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The situation of institutional repositories in Spain

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1 Introduction

- Objective: describe the situation of institutional repositories in Spain.
- We also monitor the situation of OA policies and journal copyright conditions, which are two of the most important factors for increasing the contents of a repository.
- The report has a descriptive orientation.
- This contribution reflects the activity of our research group (Open Access to Science in Spain) (UB, UV and CSIC).
- Our portal: <http://www.accesoabierto.net>

Figure 1. Portal

The screenshot shows the homepage of the AccesoAbierto.net portal. At the top left is the logo, which consists of the text "AccesoAbierto" in a green, sans-serif font, with a stylized orange padlock icon where the letter 'o' in "Abierto" is located. Below the logo is a horizontal navigation bar with seven green buttons containing the text: "Presentación", "Documentos", "Equipo", "Blog", "BuscaRepositorios", "Dulcinea", and "Melibea". On the left side of the page, there is a "Menú General" section with a list of links: "Acceso Abierto", "Autores", "Derechos", "Políticas", "Repositorios", "Revistas", and "Calendario". The main content area is titled "Presentación" and contains two sections: "Sobre el portal" and "Contenidos del portal". The "Sobre el portal" section has two paragraphs of text. The "Contenidos del portal" section contains a bulleted list of four items describing the content of the different sections of the portal.

AccesoAbierto

Presentación Documentos Equipo Blog BuscaRepositorios Dulcinea Melibea

Menú General

- Acceso Abierto
- Autores
- Derechos
- Políticas
- Repositorios
- Revistas
- Calendario

Presentación

Sobre el portal

El portal AccesoAbierto.net quiere ser el principal canal de divulgación de los avances del grupo de investigación "Acceso abierto a la ciencia" respecto de la situación del acceso abierto en España y también concentrar la información existente sobre esta cuestión en el ámbito hispánico.

El portal se dirige fundamentalmente a los autores (que buscan información sobre derechos y condiciones para poder autoarchivar sus publicaciones), a los bibliotecarios (que necesitan datos sobre los derechos de las revistas y los repositorios existentes), los gestores científicos y universitarios (que precisan conocer cuáles son las políticas que se están llevando a cabo en este ámbito) y a los interesados en el acceso abierto en general.

Contenidos del portal

- "Documentos": incluye los informes y publicaciones elaboradas por los miembros del grupo de investigación.
- "Blog": informaciones y comentarios sobre aspectos relacionados con el acceso abierto a la ciencia en España (congresos, legislación, bibliografía, etc.).
- "BuscaRepositorios": base de datos de los repositorios institucionales españoles.
- "Dulcinea": base de datos sobre derechos de autor y condiciones de autoarchivo de las revistas científicas españolas.

2 Repositories

- Background

- The first open-access repository in Spain was TDX (*Tesis Doctorals en Xarxa* or Online Doctoral Theses), created by the Consortium of Academic Libraries of Catalonia (CBUC) in 2001 for the archiving of doctoral theses.

- Sources

- BuscaRepositorios
- OpenDOAR
- ROAR
- Results of a survey of managers of Spanish open-access institutional repositories (Melero et al, 2009).

2.1 Number

- Around 60 repositories
 - BuscaRepositorios: 60
 - OpenDOAR: 61
 - ROAR: 64
- Situation with respect to other countries (Source: ROAR)
 - USA: 303
 - United Kingdom: 164
 - Germany: 108
 - Japan: 75
 - Brazil: 70
 - Spain: 64
 - Canada: 52
 - ...

Note: Differences between OpenDOAR and ROAR with Brazil and Australia.

2.2 Organizations

- Universities and research centres are predominant among the institutions that have created repositories.
- Universities: 68%
- Consortia (CBUC): 10%
- Other: 22%

(Source: BuscaRepositorios)

2.3 Year of creation

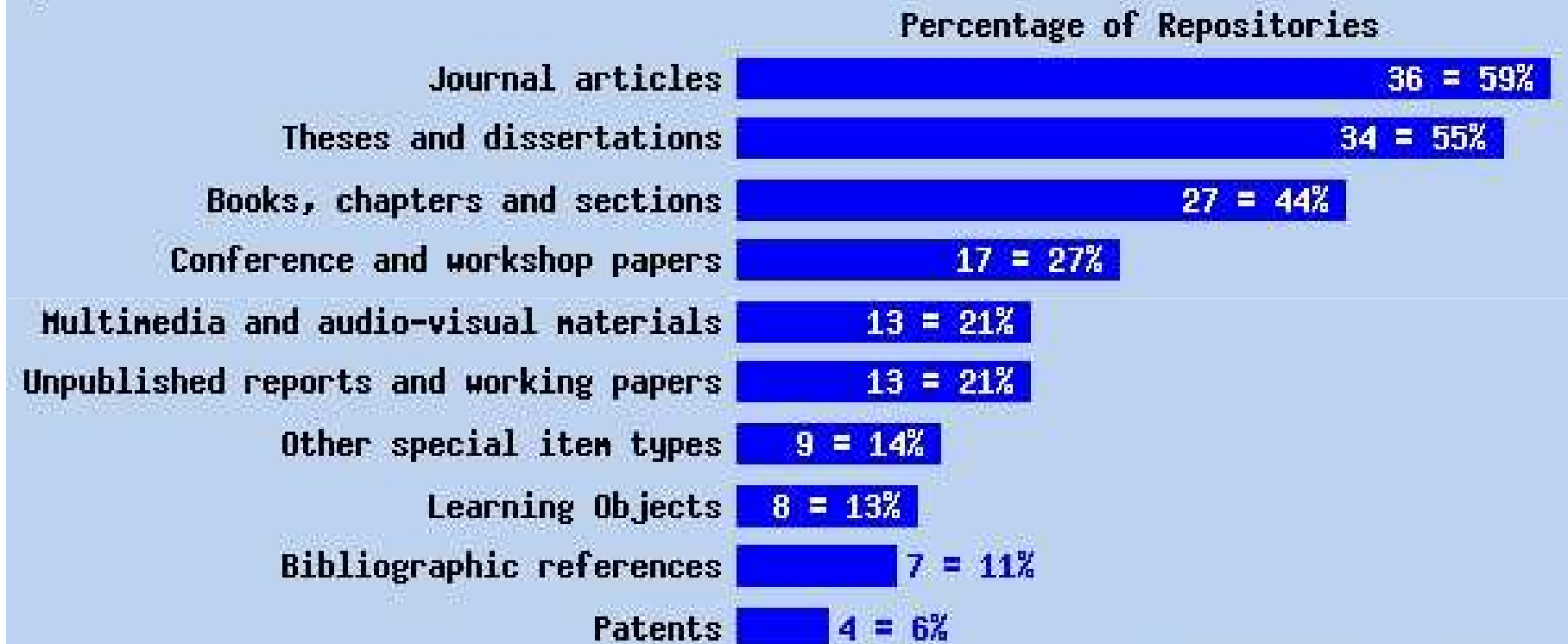
- The vast majority of repositories are fairly new, with 37% being created since 2009 and 57% in the last 2,5 years.
- Distribution per year
 - 2001: 1
 - 2004: 2
 - 2005: 5
 - 2006: 8
 - 2007: 12
 - 2008: 12
 - 2009: 21
 - 2010: 1

2.4 Content types

- Journal articles and theses are predominant among the documents included in the repositories.
- These two types are the main channel for dissemination of scientific information.
- Similarity with international situation.

Figure 2. Content types (OpenDOAR)

Content Types in OpenDOAR Repositories
Spain



Total = 61 repositories

OpenDOAR 23-Mar-2010

2.4 Content types (ii)

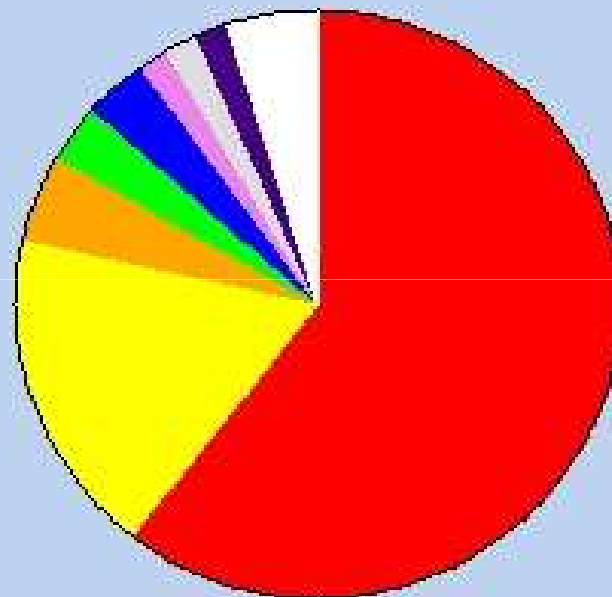
- Learning objects haven't a high presence in Spanish repositories. The proportion is similar to the international situation (15%).
- We can distinguish between educational repositories (MDX, for example) and non-specific repositories.
- In this second case we have to cite: O2 (UOC), UPCommons, Dipòsit Digital de la UB, DDD (UAB), ACCEDA, DUGI-DOC, GREDOS, RUA, DADUN, etc. which include learning objects with other types of documents.
- The number of LO in repositories is low.

2.5 Software

- Dspace (61%) is clearly the predominant technology platform, far ahead of the others.
- This is different from the situation internationally, where DSpace represents only 33%.
- Developing gateways with other platforms (virtual campus, OCW, library system, etc.).

Figure 3. Software (OpenDOAR)

Usage of Open Access Repository Software
Spain



DSpace	(37 = 61%)
[Unknown]	(11 = 18%)
EPrints	(3 = 5%)
CDSWare	(2 = 3%)
DigiTool	(2 = 3%)
Fedora	(1 = 2%)
Greenstone	(1 = 2%)
HTML	(1 = 2%)
[3 Others]	(3 = 5%)

Total = 61 repositories

OpenDOAR 23-Mar-2010

2.6 Services providers

- There are two service providers (harvesters/aggregators).
- Hispana
 - Created by the Ministry of Culture in 2006.
 - Not only academic information (press, archives, etc.).
 - <http://hispana.mcu.es/es/inicio/inicio.cmd>
- Recolecta
 - Created jointly by the Spanish Academic Library Network (REBIUN) and the Spanish Science and Technology Foundation (FECYT) in 2008.
 - Spanish scientific publications.
 - <http://www.recolecta.net>

2.7 Visibility

- Three Spanish institutional repositories in Top 50.
 - UPC (24)
 - UAB (31)
 - CSIC (43)
- Source:
 - Ranking web of world repositories (<http://repositories.webometrics.info/>)
 - Created by Cybermetrics Lab (CSIC)

Figure 4. Ranking Web of Repositories

Ranking Web of World Repositories
January 10

home > top 400 institutional repositories

Data

- About Us
- About the Ranking
- Top 400
- Top 400 Institutional
- Directory
- Methodology
- Best Practices

Information

- Glossary
- Blog
- Links
- Contact Us
- Site Map
- Disclaimer

Search Repositories for:

Top 400 Institutional Repositories
First | Previous | Next | Last | Repositories 1 to 50 of 400

WORLD RANK	REPOSITORY	COUNTRY	POSITION			
			SIZE	VISIBILITY	RICH FILES	SCHOLAR
1	Smithsonian/NASA Astrophysics Data System*	USA	2	1	507	1
2	Hal CNRS	FR	8	3	3	3
3	Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique Archive Ouverte	FR	17	4	19	8
4	CERN Document Server	CH	4	8	40	5
5	École Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne Infoscience	CH	3	6	44	84
6	MIT Dspace	USA	5	21	5	4
7	University of Michigan Deep Blue	USA	23	19	10	13
8	Hyper Article en Ligne Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société	FR	80	5	109	21

2.8 Some considerations

- There are many repositories in Spain.
- Nevertheless, the materials deposited are far from including the whole scientific production of the institutions. Increasing the number of documents has to be the first priority.
- Educational repositories and learning objects have a secondary role (no specific repositories, low number of collections, etc.).
- Opinion of repository managers:
 - Institutional policies regarding self-archiving and services created on top of repositories were the most relevant priorities.
 - Source: Study of Spanish institutional repositories based on surveys of the managers (Melero et al, 2009).

3 Increasing content

- Promote open access policies in institutions, mainly universities.
- Know the copyright conditions of the papers published in the journals.
- The effectiveness of these actions in learning objects (probably) will not be very high.

3.1 OA policies

- Open-access policies pursue two main objectives:
 - to help researchers to archive their publications in repositories and,
 - to encourage them to publish in open-access journals.
- Mandate policies are clearly the most effective (Pinfield, 2005).
 - Although in a general sense, one must also consider service creation, communication and dissemination, economic incentives and institutional coordination.
- We will refer only to mandates, at present the main actions carried out in Spain.

3.1 OA policies (ii)

Three mandates:

- The universities of the Community of Madrid (the Complutense University, the Carlos III University, the Rey Juan Carlos University and the University of Alcalá) jointly with the Spanish National University for Distance Education (UNED) and the CSIC (2008).
 - Results of research funded by them.
- The Principality of Asturias (2009).
- Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (2009).
 - All documents published by academic staff.

3.1 OA policies (iii)

- Spanish government
 - The provisional draft of the Science and Technology Law includes a section on open-access to science (“Chapter III, Article 35. Open-Access Publication”) which encourages the creation and development of repositories and open-access dissemination of publicly-funded research outcomes.
- Catalan government
 - In the framework of the Inter-University Council of Catalonia, the Catalan universities have approved a document expressing their support for open access through several measures (dissemination, mandates, etc.) that will be put into practice in the period 2009-2011.

Figure 5. Directory of policies

Policies MELIBEA



Directory and validator of open access policies to scholarly outputs

español

[Search](#) | [Suggest institution](#) | [About](#)

[BuscaRepositorios](#) | [Dulcinea](#) | [AccesoAbierto.net](#)

Search, analyze, validate

Search for institution name

— Search institutions by category — ▾

— Search institutions by policies — ▾

— Search institutions by country — ▾

Sort by: Complete list ▾ search

The aim of this directory of institutional open access policies is to identify and analyze the existing policies that encourage, request or require open access to scholarly outputs that arise from projects, in whole or in part, supported by public funds.

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12/03/2010

Figure 6. Example of a record

Policies MELIBEA español
Directory and validator of open access policies to scholarly outputs

Search | Suggest institution | About BuscaRepositorios | Dulcinea | AccesoAbierto.net

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

Full record | **validator**

Type:	University
URL institution:	http://www.upc.es/
Country:	Spain
Open Access policy:	Requirement without a waiver option
Policy link:	http://biblioteca.upc.edu/sites/biblioteca.upc.edu/files/arxiu_site/file/open_acces/mandatcas.pdf
Effective date from:	2009-10-07
Open Access, how?:	Green (deposit in repositories), Gold (recommend OA journal publication)
Access barriers removed by the policy?:	Price barriers + at least some permission barriers (*libre*)
What may/must be deposited?:	Articles, Conference papers, Technical reports, Projects reports
Are there any exceptions to deposit any kind of document?:	Yes
Version of the papers that may/must be deposited:	Published post-print, Peer-reviewed author post-print
When to deposit accepted peer-reviewed papers?:	Unspecified
Where to archive?:	Institutional repository
Archive specifically:	UPCommons
URL of specified archive:	http://upcommons.upc.edu/

3.2 Copyright

- ROME0 is a service for academic authors and repository managers around the world that summarises publishers' policies and copyright transfer agreements relating to open access archiving.
- This database includes very few Spanish academic journals. For this reason we have created Dulcinea.
- Currently Dulcinea's database contains 1.012 records of Spanish journals (bibliographic data, access policies, self-archiving policies, etc.).

Figure 7. Dulcinea



DULCINEA

Derechos de copyright y las condiciones de auto-archivo de revistas científicas españolas

Buscar | Sugerir título | Acerca de

BuscaRepositorios | Melibea | AccesoAbierto.net

Buscar títulos de revista

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Introduzca una palabra del título o el ISSN

buscar

Buscar por editorial

buscar

Listar revistas según color ROMEo

 verde  azul  amarillo  blanco

— Buscar revistas por categoría —

También puede utilizar la [consulta avanzada](#) por campos.

DULCINEA, por su analogía con el proyecto ROMEo-Sherpa (<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/about.html>), es un proyecto cuyo objetivo es conocer las políticas editoriales de las revistas españolas respecto al acceso a sus archivos, los derechos de copyright sobre los mismos y cómo estos pueden afectar a su posterior auto-archivo en repositorios institucionales o temáticos.

Figure 8. Example of a journal's record



DULCINEA

Derechos de copyright y las condiciones de auto-archivo de revistas científicas españolas

Buscar | Sugerir título | Acerca de
XML | Actualizar datos

BuscaRepositorios | Melibea | AccesoAbierto.net

Anales de Pediatría

Ficha básica | Ficha completa

Editorial:	Elsevier
ISSN papel:	1695-4033
URL:	http://ees.elsevier.com/anpedia/
Categoría:	Ciencias de la salud
Acceso:	Gratuito
Mención específica de derechos:	Sí
Ubicación de la mención de derechos:	Enlace específico
URL copyright:	http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/authorsview.authors/copyright#internet
URL Instrucciones autores:	http://www.elsevier.es/ficheros/NormOrga/037normas.pdf
¿Permite el auto-archivo?:	Sí
Versión auto-archivo:	Post-print (versión corregida del autor), Pre-print (versión sin evaluar)
¿Cuándo?:	Inmediatamente después de la aceptación
¿Dónde?:	Web personal, Repositorio Institucional
Color ROMEO:	Verde
Enlaces a otros directorios:	DIALNET

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28/01/2009

4 Conclusions

- Spain is advancing in the creation of infrastructures that facilitate open access.
 - High number of repositories and a good position in international context.
 - But ...the number of repositories with learning objects is not very high.
 - But ...the content of the existing repositories must now be increased.
- It's necessary to adopt institutional policies for promoting open access.
- Few policies are in place. It is good news that there will be a chapter on open access in the future Spanish Science Law.

5 Bibliography

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