Presentation on RUN (Universidade Nova de Lisboa Institutional Repository)

5th UNICA Scholarly Communication Seminar: “Find it, Get it, Use it, Store it”

9th November 2010

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Outline

• What is Open Access?
• What are the benefits for the researchers and institutions?
• How is Open Access provided?
• What is Blimunda Project?
• What is OA Repositories?
• What is RUN?
“Open Access (OA) means that scholarly literature is made freely available on the internet, so that it can be read, downloaded, copied, distributed, printed, searched, text mined, or used for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal or technical barriers, subject to proper attribution of authorship.”

Research Information Network, June 2010
1. Impact and visibility: authors want their work to be read as widely as possible. The effect of open access and downloads ('hits') on citation impact: a bibliography of studies.
What are the benefits for the researchers?

2. Compliance with funding agency Open Access policies
   See JULIET - http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet/

3. Accessibility: no institution can provide access to all journals content required by their researchers. OA articles are freely accessible to any user having Internet access.
What are the benefits for the institutions?

1. Get a more complete picture of research output from the institution
2. Ensure compliance with funders’ requirements as competitive advantage for future funding
3. Raise citations and enhance intellectual reputation
4. Enhance reporting
5. Enhance institution’s public image and reputation
6. Enhance knowledge transfer functions
7. Support authors in their work within the institution

Hubbard, Bill, Open Access - Implications for research funding, management and assessment, ARMA Conference, Manchester, 9 June 2010
How is Open Access provided?
How is Open Access provided?

1. A researcher can publish articles in Open Access journals (the gold route)

   Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

2. A researcher can place a copy of each article in an Open Access repository (the green route)

   Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR)
   Directory of Open Access Repositories (Open DOAR)
How is Open Access provided?

Summary: 62% of publishers on this list formally allow some form of self-archiving.

SHERPA/RoMEO Colours

- Green (222 = 20%)
- Blue (197 = 25%)
- Yellow (75 = 9%)
- White (297 = 38%)

Total = 791 publishers

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/statistics.php
What is Blimunda Project?

The Blimunda Project aims to verify the copyright policies of Portuguese journals and publishers regarding the self-archiving in Institutional Repositories.

Blimunda: character from José Saramago’s novel "Baltasar and Blimunda" [orig. title: "Memorial do convento"] who possesses extraordinary abilities which enable her to see things beyond other people’s reach.
The Blimunda Project’s goals are:

1. To compile national publisher’s and scientific journal’s policies on self-archiving;
2. To include this information in project SHERPA/ROMEO's database;
3. To translate SHERPA/ROMEO website to Portuguese;
4. To assess the journals’ motivation in adhering to a potential journal hosting service to be provided by FCCN.
OA repositories are digital collections that make their contents freely available over the Internet.

Institutional Repositories collect the research output of the members of an university’s research community and support the archiving and long-term preservation of the intellectual output.

Source: http://www.openoasis.org/
RUN aims to organize and preserve the intellectual production from the university; it allows to increase the impact of research output and it promotes the open access to knowledge.
What kind of contents does RUN support?

- Articles
- PhD Theses
- Master Dissertations
- Books
- Book Chapters
- Conference Documents
- Reports
- Patents
- Annotations
Who can self-archive in the repository?

- UNL Professors
- UNL Researches
- UNL Students*
- UNL Research Grant Holders*
- UNL Project Collaborators
- UNL Non-academic Staff

*Working together with researchers or professors
Availability options

The authors can choose to:

• allow open access to the full text

• allow the access to the metadata including the abstract

• define an embargo period
# Statistics of access and downloads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Downloads</th>
<th>Views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>26,940.9</td>
<td>43,464</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>317,530.4</td>
<td>340,205</td>
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<tr>
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<td>344,471.3</td>
<td>383,669</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Retrieved on 2nd November 2010
Items per type

- Ma Dissertations: 55%
- PhD Theses: 24%
- Articles: 11%
- Others: 10%
RCAAP Integrations

RCAAP portal aims to collect, aggregate and index Open Access scientific contents from Portuguese institutional repositories.

29 Repositories
>47 000 Documents indexed

- **B-On** (Online Knowledge Library)
- **Degóis Curricula Platform**
- **National Library of Portugal**
- **Scielo**, Scientific Electronic Library Online
- **OpenAire**, Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe
- **OASIS.br** (http://oasisbr.ibict.br/)
Thank you!

RUN

http://run.unl.pt

repositorio@fct.unl.pt

Blimunda Project

http://biblioteca.fct.unl.pt/blimunda

blimunda@rcaap.pt