Open Access in Australia and Aotearoa: What has happened in the last year?

Research Support Community Day 2024
Hosted by Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato -
University of Waikato
August 6-8, 2024

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I acknowledge the traditional owners, the Djabugay and the Gimuy-walubarra yidinji Nations upon whose lands I live and work; and I pay respect to their elders, past, present and continuing. I acknowledge their enduring connection to this place and their custodianship of land, culture, knowledges.

I extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

I also pay my respects and acknowledge the ngā iwi Māori the Tangata Whenua of Aotearoa.

OPEN ACCESS
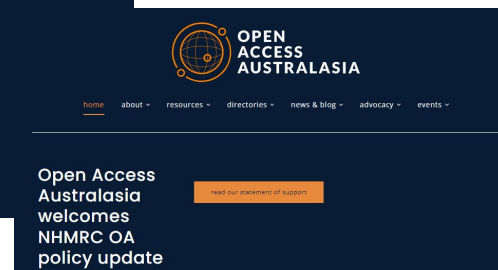# AUSTRALASIA

OPEN ACCESS AUSTRALASIA

Membership:

- 32 universities

- Creative Commons Australian chapter

- Tohatoha Aotearoa Commons,

- Australian Library and Information Association

- Australian Digital Alliance

- Wikimedia Australia

- Australian Citizen Science Association

- National and State Libraries Australasia.

What we do

- **Advocate** for and raise awareness of open access in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand.

- **Collaborate** regionally and internationally to build capacity and expertise within this region.

- **Advise** on national, regional and international strategies for open research:

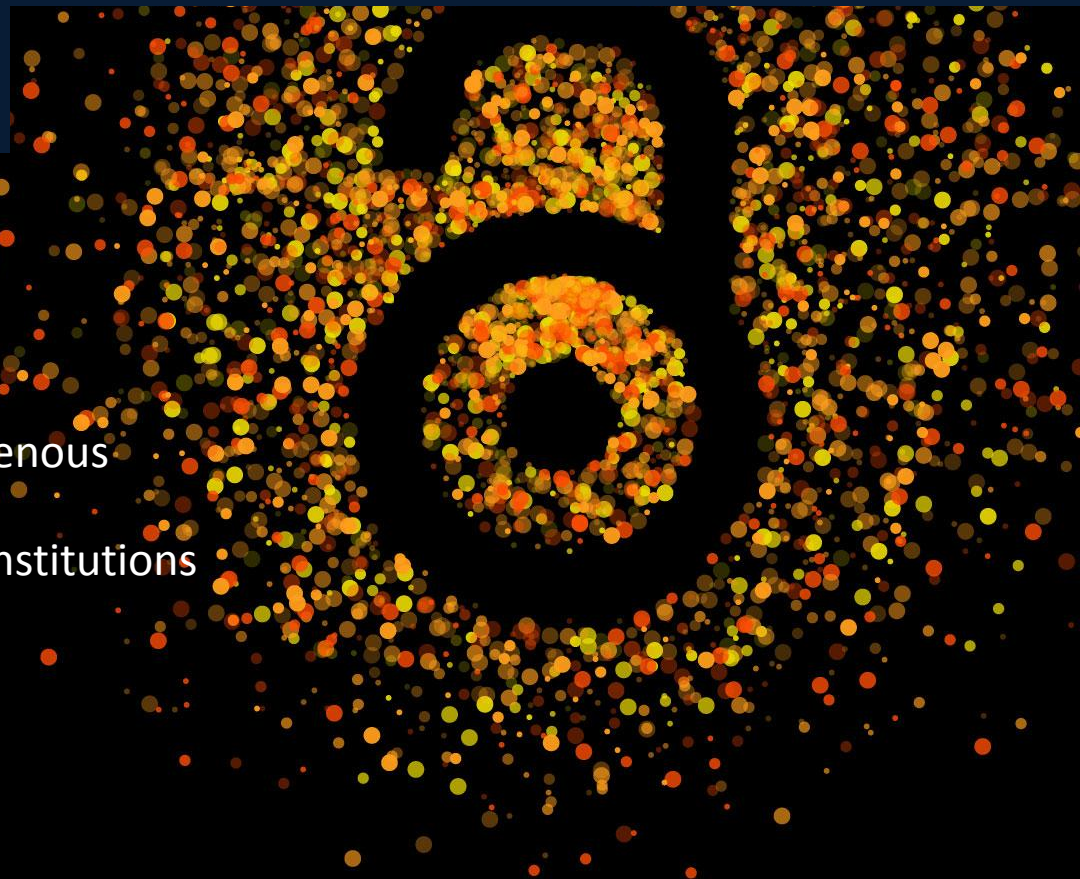**Our goal is to make Australasian research outputs open for all.**

OPEN ACCESS AUSTRALASIA

- Equity in scholarly communications
- Diverse ecosystem of open access
- Integrity and quality in research
- Appropriate and respectful use of Indigenous knowledges
- Retention of rights by authors or their institutions

The OA Report 2023

- **What OA initiatives are being practiced by research active institutions?**

- **June 2023 OAA Report:** *Open access initiatives by research active institutions in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand: a snapshot of the landscape in 2022*

https://zenodo.org/records/8081167

A lot has happened in the last 18 months!

Regionally

- Funder policies: NHMRC, MBIE (11/2022)
- Universities NZ/ Te Pōkai Tara pan-university statement on OA
- Australia's Chief Scientist: Announced plan for national subscription model for Australian research
- Maori Data Governance Model
- CAUL Agreement Principles for Journal-Based Content, 2024

Internationally

- cOAlition S: Report on transformative agreements (TAs); ends support for TAs; issues Towards Responsible Publishing
- Gates Foundation OA policy "refresh"
- Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information
- OA2020, OASPA, cOAlition S continue to investigate ways to improve equity in OA

Open Access Initiatives

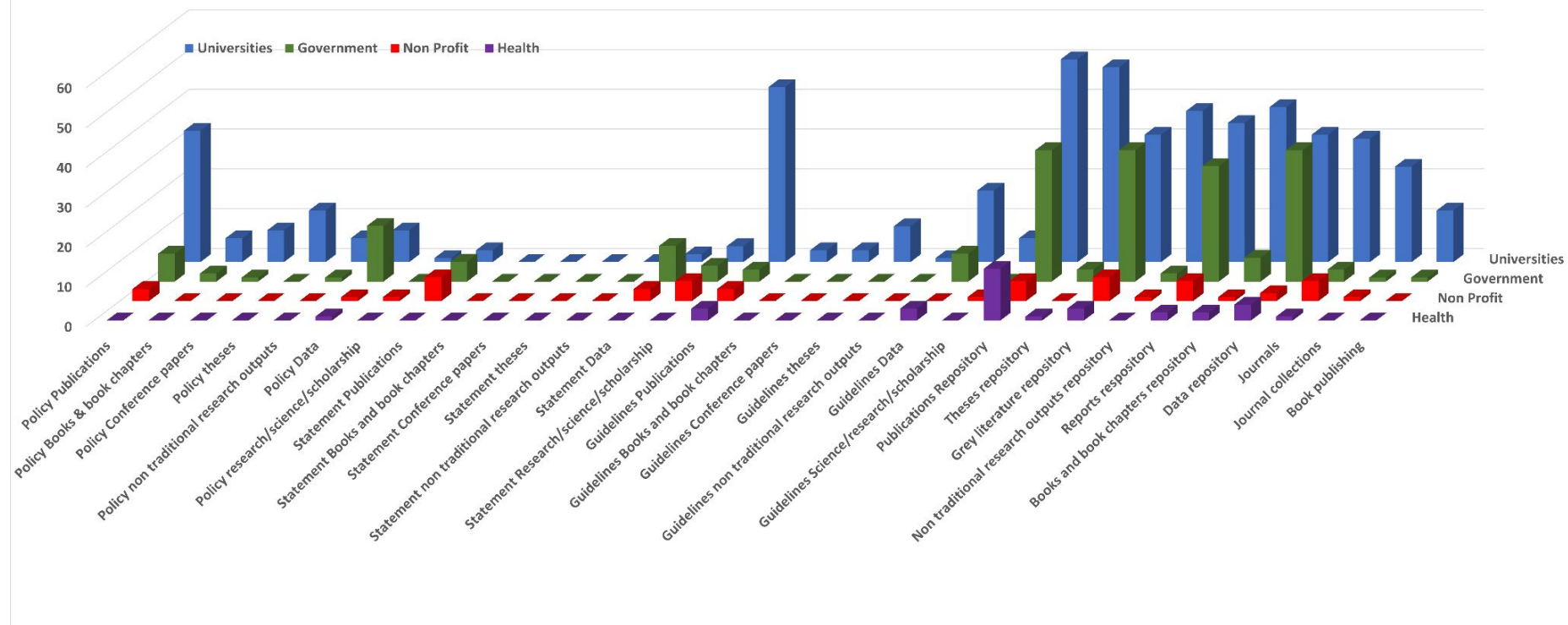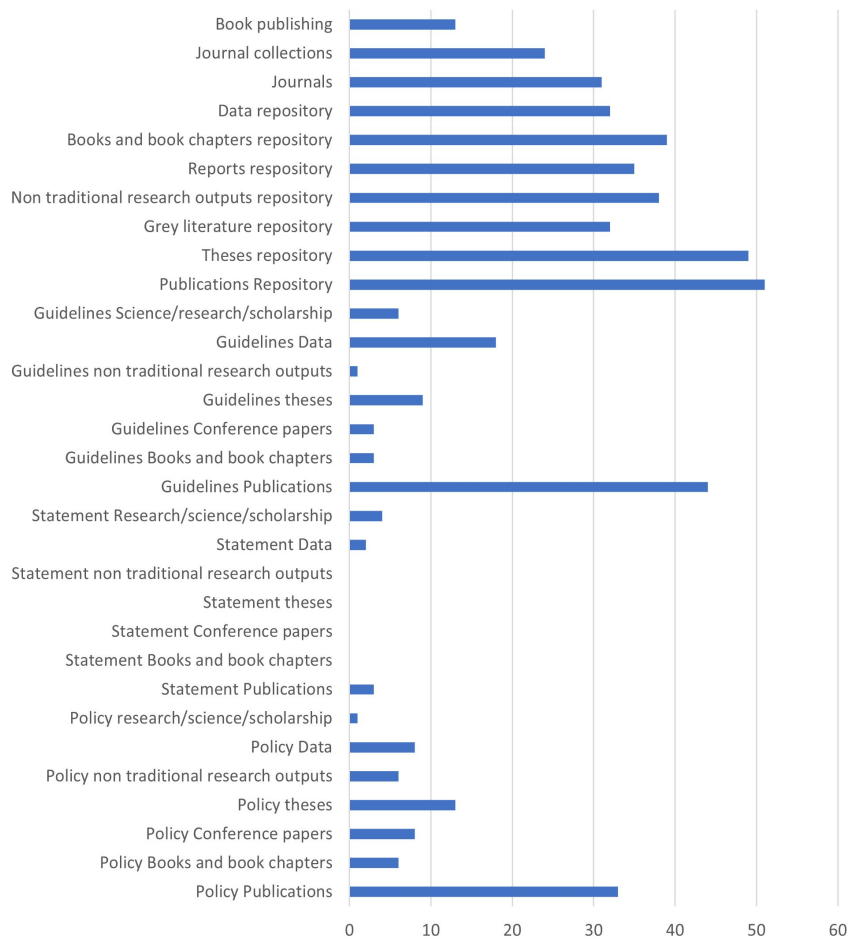|	
==Policies,== statements, guidelines	- Publications (type of output not specified or described as peer reviewed publications) - Books, book chapters - Conference papers and presentations - Theses - Non-traditional research outputs (NTROs) - Data - Open Science/research/scholarship
==Repositories==	- Publications (peer-reviewed, published, accepted manuscripts or preprints) - Theses - Grey Literature - Non-traditional research outputs (NTROs) - Reports - Books, book chapters - Data
==Publishing==	- Journal - Journal collection - Books

Australian and New Zealand Research Institutions Open Access Practices in 2022

Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand Universities Open Access Initiatives 2022

Book publishing
Journal collections
Journals
Data repository
Books and book chapters repository
Reports respository
Non traditional research outputs repository
Grey literature repository
Theses repository
Publications Repository
Guidelines Science/research/scholarship
Guidelines Data
Guidelines non traditional research outputs
Guidelines theses
Guidelines Conference papers
Guidelines Books and book chapters
Guidelines Publications
Statement Research/science/scholarship
Statement Data
Statement non traditional research outputs
Statement theses
Statement Conference papers
Statement Books and book chapters
Statement Publications
Policy research/science/scholarship
Policy Data
Policy non traditional research outputs
Policy theses
Policy Conference papers
Policy Books and book chapters
Policy Publications

0   10   20   30   40   50   60

Universities have the greatest OA practice of the 4 sectors examined.

- 31 have an OA policy; only 1 has policy on Open Science/scholarship; 7 include provisions for Indigenous data in their policy.

- All 48 universities have a repository & collecting theses, NTROs, grey literature; 23 collect datasets; 16 have separate data repository

- 28 publish at least 1 open journal; 22 published journal collections; 11 published open monographs
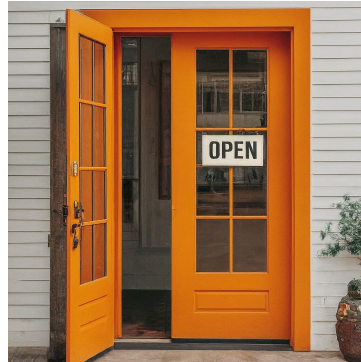
Updating the Report: Phase 1: Universities
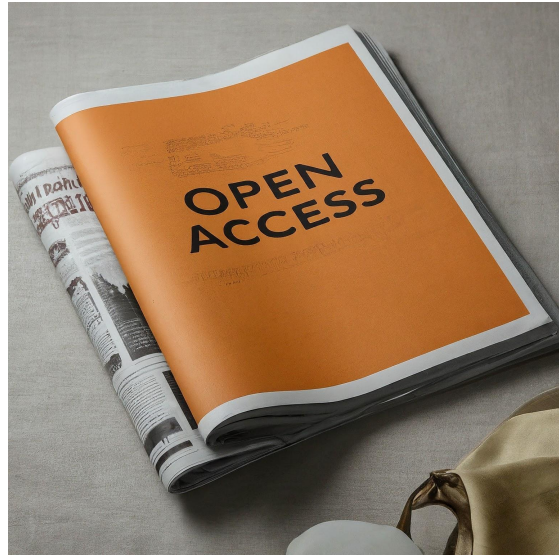
ANZ universities over the last 18 months
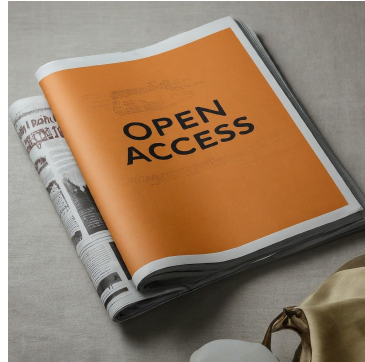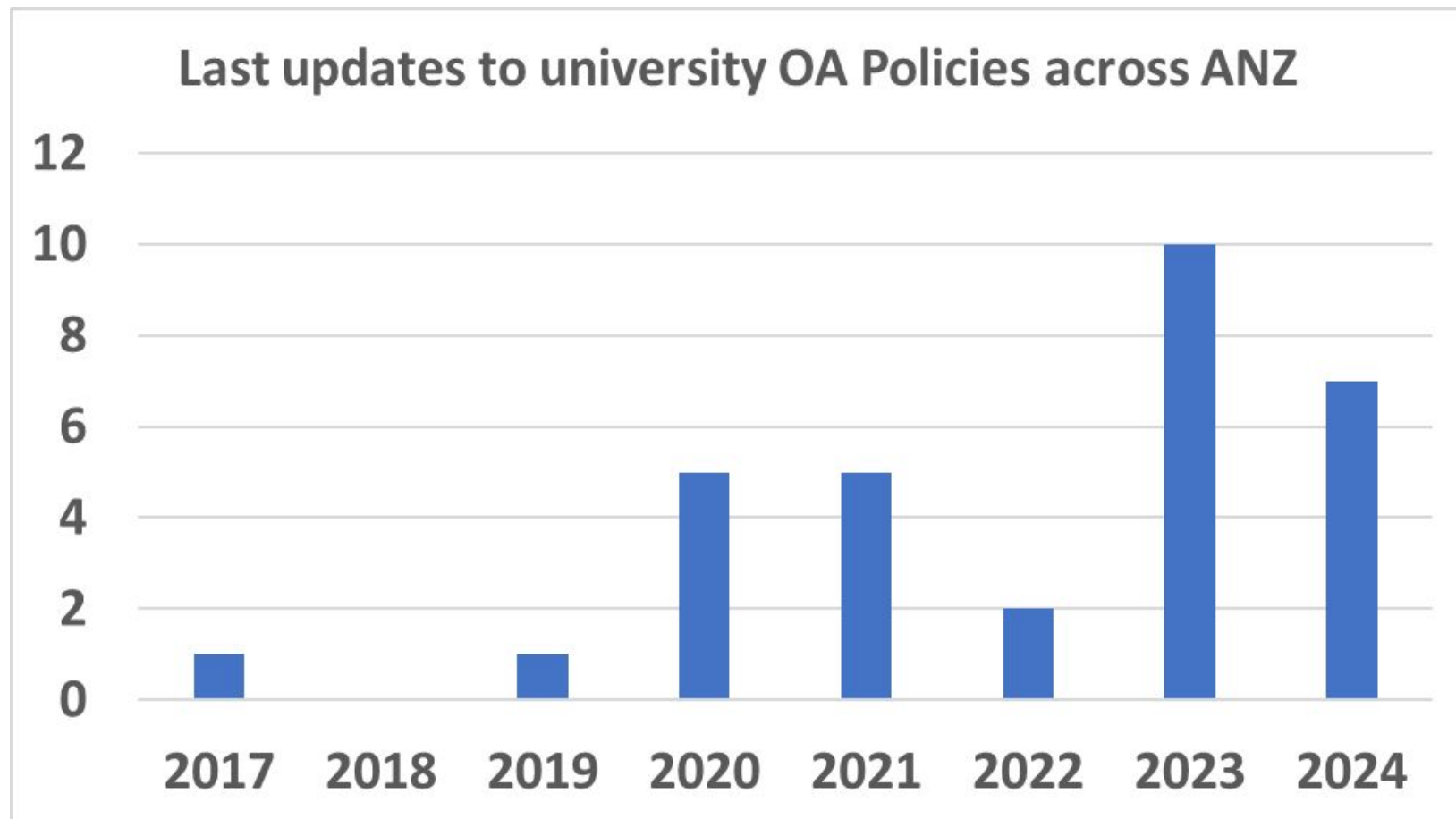

Policy

Infrastructure

Community

https://www.unesco.org/en/open-science

Policies

Policies

	2022	2024	
Open access policies	**31**	**34**	**7 updated 2024, 10 updated 2023: more than half have been looked at in the last 18 months**
Refers to Open science/scholarship	**1**	**6**	**2 open scholarship policies; 1 open research statement**
Mentions author/institution rights retention	**Data not collected**	**14**	**Ranges from awareness of the issue to addendums to add. All require author to take action**
Recognition of Indigenous research and data concerns	**7**	**12**	**2 are not in the OA policy itself but covered in research data management; 1 has separate policy on Indigenous data governance; dedicated web pages**

Last updated

Last updates to university OA Policies across ANZ

Year	Value
2017	1
2018	0
2019	1
2020	5
2021	5
2022	2
2023	10
2024	7

Rights Retention

1. "except where this is restricted by publisher policy."

1. "Obtain and retain all necessary rights where possible to enable the authorisation of publication and re-use in any format at any time" OR "Where the publisher insists on the transfer of copyright, authors should assert their right to deposit their work in [the repository]"

1. Statement of institutional intellectual property rights, such as "a non-exclusive, perpetual, irrevocable, royalty-free licence to use and archive copies of scholarly works and to make them as widely available as possible."

1. Detailed instructions to authors about options to retain their right to deposit the AAM including the text of addendum to add to their contract with publisher

"Indigenous Data Sovereignty is the right of Indigenous peoples to govern the collection, ownership and application of data about Indigenous communities, peoples, lands, and resources.

Its enactment mechanism Indigenous data governance is built around two central premises: the rights of Indigenous nations over data about them, regardless of where it is held and by whom; and the right to the data Indigenous peoples require to support nation rebuilding."

https://aiatsis.gov.au/publication/116530

Indigenous Data Governance Communique

National Indigenous Data Sovereignty Summit
13th June 2023, Cairns, QLD

Our Data, Our Sovereignty, Our Future

"My data is a living essence, it tells the story genetically about where I've come from, who I am – that's telling a story of me, a story about my whakapapa, right down to my belief."
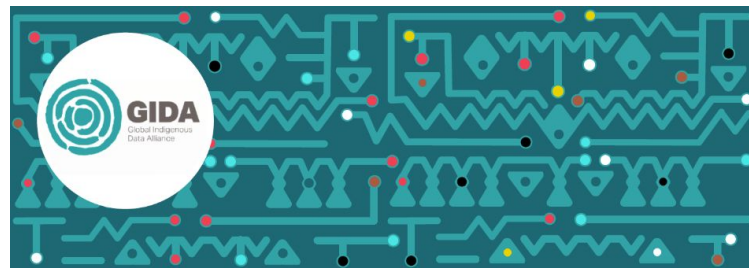
https://www.temanararaunga.maori.nz/

4. The University will provide training and support to the research community on best practice and how to operationalise the principles of Maori Data Sovereignty in relation to Open Access.

3.1.2 The outcomes from the Treaty of Waitangi claim WAI 262 of 2011 relating to New Zealand's law and policy affecting Māori culture and identity will be considered in all decisions relating to making material Open Access:

- Mātauraka Māori which should not be made widely available, or where permission to make it available cannot be obtained.

Access to Indigenous knowledge

4.14 Research and scholarly activities that involve the traditional interests or property of Indigenous peoples and/or the use of traditional knowledge must be managed in line with the Indigenous Policy, alongside contemporary standards, principles and national and international guidance, such as CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance and Australian Research Data Commons: Indigenous Data.

4.15 The Indigenous Policy, supported by the requirements of the Intellectual Property Policy, outlines UTS's commitment to the rights of Indigenous people.

Infrastructure

Repositories

Repository platforms used by ANZ universities

- Figshare
- Dspace
- Pure
- Eprints
- ExLibris Exploro
- BePress
- Haplo
- Espace
- Vital Fedora
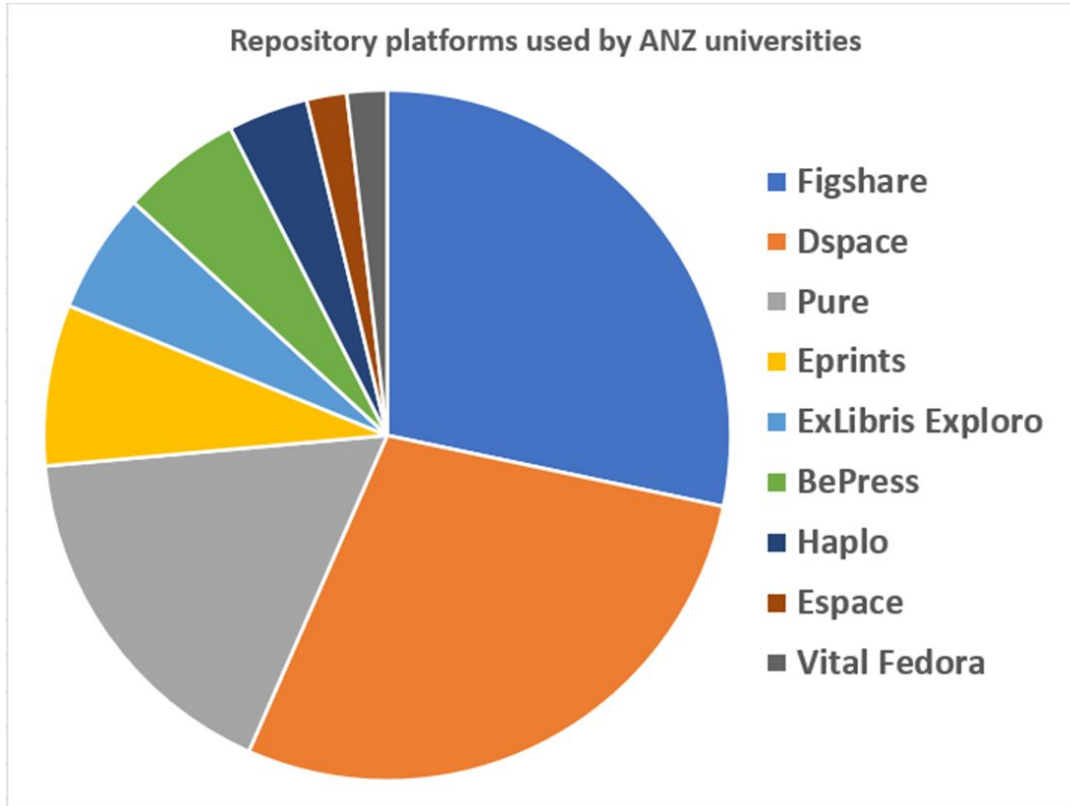
All 48 universities have a repository

- Dspace and Figshare the most used
- Figshare often combined with another platform (DSpace or Pure): 53.3%

ANZ repository content

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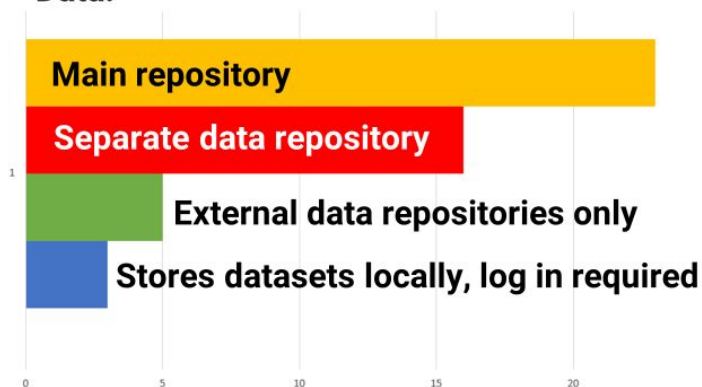- Publications
- Theses – 1 institution holds these in separate collection
- Grey literature
- Nontraditional research outputs – except 1 institution
- Books and book chapters

Data:

		AUS	NZ
Main repository collects datasets		22	1
Separate in house repository for data		12	4
Uses only external data repositories (Figshare, RDA etc)		1	4
Stores datasets locally, log in required		3	0

Bar chart labels:
- Main repository
- Separate data repository
- External data repositories only
- Stores datasets locally, log in required

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 content in repositories: Trends over time 2018-2023

Australia

Aotearoa New Zealand

Publishing

	2022	2024	
At least 1 journal	28	29	7 updated 2024, 10 updated 2023: more than half have been looked at in the last 18 months
Journal collection	22	23	2 open scholarship policies; 1 open research statement
Monographs	11	11	Ranges from awareness of the issue to addendums to add. All require author to take action
OERs	Data not collected	42	39 through the CAUL OER Collective; 3 in-house creation (6 promoting and using but not creating in house)

Bibliodiversity is essential especially for communities not well served by status quo

"Knowledge exists for the benefit of the communities from which it comes.

We believe in openness, sharing and toll-free access to research. We support the development of a sustainable and equitable commons."

TE KAHAROA

Te Kaharoa

Link PRAXIS Journal

Link Praxis Journal

NZJER
New Zealand Journal of Employment Relations

New Zealand Journal of Employment Relations

Pacific Health

Pacific Health

PJTEL
PACIFIC JOURNAL OF TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED LEARNING

Pacific Journal of Technology Enhanced Learning

Pacific Journalism Review

Pacific Journalism Review : Te Koakoa

"For too long, scientific research and journals have been led by non-Indigenous people conducting research 'on' First Nations peoples, using methodologies underpinned by privilege, racism and assumptions of knowledge superiority."

VOLUME 1

FIRST NATIONS HEALTH AND WELLBEING - THE LOWITJA JOURNAL

LOWITJA INSTITUTE | ELSEVIER
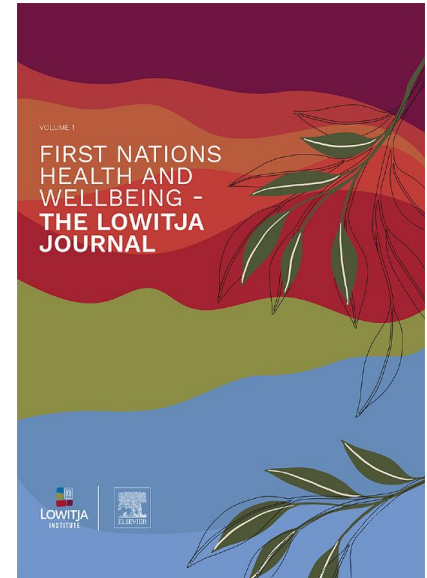
Community

Communities of Practice

OPEN ACCESS AUSTRALASIA

CAUL — COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

Australian Scholarly Communications Community of Practice

Diamond Journal Publishing Group
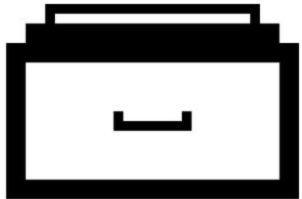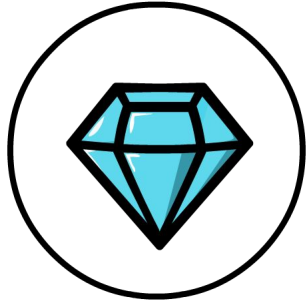
Repository Group

Aotearoa Scholarly Communications Community of Practice

Structure

Open Access

Bibliometrics

OJS/library publishing

ASCCoP

Open Educational Resources

Research Data Management

Kurt Kaiser, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons
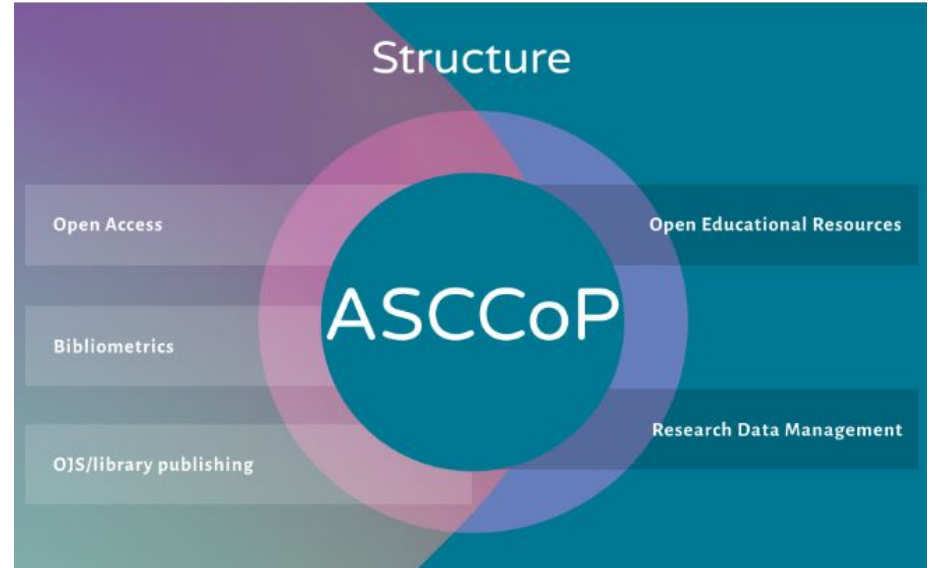
Continuing challenges for Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand

From Brian Nosek

CENTER FOR OPEN SCIENCE

POLICY	Make it required
INCENTIVES	Make it rewarding
COMMUNITIES	Make it normative
USER INTERFACE/EXPERIENCE	Make it easy
INFRASTRUCTURE	Make it possible
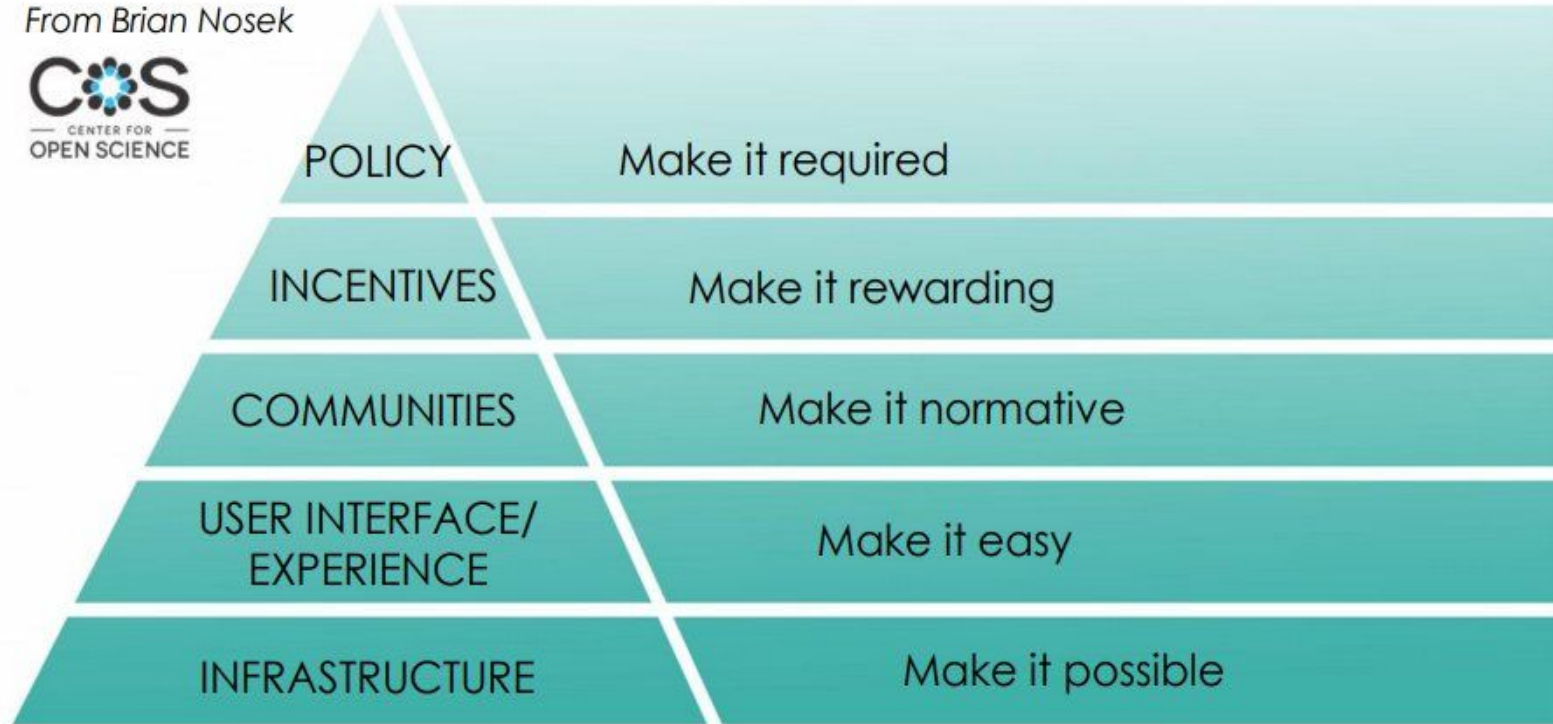
For questions?

Janet Catterall.
Senior Project Officer,
Open Access Australasia.
janet@oaaustralasia.org

Continuing challenges

- There is no national approach to OA for research in Australia, though the Chief Scientist is talking about national subscriptions
- Funder OA policies cover a minority of funded research
- Variable approaches to IP and rights retention. Few instances of best policy practice
- Diversity of repository solutions, some aged
- Universities are focused on rankings and citations for academic reward and recognition
- Consortium publisher agreements have not yet required deposit

Questions?

Open Access Toolkit
for Aotearoa New Zealand Researchers

Stage 1:
Planning your research

Does your institution require you to make your published outputs open?

CHECK

Check your institution's policy hub.

MORE INFO

Guide to Green Open Access

Does your funder require you to make your published outputs open?

CHECK

Go to your funder's website for in-depth policy details.

MORE INFO

Sherpa Services provides an overview of individual funders' Open Access requirements, or you can ask your library for help.

Tips & Tricks

Tip 1: Some funders require you to preregister your research plan before you begin collecting data.

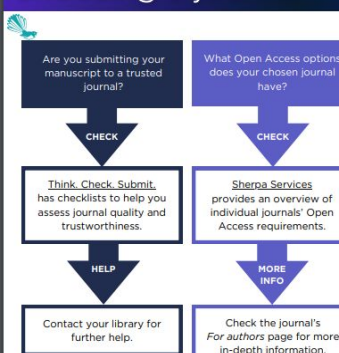**Tip 2:** Use browser extensions such as Unpaywall or Core Discovery to find open versions of papers while you are doing background research.

Tip 3: Use reference management software to keep track of citations, copyright information and permissions for any third party images and figures you plan to use.

Tip 4: Many journals charge for Open Access. Some funders let you include this Article Processing Charge (APC) as part of your grant.

Stage 2:
Choosing a journal

Are you submitting your manuscript to a trusted journal?

CHECK

Think. Check. Submit. has checklists to help you assess journal quality and trustworthiness.

HELP

Contact your library for further help.

What Open Access options does your chosen journal have?

CHECK

Sherpa Services provides an overview of individual journals' Open Access requirements.

MORE INFO

Check the journal's *For authors* page for more in-depth information.

Tips & Tricks

Tip 1: Ignore publishers that aggressively solicit your research.

Tip 2: Use Open Access filters in library databases such as Scopus, Dimensions or Web of Science to find reputable journals.

Tip 3: Use the Directory of Open Access Journals to find journals without Open Access fees.

Tip 4: If the best journal for your research does not have an Open Access option, you may still be able to make your work open by depositing a copy of your accepted manuscript in your institutional repository.

Stage 3:
Submitting your manuscript

What do you need to do to use the Open Access publishing agreements?

CHECK

The corresponding author must be from your institution in order to use the agreements.

CHECK

Most publishing agreements require you to use your staff email address. Check the terms of your institution's agreements.

Does the journal have research data publishing requirements?

CHECK

Check the journal's website for details on their research data policy.

MORE INFO

Managing research data and artefacts and Te Mana Raraunga | Māori Data Sovereignty Network

Tips & Tricks

Tip 1: Most Open Access publishing agreements are triggered automatically if you submit using the correct institutional email address.

Tip 2: Some Open Access agreements are capped. If you are planning to publish under a capped agreement, you may want aim for earlier in the year rather than later.

Tip 3: Additional fees (colour page charges, etc.) are not covered by most of the Open Access agreements.

Tip 4: If the journal you want to publish in isn't covered by your institution's agreements, ask your co-authors to check if it is covered by theirs. Different institutions have different agreements.
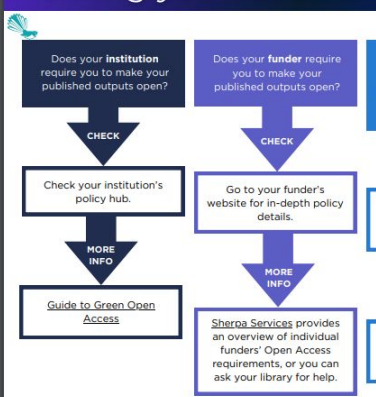
Research assessment, open scholarship and equity are intertwined

Open Scholarship

Focus on outputs: qualities and varieties

Who has a say?
Who gets in?
Who has the power?

DORA: reform of research assessment

Research culture: people & values

Equity & inclusion

Bias & injustice: challenging history & stereotypes