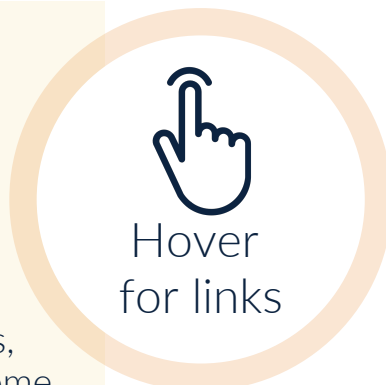


CONNECTING THE DOTS

20+ years of open in Australia

There have been open research initiatives in Australia since the very beginning of global discussions on open access to research publications in the early 2000s. The initiatives in Australia have come from a range of actors, including the federal government, funders, institutions, and peak and advocacy bodies. This arrow illustrates some of the key initiatives over the past 20 years. In 2020, the Council of Australian University Librarians (CAUL) and the Australasian Open Access Strategy Group (AOASG, now Open Access Australasia) facilitated a national discussion on open research. In 2021, there is increased momentum towards open access to research publications driven by work from the Office of the Chief Scientist, Dr Cathy Foley.



Links & additional information

Australian National University repository established

Australia's first institutional repository.

2000

Queensland University of Technology (QUT) Open Access Policy

First university in the world with institution wide OA mandate.

2003

Creative Commons Australia launched

2005

Brisbane Declaration on Open Access published

2006

Federal investment in university repositories

through the ARROW, ASHER and RUBRIC programs.

2008

2008

Australian National Data Service established

with the aim of making Australia's "data assets more valuable".

2008

OAK List published

An online, searchable database of publishers' agreements and open access policies developed by QUT researchers.

Australian Research Council (ARC) Open Access Policy

Major Australian funder requires OA after a 12 month embargo for research outputs produced from research funded by the ARC.

2013

Open Access & Research Conference held in Brisbane

Knowledge Unlatched launched at the conference.

2013

data.gov.au launched

allowing access to anonymised public data published by federal, state & local government agencies.

2013

2012

AOASG formed

Supported initially by six universities to advocate for open access across Australia.

2010

CAUL Open Access Statement published

2011

National Research Infrastructure Roadmap published

National Health & Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Open Access Policy

Australia's other major funder requires OA after 12 month embargo for research outputs produced from research funded by the NHMRC.

2014

CAUL Open Scholarship Statement published

Update to the 2010 Open Access Statement.

2015

F.A.I.R. Policy Statement for access to Australia's research outputs

issued by a Working Group convened by the Universities Australia Deputy Vice Chancellors (Research) Committee.

2016

Productivity Commission Report on Intellectual Property Arrangements

recommended all levels of government "implement an open access policy for publicly-funded research".

2016

Open Repositories Conference held in Brisbane

2017

Government response to Productivity Commission report

Accepted the report but did not act on it.

2017

Australian Research Data Commons established

as a provider of digital research infrastructure.

2018

Australian Government Funding Arrangements for non-NHMRC Research

Inquiry recommends strategic approach to open research.

2018

Funder open access policies strengthened

to include Creative Commons licensing.

2017

2018

Curtin Open Knowledge Initiative established

A hub for analysis and evaluation of open knowledge in higher education.

2019

CAUL & AOASG statement prior to federal election

advocating for a strategic approach to open research.

First two CAUL-negotiated transformative agreements

with Microbiology Society & Portland Press come into effect.

2020

CAUL & AOASG open research consultations

National & international consultations on a potential policy approach to open research in Australia.

2020

First transformative agreement with an Australian publisher – CSIRO – negotiated by CAUL

One of five new transformative agreements for 2021.

2021

AOASG becomes Open Access Australasia

Now comprised of 28 universities across Australia & New Zealand & five affiliate organisations.

2021

Chief Scientist statement on open access

Dr Cathy Foley noted that open access was one of her four pillars of work.

2021

Australian Academy of Science Position Statement – Open Science

supports the development of an open science strategy for Australia.

2021

CAUL & AOASG joint statement on Plan S

welcoming the plan's aspirations.

2019

2019

CAUL Statement on Open Scholarship published

as an update to the 2015 statement.



2000 – 2010

2011 – 2019

2020 – 2021

