collaboration with Creative Commons

(CC) to bring together these initiatives and coordinate efforts. This presentation will outline the basic concepts behind modular science, give an overview of the initiatives landscape, summarize the outcomes of the recent coordination efforts, and discuss opportunities and potential challenges for the implementation of modular science in the future.

15. 3:00–3:30 Designing a new publishing model as a practical mechanism to support open science and assessment reform

Iain Hrynaszkiewicz PLOS

Objective Researcher recognition and incentives (research assessment) – often centred on the quantity of journal articles – remain a persistent barrier to wide adoption of open science. PLOS's Redefining Publishing initiative explored if new research publishing capabilities could support research assessment reform by improving recognition for contributions to research beyond the journal article, including by making such outputs more visible, connected, and attributed to be recognized as part of the scholarly record. Methods 63 participants representing multiple stakeholder groups across 5 continents participated in 4 in-person convenings; 29 additional participants took part in interviews; 644 researchers from different career stages, disciplines, and geographies participated in user-centered design activities including online surveys and prototype tests. These insights informed the iterative design of a publishing model called the "knowledge stack", which connects articles and preprints with associated research outputs—data, code, methods, and materials—into a structured, open machine-readable record. Results Initial implementation of the "knowledge stack" by publishers should begin by strengthening attribution for research data and code that are shared in repositories, and connecting these outputs to research articles; improving usability of data and code by integrating contextual information and usage metrics into research articles, and enabling "checkability" of data and code – such as via inclusion of README files – as a practical step towards improving trust in these non-article outputs, which often lack traditional signals used to ascertain trustworthiness. ConclusionsA knowledge stack model could support broader recognition of research contributions but new publishing capabilities alone are not sufficient to enable reform in research assessment. Implementation of the model will depend on open publishing infrastructure, interoperability across systems, alignment around shared standards, and sustained collaboration among publishers, repositories, funders, institutions, and reform initiatives. New publishing models must be developed with regional partners, to support local infrastructure while respecting digital sovereignty.

16. 3:50–4:45

Panel: How to shape a more equitable, multilingual, community- accountable, and globally responsible open science ecosystem

This panel explores how open science can become more equitable, inclusive, and responsive to communities worldwide. Drawing on perspectives from funders, infrastructure and advocacy organizations, and the open science community, panelists will consider how policies, practices, and investments can better support multilingualism, diverse research contexts, and community accountability.

Panelists

Moderator: Leslie Chan UofT

Matthew Wallace IDRC

Shawn McGuirk NSERC

Katie Corker ASAPBio

Emily Ford ORFG

17. 4:45–5:25 An early-career perspective on making research more transparent, reliable, and reusable

Marija Purgar Filjak Department of Biological Science, University of Alberta

Scientific progress depends on research being transparent, reliable, and reusable. However, much of what we as scientists publish remains difficult to verify, reproduce, or build upon. In this talk, I will share results and lessons from several meta-research projects examining transparency, information loss, and journal policies in ecology and evolutionary biology.

Drawing on a dataset of over 36,000 open-access articles published between 2000 and 2024, I will show how practices such as preregistration, data and code sharing, and reporting of conflicts of interest and funding have changed over time. The trend is encouraging, but uneven and slower than we might hope. I will connect these findings to a broader problem of information loss. In ecology, we estimated that only 11–18% of conducted research reaches its full informative value, due to unpublished studies, selective reporting, and limitations in study design. I will also discuss journal policies that shape what the research community publishes, and therefore what becomes visible, verifiable, and reusable.

Although grounded in ecology and evolutionary biology, these insights reflect systemic challenges that extend across disciplines. I will explore them through the lens of my experience as an early- career researcher navigating these challenges, and as President of the Society for Open, Reliable, and Transparent Ecology and Evolutionary Biology (SORTEE), a grassroots community working to advance more open and reliable research practices from within the discipline. I will close with practical steps researchers can take now to make their own work more transparent and reusable, alongside the larger structural changes needed to support a more informative and trustworthy scientific ecosystem.

Wednesday, October 28

18. 9:20–10:10 Who will improve the research system? Building capacity for evidence- informed change

Tracy Weisgerber Coimbra

Methods are one of the most reusable outputs that researchers create and detailed methods are essential for reproducibility, reuse of methods and responsible data reuse. Despite this, open methods have received comparatively little attention compared to other outputs, like open data, open code and open access publications. This talk explores actions that researchers, research institutions and departments, funders, and publishers and editors can take to enhance the quality of methods reporting in preprints and published papers. The talk will highlight some key recommendations for each of these stakeholder groups from the European Commission PRO-MaP (Promoting Reusable and Open Methods and Protocols) Science for Policy report. Coordinated action across stakeholders is essential to change research culture and practice. We'll also explore opportunities to enhance methods reporting and other open science practices by shifting incentives for graduate students. The TREASURE program at the University of Coimbra rewards students for implementing reproducible, reusable and open research practices, including methods sharing, in their thesis research.

19. 10:10–11:00 Panel: The Canadian Metaresearch Ecosystem

This panel explores the growing Canadian metaresearch community and the work helping to improve how research is supported, carried out, shared, and assessed. Panelists from across the research ecosystem will discuss current initiatives, collaboration opportunities, and the steps needed to build a stronger, sustainable national metaresearch network.

Panelists

Moderator: Annabel Seyller The Neuro

Amy Buckland Concordia

Matthew Lucas SSHRC

Vincent Larivière UMontréal

Ellie Griffith Health Research BC

21. 11:20–12:30 Baked in, not bolted on: Institutional responsibility for open science training

Jessie Mayes UBC

Formal open science training in graduate programs remains rare, even as the practices it teaches become an implicit expectation of researchers. I will argue that institutions carry a two-part responsibility: to train every new researcher in open science best practices from the start of their career, and to adjust their expectations of research output so that training is implementable.

Habits and methodology formed in graduate school tend to persist through a career, so building these skills early avoids restructuring and retraining later. But training alone is not enough. Early- career researchers are already stretched thin learning to do research at all — expecting the same volume of output at a higher standard of rigour, on the same timeline, is not realistic. Institutions that want to raise the baseline of research quality need to build time and resources for open science into graduate programs themselves, rather than treating it as an unaccommodated expectation layered on top of existing demands. This is where the shift from a compliance mindset to genuinely embracing the spirit of open science can happen.

I will ground this argument in my own experience as a graduate student applying open science practices within an applied, stakeholder-engaged research project, where logistical constraints and time pressure regularly test the gap between open science in principle and in practice. I will share where formal training did and did not prepare me, and where I succeeded and struggled navigating open science for the first time to shed light on what institutional support is currently missing, and what it would take to close that gap for the next generation of researchers.

22. 11:20–12:30 Building What We Couldn't Find: Computational Research Services and Infrastructure for SSH

Jérémie Dion UQuébec

In 2018, a small group of researchers in Quebec founded the Bureau des initiatives numériques (BIN), and, one year later, the Plateforme en humanités numériques (PHuN). These researchers faced persistent challenges in recruiting and retaining computationally skilled personnel with a working understanding of the specific needs of the social sciences and humanities (SSH). Rather than competing for resources, these researchers chose to pool their needs and secure full-time equivalent (FTE) positions for analysts who could support multiple principal investigators on a pay- per-use basis. This approach contrasts with the more common reliance on highly skilled graduate students, who, rightfully so, often move on to other opportunities as their academic and professional careers evolve. Over time, the model proved highly successful and scalable: BIN-PHuN has now contributed to more than 200 projects led by over 100 research teams, the majority of which are based in SSH disciplines. Having demonstrated the viability of this model, we now see the development and maintenance of shared research infrastructure as the next stage in its evolution. We focus in particular on LibreQDA, our most recent initiative in this area. LibreQDA is both a free (as in libre) and open-source research software and a free (as in gratis) web-hosted platform that supports qualitative data analysis for Canadian researchers (accessible at libreqda.org). Three BIN- PHuN employees are paid to serve as lead developers of the project while also fostering the growth of its community. The presentation concludes with a discussion of the challenges associated with this scaled-up version of our operations.

9. 1:40–2:00 Are we ready for a data-driven era? Building the foundations for reliable and reusable research data

Anna Catharina Vieira Armond UOHI

Open science policies are expanding rapidly across biomedical research, yet implementation remains inconsistent and suboptimal. Perhaps this is related to the underdeveloped infrastructure needed to support reliable and reusable research data. To help address this gap, we developed a research program aimed at identifying barriers to research data management (RDM) implementation and developing practical solutions to facilitate open science in practice, organized around three pillars: evidence generation, resource development, and capacity building. To characterize the policy landscape, we conducted scoping reviews of 264 biomedical funders and 12 cardiovascular funders, finding that fewer than one-third of them have explicit data management plan and data sharing requirements, with substantial variation in expected elements, inconsistent monitoring, and no documented rationale for policy choices. To understand why implementation remains limited despite growing mandates, we conducted focus groups with 49 interest holders, including researchers, trainees, editors, funders, professional societies, and patients, guided by the Theoretical Domains Framework. Four key barriers emerged: limited policy socialization, insufficient resources to support mandated practices, misalignment with academic incentive structures, and fragmented accountability across stakeholders. These findings inform our efforts to develop resources. We developed evidence-based DMP templates for randomized controlled trials, iteratively refined through user testing with trialists. Templates for systematic reviews, genomics, and preclinical research will also be validated. A modified Delphi consensus process is underway to harmonize DMP requirements and standardize data management reporting across these clinical trials and systematic reviews. Alongside these efforts, the RDM community of practice of the Canadian Reproducibility Network

(RDM CARN) is being developed to foster knowledge exchange, mentorship, and sustainable institutional RDM expertise across Canada. Together, these findings demonstrate that the implementation of sustainable open science requires aligning governance, incentives, resources, and researcher support. This program contributes the evidence base and practical resources needed to inform and support those systemic changes.

23. 11:20–12:30 Data, Communities, and Open Science: Initiatives at the St. Lawrence Global Observatory

Juliette Ganne Observatoire Global du Saint-Laurent

Founded in 2005, the St. Lawrence Global Observatory (SLGO) is a non-profit organization that facilitates access to, sharing of, and value creation from data on the St. Lawrence ecosystem, from

the Great Lakes to the Gulf. For the past 20 years, OGSL has supported the development of open science practices by promoting the accessibility, interoperability, and reuse of environmental data. In recent years, OGSL has also begun a broader reflection on the integration of social sciences and humanities data to better document the interactions between communities, land-use practices, and environmental changes in the St. Lawrence region. This initiative raises important issues related to data governance, ethics, and data sovereignty. This presentation will highlight the approaches developed by SLGO to address sensitive data considerations and respect for participant consent within its data management and dissemination practices. In particular, it will examine the challenges associated with open data when such data involve community knowledge, cultural practices, or sensitive information related to Indigenous and coastal communities. Drawing on OGSL's experience, this contribution will illustrate how open science infrastructures can evolve toward more inclusive and responsible models that balance data openness with respect for community rights and the recognition of knowledge generated through the social sciences and humanities. Aligned with UNESCO's Recommendations on Open Science, this presentation offers a reflection on the conditions necessary for a more ethical, collaborative, and context-sensitive approach to open science in Canada.

25. 11:20–12:40 Panel: Facilitating Inter/Transdisciplinary Research: A Meta-Research Agenda

Panelists

Moderator: Benoît Hogedez UQAM

François Claveau UdeS

Marie-Luc Arpin UdeS

Agustín Mauro UdeS/CIRST

Michael O'Rourke MSU/Toolbox Dialogue Initiative

Chad Gonnerman USI/Toolbox Dialogue Initiative

26. 1:40–2:10 Mapping Metaresearch in Canada

Eduardo Santos UAlberta

Metaresearch is essential for understanding research practices, integrity, and open scholarship. Addressing the Canadian Metaresearch Data Challenge, we present an open, reproducible, and community-validated platform that maps metaresearch produced by Canadian-affiliated scholars. Leveraging OpenAlex, our version-controlled pipeline implements the corpus across five primary domains—scientometrics, open access, scholarly communication, research integrity, and informetrics—supplemented by bilingual queries. To ensure methodological rigor and mitigate database classification biases, our study protocol, inclusion criteria, and evaluation metrics are validated by community members. The corpus underwent community codesign across international metascience networks, manual double-coded validation to evaluate precision and recall, and benchmarking against established bibliographic databases. We deploy this validated corpus through a public, static-first bilingual dashboard that characterizes publication trajectories, open-access uptake, collaboration networks, and equity gaps, such as the representation of French-language scholarship. Grounded in FAIR principles with MIT-licensed code and CC BY 4.0 data, this project delivers actionable insights into Canadian research culture while providing an auditable, fully reproducible framework that other research communities can readily adapt.

27. 4:00–4:40 Open Science as Research-System Reform: Evidence from Wartime Ukraine

Oleksandr Berezko Ukrainian Reproducibility Network, LPNU

Ukraine is developing its open-science system while resisting Russia's war and integrating into the European Research Area. This presentation examines how local experiments grew into institutional and national reform, and how Open Science is being used to strengthen research-system resilience and support recovery and reconstruction.

I first encountered Open Science as a policy agenda at the Eurodoc Annual Conference in Oslo in 2017. In 2018, we began testing open peer review and open-science discussions at Lviv Polytechnic. A turning point came with OPTIMA (Erasmus+), launched in 2021. It introduced Open Science courses for more than 1,000 master's students and doctoral candidates, developed open peer- review infrastructure, and helped build a community around reform. Knowledge and networks developed through OPTIMA contributed to Ukraine's first National Open Science Plan, drafted in 2021 and adopted by the government in October 2022 during Russia's full-scale invasion.

From there, reform moved to the incentives and institutions that shape research behaviour. Open4UA (Erasmus+) and the CoARA National Chapter Ukraine contributed to reform of national research assessment, including a new methodology now used to distribute more than UAH 3 billion in research funding across 246 institutions. In parallel, the Ukrainian Reproducibility Network (UARN), established in 2024, created a national community focused on reproducibility and trustworthy research.

The agenda now extends to the information and data infrastructure on which Open Science and responsible assessment depend. In line with the Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information, FLORA (Horizon Europe) will develop open research-information infrastructure for transparent assessment, while ADMIRE (Erasmus+) is building national capacity for research data management and data stewardship.

Across these reforms, Open Science is being linked to education, research culture, incentives, assessment, data infrastructure and international collaboration. For Ukraine, the aim is broader than openness itself: a more credible, effective and resilient research system that can sustain research during wartime and support recovery, reconstruction and deeper integration into the European Research Area.

Thursday, October 29

28. 9:05–9:30 Summary of metascience facilitated discussion

Clare Ardern UBC

Female researchers in the STEMM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine) fields request fewer research grant dollars, and receive fewer and smaller awards than their male counterparts, which may negatively affect women's scientific productivity. Our objective was to explore (a) women's perceptions of gender differences, and (b) the decisions women made about

their grant budget request, when applying for health research funding in Canada.

This qualitative descriptive study was conducted and reported following the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ) guideline. Participants provided verbal consent for audio recording and reporting of quotes. Women who had submitted at least one application to the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Project Grant Competition as the Nominated Principal Applicant (NPA) were recruited. In-depth, semi-structured interviews (30–60 minutes) were conducted via Zoom videoconferencing software by a woman health researcher between April and August 2024. We used maximum variation sampling to capture diversity in career stage, research pillar, geographic location and research institution. The analysis followed a reflexive thematic analysis approach with a constructivist epistemology.

Twenty-one participants (nine early-career researchers) were interviewed. The overarching storyline of the interviews was of women shrinking to fit into an academic system that was not serving them well. The storyline presented three dominant themes: (1) smaller research projects with leaner budgets, (2) ambition tempered to adhere to gender norms, and (3) doing more with less.

Women researchers in Canada consistently described experiencing gender bias when applying for CIHR Project grants. Participants described reacting by trimming their budget request; walking a tightrope of competing tensions in gender roles, work demands and workplace dynamics; and of 'hacking the system' to navigate institutional barriers to submitting the grant application they felt best reflected their work.

29. 9:30–10:10 Connecting Canada's Health and Life Sciences Data for Public Benefit

Paul Hebert and Anderson Chuck CIHR; CIHI

Canada has invested in valuable health and life sciences data, research platforms and analytical capacity. Yet these assets can be difficult to find, access and use together. Researchers and innovators may struggle to determine what data exist, how they can be linked and which approvals are required. As a result, opportunities to answer questions that matter to patients, health systems and communities are missed.

No single organization can address these challenges alone. The Health and Life Sciences Data, Research and Infrastructure Collaboratorium brought together key organizations to work through these barriers and develop a roadmap for Canada. Using priority health and research questions, partners identified where existing assets could be better connected, the practical barriers to responsible data use, and where new capabilities are needed. The resulting roadmap brings this work together into a set of shared priorities and actions to guide a more connected approach.

This presentation will share what this work could mean for Canada. It will consider how shared priorities and coordinated investment could help Canada make better use of what it has already built and focus new investment where it is most needed.

30. 10:10–10:45 Diamond Fractures: Tracing Journal Transitions Away from Diamond Open Access

Lisa Matthias Humboldt University (HU Berlin)

Context: The UNESCO Recommendations for Open Science (OS) call attention to Open Infrastructures as a core pillar—motivated largely by a recognition that the sustainability of openness requires non-commercial underpinnings. For scholarly journals, the OS community has paid much attention to journals transitioning toward Diamond Open Access (OA), but comparatively little to those moving in the opposite direction. Objective: Recognizing the need for a systemic understanding, we introduce the concept of "diamond fractures" to call attention to cases where journals that once published freely for both readers and authors subsequently transitioned to subscription-based or article processing charge (APC)-funded publishing. Methods: Drawing on five data sources—publisher OA portfolio records, historical APC lists, DOAJ removal logs, an existing reverse-flip dataset, and a survey of OJS-using journals—we confirmed 440 such fractures, characterized by publisher type, discipline, region, journal age, post-fracture model, and APC price point. Results: The vast majority of fractured journals transitioned to Gold APC-based publishing, with charges ranging from $8–$5,300 and most falling in the $1,001–$3,000 bracket—a steep shift for journals that had previously imposed no charges on authors. Fractures were concentrated among professional publishers and journals originating in Asia and Europe, and most affected well- established journals older than nine years at the time of fracture. Fractures have occurred every year since 2009, accelerating sharply from 2020 onward, with 2025 recording the highest annual volume. Conclusion: These findings suggest the challenge facing the diamond OA community is not only one of adoption, but retention. Journals entering the author-pays market join a system with well- documented inflationary dynamics, and as APC-based publishing becomes further entrenched through funder mandates and commercial incentives, the conditions driving fractures are likely to

intensify. Open Science cannot be sustained with an access imperative alone—it requires sustained investment in community-governed infrastructure that makes it viable long-term.

31. 10:10–10:45 Canada's Diamond Open Access Landscape: Report from a landmark national stakeholder gathering

Jessica Dallaire-Clark
Érudit

Jeanette Hatherill
Coalition Publica

I. Objective This presentation will introduce the findings of a forthcoming report on Canada's diamond open access landscape, collaboratively produced under the leadership of Coalition Publica, a partnership between Érudit and the Public Knowledge Project (PKP). The presentation aims to offer a framework for community-led development of diamond OA in Canada and to identify priorities for future sustainability and growth. II. Methods Held in April 2026, Coalition Publica convened Advancing Diamond, a landmark national meeting dedicated to diamond open access in Canada. Over two days in Montréal, researchers, librarians, publishers, funding agencies, infrastructure providers, and other stakeholders participated in structured discussions to reflect on sector-specific strengths, challenges, opportunities, and concerns, while also identifying areas of common interest and opportunities for cross-sector collaboration. III. Results Discussions revealed broad consensus around the strengths of Canada's community-led, library-based, non-commercial publishing ecosystem. Participants identified key opportunities to advance diamond OA through greater coordination, shared infrastructure, advocacy, and investment, while also highlighting common challenges related to sustainability, visibility, governance, and long-term resourcing. Across sectors, participants emphasized the importance of collaboration and the need for mechanisms that support collective action. IV. Conclusion Drawing on the forthcoming report, this presentation argues that the future of diamond OA in Canada depends not only on the continued strength of its constituent communities, but also on the infrastructures and relationships that enable them to interoperate. The findings point toward a sustainable, equitable, and publicly supported future for scholarly publishing built on increased cooperation across sectors and regions.

32. 10:10–10:45 Who needs national journals? Dissemination Strategies in Canadian Scholarly Communication

Lucía Céspedes
Érudit, Université de Montréal

Objective

Focusing on Canada's bilingual, community-oriented and Open Access-rich journal ecosystem, this study asks who relies on Canadian journals, how language and research focus affect its reach, and what that reveals about balancing local relevance with global visibility.

Methods

We examined all articles indexed in Dimensions published in a Canadian journal (n=277,549) or written by a Canadian author (n=1,698,411) between 1990-2024. Language information was retrieved from OpenAlex; matching between Dimensions and OpenAlex was based on DOIs. Country-level authorship was computed using fractional counting. We used articles' titles and abstracts to train a multilingual BERTopic model to infer the topic of scientific publications. RORs were used to classify Canadian institutions when available.

Results

Most articles published in Canadian journals are authored by researchers affiliated with foreign institutions, and most research authored by Canadians is published in journals outside Canada. Canadian authors are most likely to publish their work in national journals when they are in decision- making roles, when the language of publication is French, or when the topics are locally relevant. Besides Social Sciences and Humanities, research in Life and earth sciences and Biomedical and health sciences from Canadian institutions were also found to be linguistically and geographically grounded. While researchers affiliated with government institutions are the most likely to publish in Canadian journals and to engage with Canadian objects of study, researchers affiliated with French- speaking Québec-based universities are the largest contributors to the Canadian journal ecosystem and account for the highest volume of French-language publications.

Conclusion

Canadian journals are essential to promoting Canadian scholars' work, raising its national and global visibility. They also benefit from, and contribute to, a global publishing ecosystem. This study reaffirms the essential contribution of editorial work in Canada and calls for stronger support and recognition for national journals in research evaluation practices.

33. 11:05–12:00 Panel: Canada on the global open science stage

This panel situates Canada within the rapidly evolving global open science landscape. Drawing on Canadian and international perspectives, panelists will discuss progress in open science policy and implementation, lessons from other countries, and opportunities for stronger international collaboration.

Panelists

Moderator: Mona Nemer Chief Scientist of Canada

Bettina Cenerelli P.E. Trudeau Foundation

Stuart Lane Swiss National Science Foundation

York Sure-Vetter NFDI, Germany

Jérôme Dupras Chief Scientist of Quebec

34. 12:00–12:30 Building Research Data Management Supports in an Academic Library

Stephanie Quail YorkU

While Canada has gradually established national coordinated research data management (RDM) services, including research data repository infrastructure, a data management plan (DMP) tool, and a growing body of RDM guidance and training resources, the actual day-to-day work of researcher consultations and custom workshops still needs to be offered at the local level. Academic libraries are well positioned to provide many aspects of RDM support, but this is not without challenges for libraries experiencing shrinking budgets and staffing gaps. To meet local RDM needs, many academic libraries may create a single dedicated RDM librarian position to provide RDM services to researchers; however, this approach can leave individual librarians with unsustainable workloads and library departments with portfolios that can be easily disrupted by foreseeable and unforeseeable events (e.g., sabbatical leaves, position changes, etc.). Instead, using a team-based structure better supports librarians with RDM responsibilities, while ensuring a department can scale up for increasing demands and maintain services during leaves. This presentation / poster will describe how York University Libraries (YUL) went from staffing their RDM services with a single RDM librarian to employing cross-training and strategic hiring to create a more robust staffing approach. Attendees will learn about the specific approaches YUL's Open Scholarship department developed and walk away with a better understanding of how to institute some of these practices in their workplaces and build sustainable RDM services to researchers.

35. 12:00–12:30 Mapping a Community-led Canadian Neuroimaging Data Sharing Network

Gabriel Pelletier McGill

While neuroscience is championing Open Science in Canada, most data remain siloed across labs and institutions, limiting discoverability and reuse. Multiple platforms have sought to enable neuroscience data sharing, but legal, ethical, organizational, and technical barriers continue to impede adoption at scale. In response, the Tanenbaum Open Science Institute's Alliance launched a working group to map needs, practices, and opportunities for a neuroimaging data discoverability and sharing network, with the Canadian neuroimaging and neuroinformatics community - specialists in neuro-data science and IT solutions. Composed of 12 sites across 4 provinces, the group currently focuses on neuroimaging data because of its value, reuse potential, and complex governance requirements. We will present the results of group meetings, individual consultations and a national survey to document infrastructures, expertise, workflows, challenges and priorities related to data management and sharing. Preliminary findings reveal a diverse, fragmented landscape, with neuroinformatics expertise unevenly distributed across institutions. There is broad consensus around core data standards, the need for automation, tooling, and pipelines to reduce the burden on researchers, and the need for common metadata models and harmonization strategies. However, major gaps persist in retaining highly qualified personnel for neuroinformatics and data curation, coordinating expertise across sites, securing sustained funding, and setting institutional priorities. Our mapping suggests that Canada is not lacking technical solutions or expertise. Rather, the challenge is connecting sites, aligning metadata practices, coordinating expertise, and sustaining support for harmonization and discoverability. A clear preference emerging from the community is for a national federated model that connects local data solutions while accommodating varying ethical, legal, and governance frameworks. In this model, data remain under local stewardship while becoming discoverable, accessible and interoperable. Continued and intentional community engagement will ensure building a model which reflects the needs of Canadian neuroimaging research.

36. 12:00–12:40 How Can Funders Drive Open Science Practices?

Robert Thibault Coalition for Aligning Science

If the answer were obvious, funders would all have identical policies. Instead, we are in a period of exploration, where funders are implementing a range of approaches. This presentation examines three funder-led efforts implemented by Aligning Science Across Parkinson's (ASAP) targeting preprints, resource deposition, and grant applications.

Preprints. ASAP requires, monitors, and supports preprinting. This concerted effort has led to preprints existing for >95% of original research publication from ASAP grantees, with >85% carrying a CC BY license or CC0 public domain dedication, and the majority posted as preprints before being submitted to the journal in whcih they are eventually published. Partnering with openRxiv, ASAP now has a bioRxiv/medRxiv channel that auto-populates with preprints that include ASAP in the funder

metadata field, creating a live public corpus of ASAP research. Resource Deposition. To systematically track the datasets, code, experimental protocols, and key lab materials generated and used by researchers in ASAP's Collaborative Research Network (CRN), we implemented a workflow that necessitates a publicly available Key Resources Table for each ASAP CRN study. Aggregated, these tables form a database of >15,000 datasets, coding scripts, protocols, and key lab materials used and generated across ASAP research. Grant Applications. We piloted Letter of Intent forms that asked applicants to provide a single public identifier for each of six types of open outputs they may have deposited within the last five years. 98% of applicants provided an identifier for an open access publication, 85% for a preprint, 65% for a dataset, 47% for code, 42% for a protocol, and 33% for a lab material. This approach allowed for tailored follow-up questions during the full application phase, while emphasizing ASAP's focus on openness.

This presentation will dive into these workflows and explore how stakeholders can collaboratively drive and sustain open science practices.

37. 12:00–12:40 "Work in progress" report of a tailored open scholarship mapping strategy at SFU

Gracielle Higino SFU

At the Simon Fraser University, we are one year into our cultural change shift towards open scholarship as default. To inform the decisions we need to make to support our community, we have been working on mapping our needs, desires and gaps, while avoiding summarising everything into simple and unsustainable metrics or indicators. Instead of counting how many open access papers we have been publishing and diagnosing how well we are doing on open scholarship practices based on this number, we believe that we need more complex information than that to fully understand our community and design effective support strategies. Therefore, we have been working on a tailored open scholarship mapping strategy to meet the needs of both individual researchers and university leadership, which includes a survey derived from the Road2Openness tool, interviews, and focus groups. In parallel, we have also collected data from the OpenAlex and ORCID databases to combine with our qualitative data. In this presentation, we will share our strategy, decision-making process, and discuss how we can use this information to guide our next steps in supporting our community in their open scholarship practices. In particular, we will discuss how and why we modified the Road2Openness tool to better fit our context, if and how available databases can be leveraged, how we transformed this exercise into a community engagement opportunity, and how we are combining our qualitative and quantitative data to inform our decisions. In the end, we will also share our reflections on the process and the challenges we have faced, and how we are addressing them, as well as next steps in our strategy.

39. 1:30–2:00 Building Awareness of Paper Mills: An Open Educational Approach

Kaitlin Fuller; Alison Manley; Catherine Gracey StFX; SMU; UNB

As academic librarians, we regularly engage with researchers looking to publish, and readers trying to determine if a source is reliable. A prominent issue that comes up is research paper mills - organizations that produce and sell fraudulent scholarly articles, and present a serious threat to the integrity of the scientific record. However, from our experience, awareness of paper mills is low, and there weren't accessible and easy-to-use resources to support early career researchers in navigating this issue. Beginning in summer 2024, a multi-institutional team of librarians collaborated to synthesize resources into what eventually became an Open Educational Resource (OER). We used an iterative design process that included a community feedback period from upper-level undergraduates, graduate students, librarians, faculty, and journal editors, who informed substantial revisions to the module. This talk will explore our approach to creating an open and accessible resource to better equip researchers to confront paper mill-based publishing. We will also explore early feedback and next steps for the project.

38. 1:30–2:00 On the Prevalence of Personally Identifiable Information in Replication Packages across the Social Sciences

David Valenta uOttawa

Objective Replication packages are central to transparency and reproducibility in empirical social sciences, yet they may inadvertently contain personally identifiable information (PII), posing significant risks to research participants and potentially violating ethical and legal standards. We assess the prevalence and nature of PII in replication packages across economics, political science, and psychology, identifying risk factors and informing safer data sharing practices. Methods We developed an automated detection tool to identify and classify PII in replication package data files, with detected instances verified through manual review. We randomly sampled 6 replication packages per journal per year from 2020 to 2024 across 11 leading journals in economics, political science, and psychology, restricting to papers based at least in part on hand collected primary data, yielding nearly 330 packages. Results Nearly one in four replication packages contains PII, with 19.5% containing direct identifiers and at least an additional 4.2% containing information sufficient for indirect identification. Rates vary by field, from 19% in psychology and 21% in political science to nearly 28% in economics, with substantial within-field variation — economics alone ranges from 7% to nearly 47% across journals. Much of this heterogeneity is explained by data source: field experiments are most prone to containing PII, followed by online experiments, with lab experiments containing PII least often. The type of PII also varies by source, with online experiments most commonly exposing IP addresses while field experiments more often contain names or precise locations. Conclusions Our findings reveal critical gaps in current data sharing practices across empirical social sciences, with PII exposure being far more prevalent than previously recognized. We are working with journals to address identified issues and plan to make our detection tool available to journals and authors to support remediation efforts and prevent future PII exposure in replication packages.

8. 1:40–2:00 Enabling Open Science Through Responsible Research Assessment: Lessons from global funders

Joséphine Uwineza NSERC

To foster a more open, inclusive, and impactful research ecosystem, it is also important to incentivize and reward the diverse attributes of high-quality research. Responsible Research Assessment (RRA) practices rewards transparency, accessibility, and diverse research contributions; in so doing, RRA incentivizes open practices, while open science strengthens RRA by making research outputs more visible, reusable, and assessable. In 2021, the Global Research Council (GRC) established a working group to bring together research funders, worldwide, to advance a shared understanding of RRA and develop practical approaches to implementation. These efforts have underscored the necessity of collaboration across the broader research ecosystem to ensure that RRA initiatives are both effective and contextually relevant. In partnership with organizations such as DORA, Science Europe, and the Research on Research Institute, the GRC's RRA working group has contributed to a growing evidence base and increased global alignment on assessment reform towards a healthier, more equitable research culture. This includes the publication of two complementary resources in May 2026: an RRA Self-Assessment Tool and a Practical Guide to Implementing RRA at Research Funding Organizations. Together, these resources aim to support funders in embedding RRA across their policies and processes, while enabling reflection and the identification of priority areas — including open science. This presentation and poster will highlight these resources, illustrate how they operationalize RRA, and demonstrate how coordinated global efforts are advancing assessment practices that both enable and are strengthened by open science.

42. 2:00–3:00 Tracking Changes in Open Science on the Open Scholarship Policy Observatory

Alan Colin-Arce UVic

Objective: This presentation will provide an overview of recent work conducted by the Open Scholarship Policy Observatory (OSPO). The OSPO is an open, online hub that collects, tracks, and builds understanding of open social scholarship. It then reflects this information back to local institutions, associations, consortia and government bodies to inform policy, support training in open scholarship and update policymakers and stakeholders. Methods: The OSPO uses qualitative approaches and consultations with research partners to track trends, changes, and updates in open scholarship policies in Canada and globally. We publish recurrent reports on various issues in open scholarship and its intersection with policy, including open access, open data, multilingualism in scholarly communication, and open infrastructure. Results: In the last year, the OSPO has published 21 bilingual posts. This presentation will discuss two posts that are relevant to the conference topic of metascience: an analysis of Canada's Roadmap for Open Science six years after its publication; and a post in development about Clarivate's new Research Commons database, which extracts data from OpenAlex and Crossref and incorporates it into a separate database in the Web of Science. Conclusions: The work of the OSPO emphasizes the importance of qualitative monitoring of open scholarship policies. The post on Canada's Roadmap highlights the potential for ambiguity in the implementation of open science policies and limited oversight. The post on Clarivate's Research Commons database shows how open research information can be privatized by commercial publishers. Due to the constantly evolving nature of open science, monitoring initiatives are important for understanding emerging issues and sharing them with stakeholders and policymakers.

44. 2:00–3:00 Open, inclusive databases reveal the global research ecosystem and allow for fair research assessment

Simon Van Bellen Érudit

Context For decades, research assessment has relied on proprietary, selective databases, such as the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus, and the proprietary tools their owners make available. Today, inclusive databases, such as OpenAlex, The Lens and Dimensions, allow for a more complete picture of knowledge dissemination and, in the case of OpenAlex, as a non-profit organization using open data.

Objective Given the well-documented biases of selective sources, inclusive sources should be far better positioned to support the principles of responsible research assessment, for example those formulated by the CoARA and DORA initiatives. We aimed to detail Dimensions' and WoS' coverages, and how their differences may affect research assessment.

Methods We quantified the coverages of Dimensions and WoS (1980-2021), focusing on publishers, author origins and open access, while taking account of disciplinary variations. Open access status at the paper level was obtained from Unpaywall.

Results WoS inflates the importance of the major for-profit publishers and minimizes the share of smaller publishers and independent journals - and the research they publish. Dimensions allowed to retrieve 32% more articles compared to WoS, particularly including a higher number of publications associated with the HSS and from the Global South. Dimensions' data also revealed the advent of digital publishing and the development of open digital infrastructures supporting journals has been generally beneficial to global bibliodiversity.

Conclusion These results support the growing call to reduce the reliance on closed and for-profit tools for research assessment. Several European universities, after having signed the Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information, have announced discontinuing their subscriptions to Web of Science while actively promoting the usage of open alternatives. We suggest Canadian universities consider adhering to these same principles, and eventually abolish the usage of proprietary, exclusive tools.

41. 2:00–3:00 Governing Dual Use in the Era of Open Science: Toward a Systemic Approach to Research Security in Canada

Carolina Lucchesi Lavoie UMontréal

Canada has significantly expanded its research security agenda in recent years, reflecting growing concerns about protecting innovation, critical knowledge, and national interests. At the same time, these efforts raise a fundamental challenge: how can research security be strengthened without undermining the principles of open science, which depend on transparency, international collaborations, and the free exchange of knowledge? In this presentation, we examine the conceptual and governance challenges associated with dual-use research in the Canadian context. We argue that current approaches rely on fragmented understandings of dual use, alternately framed as the potential misuse of research for harmful purposes or as the overlap between civilian and military applications. These competing interpretations create ambiguity in risk identification and governance, limiting the effectiveness of existing policy responses. Drawing on an analysis of recent Canadian research security initiatives, we contend that dual use is no

longer an exceptional category of research but a structural feature of contemporary scientific systems. And in an environment characterized by global knowledge flows, international partnerships, and open science commitments, traditional governance mechanisms — such as compliance requirements, awareness campaigns, and sector-specific oversight — are increasingly ill-equipped to address evolving risks. The response, we argue, is to advance a systemic governance perspective that balances security concerns with the values of openness and scientific collaboration. This requires a shared conceptual framework, stronger integration of ethics into governance processes, improved coordination among stakeholders, context-sensitive training, and adaptive mechanisms capable of responding to emerging challenges. By examining the tensions and complementarities between research security and open science, our presentation will contribute to ongoing debates about how research systems can remain both secure and open in an increasingly complex global environment.

43. 2:00–3:00 Open Science Infrastructures and Gender Inequity in Science: A Theoretical Framework

Sarah Cameron-Pesant UMontréal

The gender gap in science has been extensively documented as a social, institutional, and political phenomenon. Yet it has rarely been examined as an infrastructural and epistemic phenomenon rooted in how information systems select, organize, and circulate scientific knowledge. This presentation argues that the informational mechanisms of open science infrastructures may pose a threat to gender equity. Drawing on a targeted narrative review and a theoretical synthesis grounded in critical information science, informational justice, feminist epistemology and the sociology of science, this work mobilizes concepts from Star (infrastructure), Bourdieu (scientific capital), Merton (cumulative advantage), Fricker (epistemic injustice), and Fraser (recognition and redistribution) to construct an analytical framework. The central research question is: What are the effects of open science infrastructures on the gender gap in the visibility and recognition of scientific knowledge? The analysis focuses on scholarly communication infrastructures (e.g. bibliographic databases, academic search engines, journal platforms, academic libraries) and examines four categories of informational mechanisms: selection, organization, diffusion, and ranking/recommendation. The author argues that each of these mechanisms can introduce biases that may disadvantage women's scholarship through a cycle of epistemic injustice: conceptions of what counts as valid knowledge shape informational mechanisms, which in turn condition visibility, citation probability, and ultimately the redistribution of scientific capital. A key contribution of this work is to show that open science, rather than systematically advancing equity, may replicate or even reinforce existing hierarchies when questions of equity and inclusivity are absent from infrastructure governance. The presentation concludes by calling for a transformative approach to open science infrastructure design that centers epistemic justice as a foundational principle.

AI tool disclosure: Perplexity AI was used to assist in drafting and translating this abstract from French to English.

45. 2:00–3:00 Dr When Research Security Becomes Exclusion: Iranian Academics and the Limits of Open Science

Encieh Erfani Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics

Open science is often presented as a commitment to transparency, collaboration, and broader participation in research. Yet in practice, this ideal can be undermined when research-security policies are implemented in ways that stigmatize scholars by nationality or institutional affiliation. In Canada, the growing use of security-based screening for research partnerships has created new barriers for scientists from countries already facing political repression, including Iran. This abstract examines the experiences of Iranian academics and the broader policy implications of Canada's research-security framework, drawing on concerns raised through the International Community of Iranian Academics (ICOIA). While these measures are framed as neutral tools for protecting research integrity and national security, their effects are not neutral. They can function as indirect exclusion, limiting collaboration, mobility, and participation for researchers who are not themselves linked to sensitive activities. The Iranian case is especially instructive because it shows how broad security logic can produce collective suspicion. Some institutions listed in Canadian research- security guidance have raised questions within the Iranian scientific community, including organizations that appear not to exist, while the inclusion of major universities such as Sharif University of Technology signals mistrust toward an entire academic ecosystem. For scholars and institutions committed to open science, this is not a minor administrative issue; it shapes who is seen as a legitimate collaborator and who is excluded before any individual assessment takes place. I argue that open science cannot remain credible if it tolerates nationality-based barriers disguised as security measures. A genuinely open-science framework must distinguish legitimate risk assessment from collective exclusion and ensure that vulnerable scholarly communities are not silenced in the name of protection.

Additional abstracts not listed in the attached agenda

7. 12:10–12:40 Open Infrastructures for Open Science: The OpenAIRE Graph behind the Canada Explore Portal and MyResearchFolio

Natalia Manola OpenAIRE

I. Objective. Open infrastructures are foundational to Open Science because they enable transparency, reproducibility, and trustworthy research innovation. This contribution presents the OpenAIRE Graph as an open research-information backbone and examines two services built on it, the Canada Explore Portal and MyResearchFolio, showing how open infrastructures support discovery and access while also strengthening the evidence base for responsible research assessment (RRA), in line with the Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information and the Principles of Open Scholarly Infrastructure (POSI). II. Methods. The OpenAIRE Graph is an open,

interoperable infrastructure that aggregates, deduplicates, enriches, and links scholarly metadata from trusted sources, connecting publications, datasets, software, projects, funders, organisations, and persons. It relies on persistent identifiers (DOI, ORCID, ROR), organisational disambiguation, documented provenance, and open APIs. We examine how the two services leverage these features and discuss their alignment with open and responsible research-information principles. III. Results. The Canada Explore Portal renders the national research landscape navigable, linking Canadian outputs to institutions, funders, and projects to deliver contextual, reproducible evidence that publication databases alone cannot, supporting open access, research data management, and transparency priorities. MyResearchFolio, layered on the same Graph, delivers researcher profiles that combine open, transparent indicators with structured narrative CVs, surfacing datasets, software, and societal contributions while separating evidence provision from evaluative judgement. Together they demonstrate capacities unavailable in closed systems: provenance-aware, reproducible, auditable, and plural evidence. IV. Conclusion. Open infrastructures turn research information into a shared evidence base for discovery, monitoring, and responsible assessment. Coupling the OpenAIRE Graph with the Canada Explore Portal and MyResearchFolio under Barcelona Declaration and POSI commitments offers a transparent, reproducible, and governance- aware model for advancing open science in Canada and beyond.

20. 11:20–12:30 Science policy evaluation in Canada Moderator : Chantal Ripp uOttawa

24. 11:20–12:30 Re-imagining systematic reviews with and from community: Exploring metaresearch to include community knowledge systems

Natalie Kivell WLU

In this presentation, we introduce a community driven systematic review (CDSR) methodology and share our procedures, relational practices, and early outcomes of a CDSR pilot study. Objectives: As scholar activists working alongside community organizers, we were curious to explore whether a scientific research methodology, specifically systematic review methodology, could be made accessible to community organizers. Could we systematically identify, collate, assess, and synthesize community generated knowledge to answer research questions and urgent needs with our communities? Methods: Our CDSR pilot re-imagined and modified the systematic review procedures outlined by Gough et al., (2017) and takes the epistemic position that community generated knowledges are legitimate, rigorous, and indispensable for understanding and addressing complex social realities. Over three participatory sessions with two groups of community organizers we collected the words participants used to describe their work (search terms), where and how they search for information (i.e. online platforms such as reddit, and community archives), and types of resources they currently have access to. We developed systematic search strategies and protocols, identified, screened, and collated group specific resources, explored participant resonance with the resources identified, and collected their assessment criteria for identifying useful resources for their organizing practices. Results: We found and collated community generated resources that our participants could use in their ongoing work, offering a clear proof-of-concept for the viability and value of this CDSR approach. Our next steps include the synthesis and mobilization of these resources into an actionable and transferable toolkit. Conclusions: This CDSR demonstrates the usefulness of systematic reviews beyond academic research into community-generated knowledge. Conventional systematic reviews privilege institutional expertise, standardized evidence, and extractive logics that marginalize the interpretive authority of communities. We offer CDSR as a methodological contribution to metaresearch to advance a more democratic, accountable, and contextually and historically relevant, knowledge synthesis methodology.

40. 2:00–3:00 Simplified FAIR monitoring at scale using large language models

Tim Vines DataSeer

Objective: FAIR data monitoring is currently a technically complex assessment of individual datasets, metadata records, repository practices, and machine-actionability. While valuable, this level of detail can be difficult to assess and make actionable across large publication corpora. We present a cruder but more pragmatic alternative: using large language models to identify research articles that generate new data, determine whether those data are shared, and track where shared outputs are deposited. Methods: PLOS and DataSeer developed an LLM-based Open Science Indicator that analyses full-text research articles and produces structured outputs describing data generation, data reuse, repository locations, accession numbers, URLs, DOIs, citations, and supporting reasoning. The model was trained and evaluated using manually curated PLOS articles, then applied to 4,475 PLOS research articles published between January 1 and March 31, 2024. Results: The model identified new data generation in 59% of articles and data reuse in 43%. For FAIR monitoring, we separate articles that generated new data from those that only reused existing data. Of the 2613 articles generating data, the LLM identified 2009 ‘FAIR zero’ articles: those that generated data but did not share them on a repository – these are a crucial component in the denominator for FAIR behaviours but invisible to repository-focused FAIR assessment approaches. Of the 604 articles sharing data online, 113 shared on Figshare, 99 on Zenodo, and 58 on the Open Science Framework, with an additional 137 datasets being spread across 15 other repositories. Conclusion: LLM-based Open Science Indicators can support scalable, pragmatic FAIR monitoring by shifting the assessment from “how FAIR is this particular dataset?” to “across the articles, where was data shared (if at all), and how FAIR are those repositories?” This provides institutions, funders, and publishers with an actionable baseline for tracking open data practices and prioritizing deeper FAIR assessment.