Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand Repositories Region Report

COAR Conference
June 2024, Gothenburg, Sweden

Martin Borchert
Director & University Librarian

Janet Catterall
Senior Project Officer, Open Access Australasia

University of New South Wales (UNSW Sydney), Australia
Summary

Regional members
Repository infrastructure
Repository content
OA trends
Policies
Collaborations
Challenges
Strategies
ANZ members of COAR

Queensland University of Technology (QUT)
University of Melbourne
University of Newcastle
University of New South Wales (UNSW Sydney)
University of Sydney
• DSpace and Figshare the most used
• Figshare often combined with another platform (DSpace or Pure): 53.3%
• Digital Science Symplectic integration is common

Data collected by Open Access Australasia via survey and website examination May 2024
ANZ repository content

Universities all collect:

- Publications
- Theses – 1 institution holds these in separate collection
- Grey literature
- Nontraditional research outputs – except 1 institution
- Books and book chapters

**Data:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Storage Method</th>
<th>AUS</th>
<th>NZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main repository collects datasets</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate in house repository for data</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses only external data repositories</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stores datasets locally, log in required</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Australian universities house their data either in the main repository or in a separate one. Aotearoa is much more reliant on external repositories for data storage (50%).
Open Access in ANZ: Diverse pathways to open

Australia 2023: 59% total open access via publisher and ‘other platform’

Aotearoa 2023: 59% total open access via publisher and ‘other platform’

‘Other platform’ includes all types of repository, preprints and other internet locations like academic social networks (ASMs) linkedin, researchgate, personal websites etc.

*Repositories are only a part of ‘other platform’

Data retrieved from the Curtin Open Knowledge Initiative May 2024
Aotearoa:
- Closed decreases from 47% to 41%
- Publisher open (includes R&P) increases 15% to 30%
- Other platform (includes repositories) decreases 13% to 7%
- Both decreases 25% to 22%

Australia:
- Closed decreases from 45% to 41%
- Publisher open (includes R&P) increases 15% to 28%
- Other platform (includes repositories) decreases 15% to 8%
- Both decreases 27% to 23%

Data retrieved from the Curtin Open Knowledge Initiative May 2024
Open content in repositories: 2021

Australia

87,000 results

- **open access**: 100% (87,000 works)
- **has repository fulltext**: 75.7% (65,880 works)

Aotearoa New Zealand

17,450 results

- **open access**: 100% (17,450 works)
- **has repository fulltext**: 77.7% (13,550 works)
Open content in repositories: 2022

Australia

86,510 results

Filter: open access is OA is true, authorships.countries: nz, publication_year: 2022

Year: 2022

100% (86,510 works)

71% (61,400 works)

Aotearoa New Zealand

14,420 results

Filter: open access is OA is true, authorships.countries: nz, publication_year: 2022

Year: 2022

100% (14,420 works)

66% (9,510 works)
Open content in repositories: Trends over time 2018-2023

https://openalex.org/works?page=1&filter=open_access.is_oa%3Atrue,authorships.countries%3Acountries%3Faunu&group_by=publication_year,open_access.is_oa,open_access.any_repository_has_fulltext

https://openalex.org/works?page=1&filter=open_access.is_oa%3Atrue,authorships.countries%3Acountries%3Faunu&group_by=publication_year,open_access.is_oa,open_access.any_repository_has_fulltext
ANZ OA publishing trends

Overall increase in OA publishing
Increase in OA publishing via Council of Australian University Librarians (CAUL) consortium Open Access Publishing agreements
Decrease in OA publishing via repositories including institutional repositories
New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment released the *Kaupapahere Rangahau Tuwhera - Open Research policy (2023)*

Be made available with Open Access (free of charge, online access for any person) through one of the approved pathways. These must be made available either:

(a) immediately on publication; or
(b) where a publisher policy requires an embargo period, immediately at the end of the embargo period or 12 months after the date of such publication, whichever is earlier.

OA publication or repository
Institutional repository or any OpenDOAR repository
AAM or published version
Metadata must be made available
Strongly recommends research data be made openly available
Australian Research Council (ARC) Open Access Policy (2021)

• Any Research Output arising from ARC Funded Research must be made Openly Accessible within a twelve (12) month period from the Publication Date.
• In cases where this requirement cannot be met for any reason, including legal or contractual obligations, Final Reports must provide reasons why Research Outputs derived from ARC Funded Research have not been made Openly Accessible within a twelve (12) month period.
• In all cases, Research Output Metadata must be made available to the public in an Institutional Repository as soon as possible but no later than three (3) months from the date of Publication. Metadata must include the ARC Project ID, list the ARC as a funding source and contain a DOI or link to the Research Output.

AAM or published version
CC-BY licence
Copyright compliant
Or available via another repository
National Health and Medical Research Council (NHRC) Open Access Policy (2022)

- Made immediately open access, that is, without any embargo period at the time of first online publication, regardless of whether that publication is an advanced or early online publication or the Version of Record.
- Published with a Creative Commons Attribution ‘CC BY’ licence (see Section 1.3.3). Use of this open licensing ensures that authors retain rights to their publications whilst providing a broad licence that grants public permission for use of the work.
- Metadata for publications that are supported in whole, or in part, by NHMRC, must be made open access in an institutional repository as soon as possible, but no later than three months after publication.
- Route Two: Author Accepted Manuscript open access (repository-based open access) Making the Author Accepted Manuscript immediately open access with a CC BY licence by depositing the Author Accepted Manuscript in an open online repository such as an institutional or other subject-based repository.
- A publisher-requested delay or ‘embargo period’ for the Author Accepted Manuscript does not meet the requirements of this Policy and should be refused.
UNSW Open Access Policy

Since 2017; updated 2021

- Published research outputs – articles, conference papers, reports, theses - immediate deposit of version of record or AAM into the UNSWorks institutional open access repository at time of publication
- Other research outputs – books and chapters, data, images, pre-prints encourage deposit
- As per the UNSW Intellectual Property Policy, the University asserts legal and beneficial ownership over Research Outputs created by academic, professional, technical or administrative Staff and Affiliates.
- All outputs that fall within the scope of the UNSW Intellectual Property policy, UNSW researchers must retain all necessary rights
- At least one of the Version of Record or Author Accepted Manuscript versions must be licensed with the Creative Commons Attribution CC-BY licence.
- (AAM) version arising from this submission”. Upon publication, the researcher may then deposit the Author Accepted Manuscript in UNSWorks via the Research Output System.
- Author must inform the journal publisher of rights retention or amend the publishing agreement.
Collaborations

Repositories CoP
Co-hosted by the Council of Australian University Librarians (CAUL), and Open Access Australasia
Free for repository managers to join and contribute
Email support group
Webinars

CAUL Advancing Open Scholarship (FAIR) projects
Libraries and open publishing case studies
FAIR and open non-traditional research outputs
Open Research toolkit
Collection & reporting of APCs
Review of repository infrastructure
Statement of open scholarship review

National Library of Australia
Trove
Harvesting
Theses

Australian Research Data Commons (ARDC)
Research Data Australia
Harvesting
Challenges

• There not yet a national approach to OA for research in Australia, though the Office of the Chief Scientist is considering
• Funder OA policies cover a minority of funded research
• Variable approaches to IP and rights retention
• Universities are focused on rankings and citations for academic reward and recognition
• Universities’ rankings success does not motivate change away from legacy ecosystem
• Research Offices prioritising RM over OA
• Consortium publisher agreements have not yet required deposit
Challenges

- Diversity of repository solutions, some aged
- Decreasing resourcing and effort on repository infrastructure
- Focus on cloud is favouring commercial solutions
- Declining institutional support
- Decreasing expertise on repositories
- Evidence of decreasing use of repositories
- Need to prioritise funding for infrastructure
- No approach yet to national shared repository infrastructure
- Remain vital due to the range of content
- Leverage a BATNA for OA Publishing agreements
- Absence of joinedupness without government leadership
- Approach to AI, robots.txt, who should profit from openness?
Strategies

- Re-engage incoming Australian Chief Scientist and Government on a national approach to OA for research
  - Rights retention
  - Supporting bibliodiversity including repositories
  - New investment into repository infrastructure, preferably shared
  - National OA publishing agreements
- CAUL OA Publishing agreements to include deposit into repositories
- Build capacity via CoP
- Raise awareness of COAR Notify and other developments
- Support for indigenous knowledges
Thanks and questions