ARC Update for CAUL

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Outline

- ARC Open Access Policy
- Publishers
- Open Data
- Repositories
- ORCID
- ERA 2015 and HERDC
- Impact
Open Access Policy Refresher

• Policies introduced in July 2012 (NHMRC) and January 2013 (ARC)
• Mandated in funding rules
  – Both require that any publications arising from an [ARC/NHMRC] supported research project must be deposited into an open access institutional repository within a twelve (12) month period from the date of publication
• Some differences including:
  – ARC policy covers all publication outputs including books, the NHMRC covers journal articles only
  – NHMRC relates to any publication after 1 July 2012, regardless of the grant that supported the research
  – ARC policy only affects pubs arising from Funding Grants and Rules from 2013
Open Access Policies—Timeline

OA Policy Introduced
July 2012

+12 Months
Journals

National Health and Medical Research Council

OA Policy Introduced
January 2013

+24M
Journals

+36M
Monographs

Australian Research Council

ERA 2015
Australian advantages

- Big enough, but relatively small

- All universities have repositories (with varying degrees of sophistication) (ASHER)

- Support for Open Access compliance:
  - Grant funds, proportion on publication costs
  - Data repositories
Publishers

- ‘Pressure’ on Publishers
- Monographs and books
- University E presses
- Commercial Publishers
- Australian Publishers—over 120 Australian OA journals
Open Data

• Data management plans (DMPs)
  - Proposal stage or once funding has been approved for a Project and complements policies emerging on access to, and sharing of, research data

• Discovery Projects for funding commencing in 2015
Australian Repository Systems

• All universities have repositories (with varying degrees of sophistication)
• Support for Open Access compliance
  – $26 million Australian Scheme for Higher Education Repositories (ASHER)
  – Grant funds, proportion on publication costs
  – Data repositories
The ARC and NHMRC are working closely with Universities Australia to give full consideration to the benefits of ORCID.

ORCID information would be used by the ARC for:

- compliance checks for claims made in grant proposals (authorship of research outputs, qualifications, employment, collaborations etc.)
- conflict of interest processes (RMS look up of information in ORCID for publications listed in proposals in order to identify those on that application not to be used as Assessors).
NHMRC and ARC Joint Statement

• The applicant profile section of NHMRC’s Research Grants Management System (RGMS) was changed in 2014 to allow researchers to include their unique identifier (such as ORCID) when updating their CV and Profile.

• The ARC is currently considering options for the development of a similar capacity within its Research Management System (RMS 2.0).
Excellence in research for Australia
Excellence in Research for Australia Dates

Operationally

Important dates
- submission stage 0; testing (19/1–19/2)
- submission stage 1; upload (23/2–13/3)
- submission stage 2; data checks (16/3–7/4)
- submission stage 3; certification (8/4–13/4)
- submission stage 4; lodgement (14/4–20/4)

Key changes
- collection of gender data

Strategically
- HERDC collection
**ERA–HERDC alignment consultation paper**

- The ARC–Department of Education consultation paper Combining Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) and the Higher Education Research Data Collection (HERDC) was sent to Vice-Chancellors of Australian universities on 8 December 2014.
- The paper outlined three (3) models for a future single collection of research data at Australian universities:
  - Option 1—collect publications and income data every three (3) years via ERA rounds;
  - Option 2—collect ERA data annually; or
  - Option 3—a hybrid model, with publications and income data collected annually, and a full set of ERA data collected every three (3) years
- The consultation closed on 13 February 2015.
ERA-HERDC alignment consultation paper—Summary of responses

• 42 responses were received from 38 universities and four peak bodies
• Three (3) universities did not provide responses
• The ARC and Department of Education are currently analysing responses
Collaboration Networks identified in ERA 2012
Impact

• UK model in REF 2014
  – In 2014 REF, the wider impact of research was given a weighting of 20% of the total assessment; there are calls to increase to 25% in future REFs
  – Results: no overturning of established order; high scores particularly in life sciences
  – Largely favourable reception
    £1.6 billion QR funding distributed…

• AU model?
Thank You

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