

# National repositories infrastructure - nearly a decade of Croatian experience

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Nacionalna i sveučilišna  
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[National and University Library in Zagreb Repository](#)



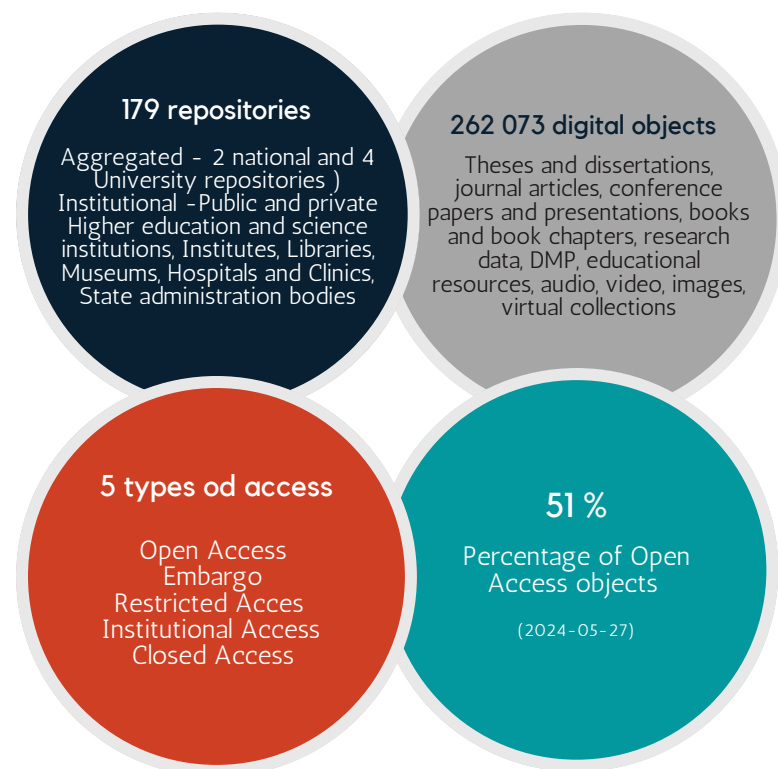
# NATIONAL REPOSITORIES INFRASTRUCTURE - NEARLY A DECADE OF CROATIAN EXPERIENCE

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## Background

DABAR (Digital Academic Archives and Repositories) is a Croatian national repository system which enables the establishment and maintenance of reliable and interoperable institutional and thematic repositories and archives. Established in 2015 by SRCE - University of Zagreb Computing Centre, National and University Library in Zagreb and several higher education institutions' libraries, Dabar enables the storage, long-term preservation, and open access to the scientific output of institutions within the science and higher education system.

Primarily created in response to the need for a digital asset management of institutions as well as the legal obligations regarding permanent storage and public access of e-theses and e-dissertations, repositories are also a main tool in promoting and implementing the concepts of open science, visibility and reputation of institutions and a place for information sharing.



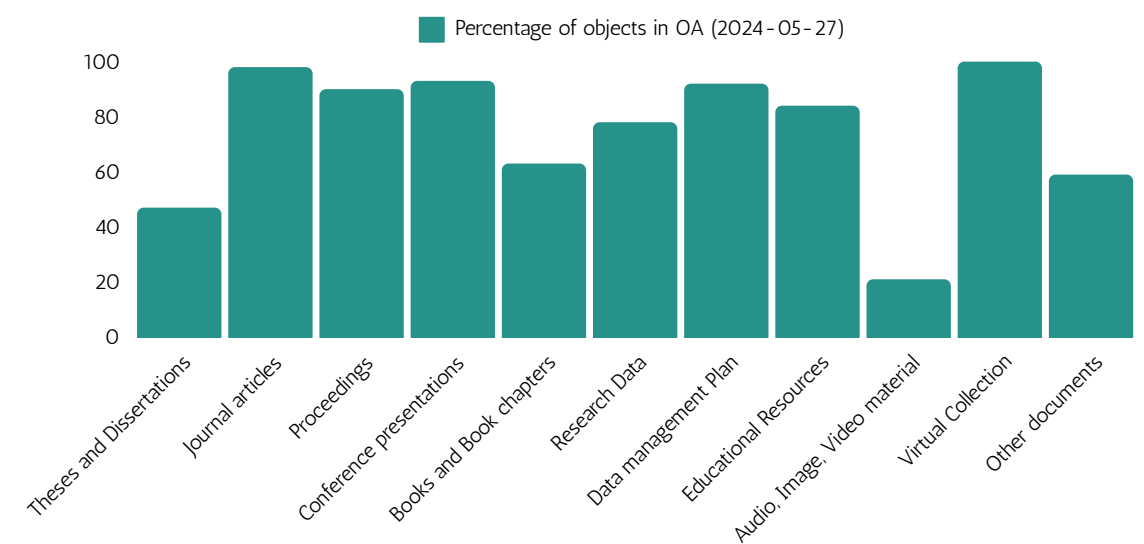
## DABAR (Digital Academic Archives and Repositories)

### Visibility

- OpenDOAR, OpenAIRE, Research Data Alliance Europe (RDA), Catalogue of Data Repositories Re3data
- FAIR principles

### Legislative framework

- ETDs as a legal deposit
- no national OA or OS strategy



## Interest of the study

Since there is no open science policy on national level yet, openness issues still have not yet been fully adopted within the Croatian academic and scientific community, so it is necessary to remind of their importance frequently, but also provide a support where needed. To do so, it's important to understand and identify the factors negatively affecting the implementation of open science practices and services.

To determine the reasons for the high number of closed items in Dabar repositories, a survey among institutions that primarily store items in restricted or closed access was conducted. The results will serve as a basis for the creation of educational materials and other aids to increase open access to objects in the repositories, which will be presented next year as part of activities marking 10 years of Dabar infrastructure and national repositories.

## Research methodology

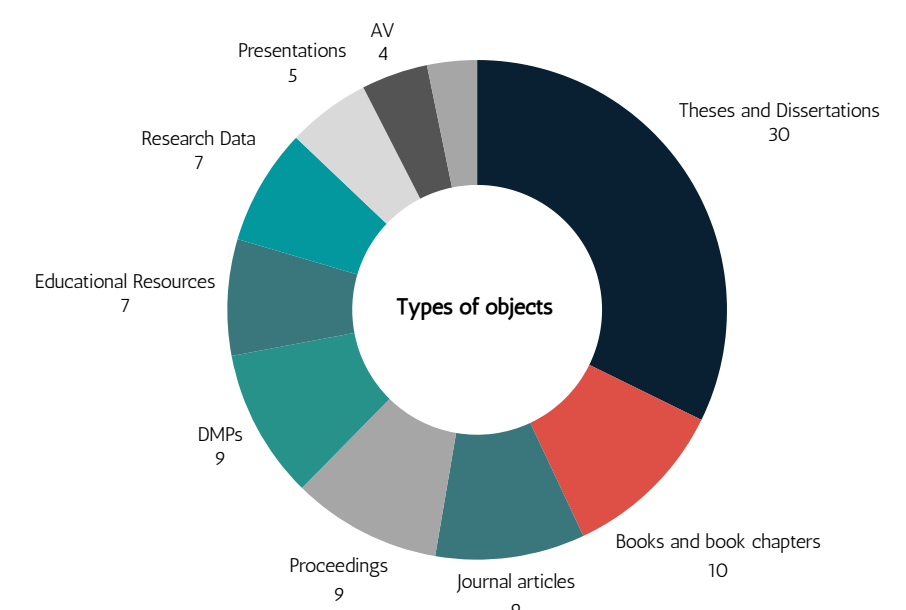
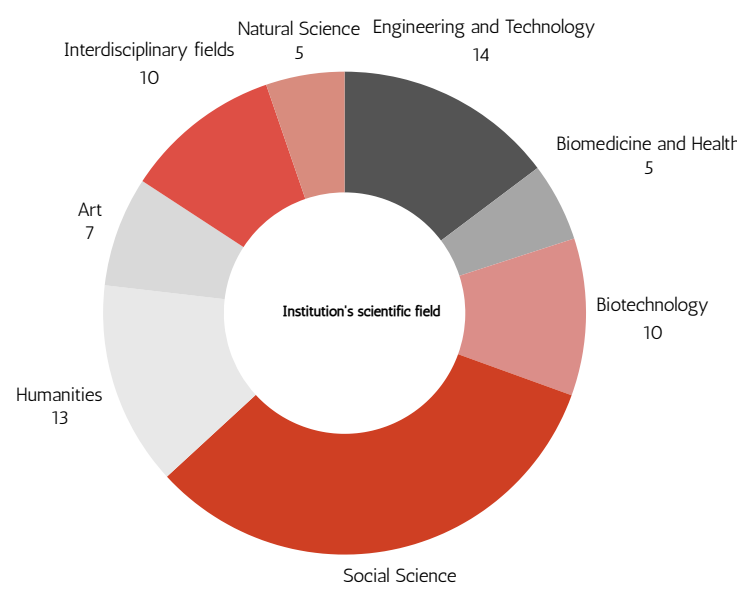
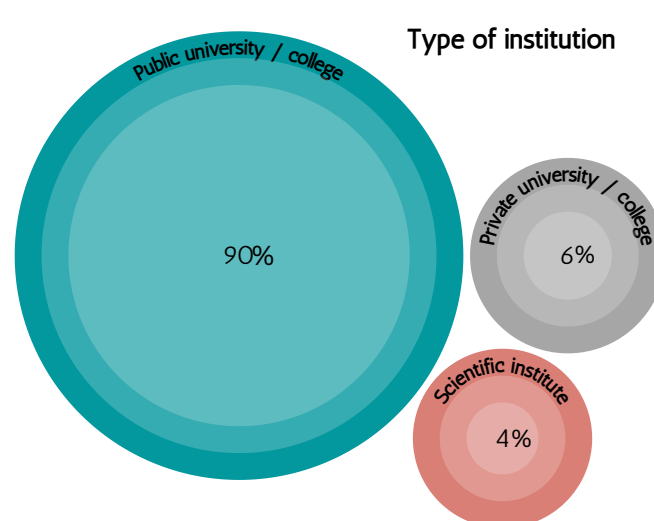
**Sample:** 84 repositories that have more than 70% of objects in closed or restricted access

**Excluded:** repositories with a high proportion of objects in OA, recently established repositories and/or with no objects

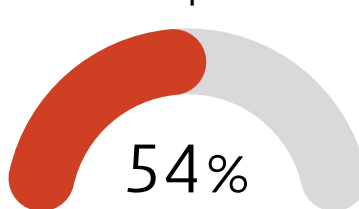
**Respondents:** repository administrators (editors): 50 responses

**Time frame:** 2024-05-23/2024-06-12

## Results



### Self-archive option available

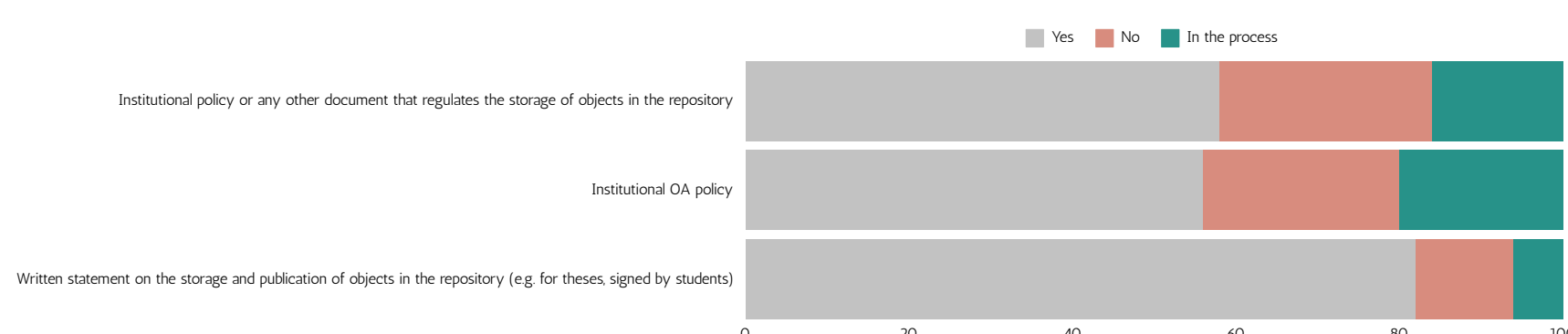
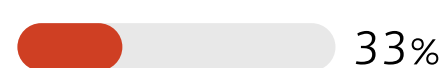


### Who can self-archive objects?

Institution employees (e.g. scientists, teachers, administrative staff)



Students



### Reasons for storing objects in restricted and/or closed access:



## Conclusion

Research has shown that the reasons behind repositories with large number of objects in limited or closed access are mainly due to the author's decision. A common reason lays also in distrust in quality of student's papers. Due to the lack of national and/or institutional open access policies, our efforts must be focused on educating authors and repository owners. Further educations should be focused on copyright, licensing of objects within the repository, and emphasizing the advantages of open science and open access.