



## SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING – JUNE 2006

## Discussion Paper on Copyright Issues

By NAFO Secretariat

### Background

NAFO Journal Copyright notice until June 2005: “All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying or otherwise, without the prior permission of the NAFO Secretariat. Applications for such permission, with a statement of the purpose and extent of the reproduction, should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization.”

An important and very attractive feature of the NAFO Journal is its free access (in contrast to the the NAFO Journal’s main competitors in the North Atlantic region, i.e. CJFAS and ICES Journal). In June 2005 the Secretariat pointed out to the Scientific Council that the copyright notice used by the Journal is not in the spirit of the open-access policy actually followed and made some suggestions regarding alternatives. STACPUB recommended that the copyright/disclaimer from Biodiversity Informatics be used on an interim basis and that the Secretariat should seek expert legal opinion in drafting text appropriate for the NAFO Journal.

NAFO Journal copyright notice since June 2005 (interim solution): *The Journal of Northwest Atlantic Fishery Science has an open access policy. However, certain restrictions apply. While we are still deciding upon a final copyright text for the NAFO Journal, for the interim the following copyright text from the online journal “Biodiversity Informatics” applies: “Copyright for articles published in this journal is retained by the authors, with first publication rights granted to the journal. By virtue of their appearance in this open access journal, articles are free to use, with proper attribution, in educational and other non-commercial settings.”*

Three inter-related issues will be discussed in this working paper. Firstly, the appropriate copyright policies notice for the NAFO Journal; secondly, a copyright holder notice to appear on the front page of each article, and thirdly, the Author/owner agreement declaration.

### Copyright policies notice

After consultation with a lawyer the Secretariat believes that the Creative Commons license (see Annex 1) as proposed to the Scientific Council in June 2005 is suitable and appropriate for our journal. He noted that authors would have to sign an agreement to publish their articles under this license. This license essentially allows readers to copy, distribute and reproduce articles for non-commercial purposes as long as the author is given credit. Note that this license does not make NAFO the copyright holder.

## **Copyright holder notice**

Generally, publishers of scientific articles request that copyright is transferred to the publisher and this fits into their commercial objectives. Under the proposed scheme, NAFO would not become the copyright holders. Hence, copyright would remain with the authors, Crown, employer, etc. Our lawyer said the following regarding the display of the copyright holder on the front page of the article: *“There is no legal requirement for marking each article with a copyright notice. The lack of a mark does not eliminate copyright protection. The common and reasonable view is that it is best to mark if possible, because it helps make it very clear to others that certain restrictions on use may apply. The marking can be helpful in any legal tussles if there are infringements.”*

An example of a possible layout of the first article page is given in Annex 2.

## **Author/Owner agreement**

It is normal for authors to sign some form of legal agreement with the publisher. It is appropriate that this is undertaken for the NAFO Journal. A proposed agreement has been drafted by our lawyer and is shown in Annex 3.

## **Annexes**

Annex 1. Possible layout of inside front cover.

Annex 2: Possible first page of an article in pdf (identical with the printed version) including copyright holder and Creative Commons licence.

Annex 3. Author/Owner Agreement( draft by lawyer).

**Annex 1. Possible layout of inside front cover.**



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# Atmospheric and Sea-Ice Conditions in the Northwest Atlantic During the Decade, 1991–2000

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## Abstract

Atmospheric and sea ice conditions within the Northwest Atlantic during the decade 1991–2000 are described. The NAO index in the 1990s was the highest in the past 11 decades and there has been a general increase from the minimum of the 1960s. The high NAO in the 1990s was accompanied by an increase in southwesterly winds in the Labrador Sea region. With the exception of Nuuk, mean decadal air temperatures were above their long-term means at selected sites throughout the NAFO area, including record high decadal means in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at Cape Hatteras. Air temperatures have generally been increasing since the 1960s from the Scotian Shelf northward. Sea-ice conditions off the coast of Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Scotian Shelf indicated a decrease in ice cover in the 1990s. In Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence there was little difference in ice cover between the 1970s and 1990s. However, on the Scotian Shelf the ice area was less during the 1990s compared to the previous two decades. The decadal mean of the number of icebergs drifting southward along the Labrador and Newfoundland shelves was at a maximum during the 1990s. There has been large intra-decadal variability in all climate indices examined. The early years of the 1990s were characterized by high NAO indices, strong northwesterly winds, cold air temperatures from the Labrador Sea to the Gulf of Maine, and extensive ice cover. In 1996, the NAO index experienced its largest annual decline in the over 100-year record. During the remaining years of the 1990s decade, the NAO rose achieving values that even exceeded those of the early years of the 1990s. Of significance during the latter half of the decade was the eastward shift in the center of the atmospheric low-pressure system over the Northwest Atlantic. This shift contributed to weaker northwesterly winds, warmer temperatures in the Labrador Sea to the Gulf of Maine, and a reduction in sea-ice.

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## Introduction

The atmospheric and sea ice conditions in the NAFO area of the Northwest Atlantic are known to undergo variability over a range of time scales from days to centuries. The largest variance typically is at the annual cycle. For example, it accounts for >85% of the total variability in the time series of monthly mean air temperatures. Although smaller than the annual cycle, there still is significant variance at time scales from greater than one year to tens of years.

While there is nothing special in nature about multiples of 10, decadal reviews of climate conditions or progress within a certain field is common. NAFO has a long tradition of decadal or near decadal reviews, beginning with a review of the 1950s. While it is useful to regularly review environment conditions in an attempt to synthesize events and to clarify our thinking, it must be remembered that many of the climate trends and processes have much longer time scales than the 10-year periods.

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**Annex 3. Author/Owner Agreement( draft by lawyer).**



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