Collaboration between Universities and NII on Institutional Repositories

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http://www.nii.ac.jp/en/
Current landscape of institutional repositories in Japan
NII’s support for the promotion of repository
IR-support services by NII
Towards institutionalization of Open Access in Japan
Current landscape of institutional repositories in Japan
Japanese university libraries Now

- Against the rise of E-journal price:
  - Establishment of the nation-wide, comprehensive library consortium (JANUL+PULC) in October 2010
  - This consortium is empowered to the negotiation

- The “Safety Net” for sustainable information acquisition
  - To encourage repository installation
  - To strengthen the archive
  - Advocacy to researchers and faculty
  - .........

- Institutionalization of Open Access mandates
Two roles of repository in Japan

- Self-archiving for the promotion of open access
  - Contribution to research community
    - To self-archive articles in E-journal
    - Japan should contribute about 6-10% according to the share in total publications worldwide

- Dissemination of university outcome
  - Accountability to the society and the public
    - dissertations
    - university bulletins
    - Databases and digital contents related to research
Expansion of IRs (2)

Breakdown by kinds of universities and colleges (Sep. 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRs</th>
<th>Number of universities and colleges</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>*75</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>**16</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>***63</td>
<td>597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>****34</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Regionally shared repository is very effective for middle and small institutions which have difficulties in establishing their own repository.
  - * include 2 shared repositories
  - ** include 8 shared repositories
  - *** include 31 shared repositories
  - **** include 25 shared repositories

- NII funds the “Shared Repository project (ShaRe)”.
  - Leading Institution: Hiroshima University
    http://www.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/share/share.html
Expansion of IRs (3)

- World total: 1737
  - Japan is the fourth with 83

Currently Japan is the 2nd with 188
Increase of materials deposited

Based on NII Institutional Repositories Database Contents Analysis
(2010/09/30 Number of Organizations 161, Number of records: 1,010,311)
http://irdb.nii.ac.jp/analysis/index_e.php
NII’s support for the promotion of repository
Roles of NII in repository promotion

- To conduct projects that are difficult for an individual institution or a group of institutions
  - Responsibility as an inter-university institute
  - Funding
    - For start-up
    - Research and development
    - Support for IR community activities
  - Adding values over the content of repositories
    - Portal services of repositories
    - Statistics and evaluation
    - Support tools
  - Liaison with the government and national policy-makers
NII-funded Programs

**NII-IRP** (Institutional Repositories Program)

http://www.nii.ac.jp/irp/en/

- **1st period:** FY2005-2007
- **2nd period:** FY2008-2009
- **3rd period:** FY2010-2012

- **Three categories of funding**
  - **Area 1:** Content creation for new IRs (24 institutions)
  - **Area 2:** Research and development (8 projects)
    - Pilot studies to accelerate the deposit of content (e.g. Theses and Dissertations, Government-funded research publications)
    - Development of new value-added services, etc.
  - **Area 3:** Support for community activities (on next slide)
Current projects

NII-IRP (Institutional Repositories Program) 3rd period (FY2010-2012)

• Area 3: Support for community activities (5 projects)
  ✓ DRF; Community of repository managers (include international collaboration; participation in COAR)
  ✓ SCPJ; Development of the OA policy of academic societies in Japan (include collaboration with SPARC Japan)
  ✓ ShaRe; Promote the shared repository, etc.

– Development of NII’s system infrastructure
  • Provide affordable system resources by provisioning cloud computing facilities such as an ASP (Application service provider) services.
## Area 2: Research and development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project profile</th>
<th>Univ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-1</strong> Dissertation database support package development</td>
<td>Univ. of Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-3</strong> Development of automatic document collection and registration workflow system</td>
<td>Kyushu Univ. (Hitotsubashi Univ.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-1</strong> Development of new XooNIps / Development and dissemination of Library module</td>
<td>Keio Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-3</strong> Nationwide historic ruins excavation report repository project</td>
<td>Shimane Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-4</strong> Permanent identifier verification experiment to introduce an identification function in the open access environment</td>
<td>Kanazawa Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-5</strong> Standardization and upgrading of institutional repository statistics and assessment tools</td>
<td>Chiba Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-6</strong> Demonstrative experiment of connecting electronic publishing and repositories in cloud computing environment</td>
<td>Nagoya Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-8</strong> Development of DML (Digital Mathematical Library)</td>
<td>Hokkaido Univ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Area 3: Support for community activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project profile</th>
<th>Univ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong> Support for institutional repository community activities (DRF)</td>
<td>Hokkaido Univ. (Kanazawa Univ.) (Osaka Univ.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong> Copyright policy database project (SCPJ) to boost open access and self archiving</td>
<td>Univ. of Tsukuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong> Development of human resources for institutional repositories</td>
<td>Osaka Univ. (Chiba Univ.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong> Support for development of an institutional repository community in Kinki region</td>
<td>Osaka Univ. (Nara Women's Univ.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong> Fostering regional communities for institutional repository (ShaRe2)</td>
<td>Hiroshima Univ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More on SCPJ project (1)

Outline

- Investigate Japanese scholarly societies’ open access policies and publicize this information through SCPJ (Societies Copyright Policies in Japan) database.
- [http://scpj.tulips.tsukuba.ac.jp/](http://scpj.tulips.tsukuba.ac.jp/)

Two Features of SCPJ database

- The only database that covers OA policies of almost all Japanese academic societies (about 1,800)
- No policy is a policy: to regard responses of “under consideration” or “No response” as one of the policies

More on SCPJ project (2)

- **Color coding of OA policy in SCPJ database**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>OA policy</th>
<th>Num</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Author can archive both Pre-prints &amp; Post-prints</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Author can archive only Post-prints</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Author can archive only Pre-prints</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Author can not archive</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Under consideration</td>
<td>1,379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Two updates in 2010**
  - The **OA policy** will be displayed not only by academic societies but also by journals
  - Repository staff who got approval from the academic societies will be able to **update the policy information**
学協会著作権ポリシー一覧

- **Green**
  - 直読前・直読後のどちらでもよい
  - 出版権利用不可

- **Blue**
  - 直読後の論文のみ認める
  - 出版権利用可

- **Gray**
  - 評価・非公開・無回答・その他

- **Yellow**
  - 直読前の論文のみ認める
  - 出版権利用不可

**PoCシー別統計**

**登録学協会数 2,164件**

(うちGreen 81件, Blue 449件)

**この学協会が発行する雑誌**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>雑誌名</th>
<th>ISSN</th>
<th>ポリシー</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>図書館情報</td>
<td></td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCPJプロジェクトとは

SCPJプロジェクトとは「オープンアクセスとセルフ・アーカイビングに関する著作権マネジメント・プロジェクト」の通称で、国立情報学研究所平成22～24年度CSI委託事業(領域C)により実施しています。

http://scpj.tulips.tsukuba.ac.jp/ (as of 2010-09-01)
IR-support services by NII
Portal services of Japanese IRs (1)

- NII harvests almost all Japanese IRs

- JAIRO is a “gyroscope” of IR content
- Use it to search all IRs in Japan at once!

- IRDB Content Analysis shows how content is growing and gives details about each IR.

- CiNii is the largest database of academic journal articles in Japan.
- Metadata on journal articles and departmental bulletins goes to CiNii and is linked to the full texts in the IRs.

- junii2 is “Dublin Core” application profile for institutional repository with an OpenURL compliant schema.
- It has been adopted by almost all IRs in Japan.

Portal services of Japanese IRs (2)

[JAIRO] : Japanese Institutional Repositories Online

To get the detail of each IR

Narrow search by content type

Narrow search by organization
Portal services of Japanese IRs (3)

IRDB Content Analysis System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization Code</th>
<th>14301</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization name</td>
<td>Kyoto University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repository 1</td>
<td>Kyoto University Research Information Repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional repository name</td>
<td>Kyoto University Research Information Repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional repository Top Page</td>
<td>No Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL of Institutional repository</td>
<td><a href="http://repository.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp">http://repository.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional repository Logo</td>
<td>KURENAI (Kyoto University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial release date</td>
<td>2006/08/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release date</td>
<td>2006/10/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>This IR cooperates with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Metadata Integration of Bibliographic Databases

Overlapping of article information ("noise") is eliminated to the utmost extent.

With integration of data from multiple institutions, more texts can be reached.

http://ci.nii.ac.jp/
Open access to more than half of all full-text articles

About 90% of full-text articles in CiNii are available freely accessed based on institutional fixed-price contracts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Conference proceedings</th>
<th>Journal titles</th>
<th>Articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completely free</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>1,680,000 (62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site License</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>771,000 (26%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per-view charging</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>339,000 (12%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mashups of Services

Linkage from CiNii metadata to fulltext in IR
Towards Institutionalization of Open Access in Japan
What has happened in Japan

- Discussions on the mandate for self-archiving the articles produced by publicly funded research projects
  - Presently, the mention is recommended in project reports when articles are deposited in repositories.

- National universities must maintain the DBs of faculty publications for evaluation purpose.
New moves

In the draft of the next-term basic policy of science and technology:

1. To substantialize institutional repositories and to encourage to make more research databases open for more ease of public access to research results
2. To promote digitization of research information
3. To promote open access to research information not only in STM but in humanities and social sciences
4. To support to employ effective measures of efficient and sustainable acquisition of E-journal in universities
5. To encourage researchers to deposit research articles in institutional repositories with short abstract for general public

The policy will be finalized by next spring after modifications.
Summing-up

- International collaboration and harmonization

- More discussion and more advocacy for institutionalization

- Smarter measures to encourage self-archiving

- Human resources for new activities
Thank you for your attention!