

EIFL/CARLIGH webinar for IR Librarians



Attribution 4.0 International

Topic INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY MANAGEMENT



Description EIFL/CARLIGH webinar for IR Librarians on August 5 at 10:30 AM

Target group - Librarians, Faculty members, Researchers, IT staff, University administrators and anyone who is interested in scholarly publishing

Description: Core competencies in this area of emphasis will encompass a subset of the following:

- Collect, store, and preserve faculty, staff, and student intellectual output: A thorough understanding of the university's research strengths and student learning outcomes is necessary.
- Knowledge of and ability to apply publisher policies on archiving: Critical to IR management is a thorough understanding of copyright, particularly publisher archiving policies.
- Knowledge of and ability to apply metadata schemata: the IR Librarian must understand and have the ability to apply appropriate metadata schemata.
- Ability to develop policies:
- Reporting statistics in support of outreach and education: Usage data from the the repository may be used in outreach, instruction, and promotional efforts.



Repository Manager

Ability to

Manage the repository service by **identifying goals and future strategies for improvement** in the repository service

Develop a repository content policy and workflows to manage the capture, description and preservation etc. of repository outputs

Manage the day-to-day running of the repository including any mediated-deposit service (if required or possible) or self-archiving by authors

**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY,
OWERRI.**

**FUTO INSTITUTIONAL
REPOSITORY
POLICY
(FUTOSpace)**

REVIEWED DRAFT COPY



About CHERRY - CHEmistry RepositoRY

CHERRY - CHEmistry RepositoRY is the joint digital repository of the all departments of the [University of Belgrade - Faculty of Chemistry](#).

The aim of the repository is to provide open access to publications and other research outputs resulting from the projects implemented by the Faculty of Chemistry and its departments

The repository uses a [DSpace](#)-based software platform developed and maintained by the [Belgrade University Computer Centre \(RCUB\)](#). The software platform is compliant with the [OpenAIRE Guidelines for Literature Repositories v3](#).

The repository is supplied with the external application [Authors, Projects, Publications \(APP\)](#), developed by the RCUB. In APP, authors and funding information are presented as normalized entities. APP also enables metadata export and displays [Altmetric scores](#) and [Dimensions](#) citations.

[User manual](#)

Submission policy

Who may deposit?

In order to deposit content in the repository, you must be affiliated with the Faculty of Chemistry or the Innovation Centre of the Faculty of Chemistry and have valid credentials. The credentials will be assigned by the repository manager upon registration.

Please follow the [submission guidelines](#).

All submissions must be approved by a repository manager.

Registration

Registration is done by completing the [registration form](#) (please use an institutional email). Upon registration, the repository manager will assign the credentials, enabling you to deposit your work and access content that is not publicly available.

Scope of Deposited Content

- Deposited content can include but is not limited to the research outputs of the staff of the Faculty of Chemistry and the Innovation Centre in any media and format, the publications of the Faculty of Chemistry, grey literature

On-line form: [Feedback expected at anadj@chem.bg.ac.rs](#)

<http://cherry.chem.bg.ac.rs/contact>



All of DSpace

Institutions

Authors

Titles

Subjects



About CHERRY - CHEmistry Repository

Supported Content Types

The following content types will be accepted:

- publications (including preprints);
- dissertations;
- masters and undergraduate theses;
- working papers and technical reports;
- white papers and reports;
- datasets;
- conference presentations;
- conference posters;
- course-based publications and training materials;
- images;
- audio and video recordings.

This is not an exhaustive list. [Contact us](#) if you have any questions about materials.

Supported File Formats

The development team will seek to support as many file formats as possible. Although all formats can be deposited, it is recommended to use formats that are open and sustainable. The following formats are preferred for preservation reasons:

- Textual: PDF/A, TXT, HTML, XML, CSV
- Images: TIFF, JPEG 2000
- Audio: WAVE, AIFF
- Video: MOV, Motion JPEG 2000
- Database/Spreadsheet: CSV, XML

Access

Each repository entry consists of a deposited document and the metadata describing it. Different access and reuse policies apply to metadata and deposited documents.

Metadata policy

On-line form: [Feedback expected at](#)
Email: anadj@chem.bg.ac.rs



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About CHERRY - CHEmistry Repository

Metadata policy

The metadata are freely accessible to all, and freely reusable by all, under the terms of the [CC0 license](#).

Access to Deposited Content

The deposited content (documents) will be made available to the public, except when forbidden by contracts, rights, or when embargoed for a limited time.

Each deposited item (document) is individually tagged with appropriate license.

Preservation policy

Metadata and files deposited in the repository are stored permanently. Content may be removed only in exceptional circumstances.

Records may be withdrawn from the repository in case of:

- Proven copyright violation;
- Plagiarism;
- Falsified research;
- Research containing major errors;
- Threat to national security.

Withdrawn items are not deleted per se, but are removed from public view. The metadata of withdrawn items will not be searchable. Withdrawn items' identifiers/URLs are retained indefinitely.

Version control

Changes to deposited items are not permitted. If necessary, an updated version may be deposited and the earlier version may be withdrawn from public view. If multiple versions of the same content are available in the repository, there will be links between earlier and later versions and the most recent version will be clearly identified.

Legal framework

By depositing their work, the contributors agree to give to the Faculty of Chemistry only the non-exclusive right to disseminate and preserve the content

On-line form: [Feedback expected at](#)
Email: anadj@chem.bg.ac.rs

Search



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About CHERRY - CHEmistry Repository

Legal framework

By depositing their work, the contributors agree to give to the Faculty of Chemistry only the non-exclusive right to disseminate and preserve the content.

If the deposited content has already been published, copyright terms and other legal restrictions, such as publishers' embargo periods, must be respected. Any copyright violations are entirely the responsibility of the authors/contributors. To check publishers' self-archiving policies you may use [SHERPA/ROMEO](#).

If the deposited content is unpublished, the author maintains copyright. The Faculty of Chemistry does not preclude publishing the documents in journals, monographs, or in other repositories. If you intend to publish the content, please check the publisher's policy on prior or parallel publication. To do this, you may use [SHERPA/ROMEO](#).

Privacy

Whenever a user visits the repository, certain information is gathered and stored automatically. This information does not generally identify the user personally. Information that is automatically collected and stored when visiting the repository site includes:

- the Internet domain and IP address from which the repository was accessed;
- the type of browser and operating system;
- date and time;
- pages visited.

This automatically collected information is only used internally for technical troubleshooting, to improve the usability of the repository, and to record aggregate statistics.

[Google Analytics](#) and [Google Search Console](#) are used to analyze the use of this repository. Google Analytics generates statistical and other information about the repository use by means of cookies, which are stored on users' computers. The information generated relating to the repository is used to create reports about its use. Google will store and use this information. Google's privacy policy is available at: <http://www.google.com/privacypolicy.html>.

Personal information submitted by users

The system collects personal information submitted during the deposit process. Submitted information will be used only for the purpose for which you submitted it, and will not be shared with third parties or used for commercial purposes.

Search



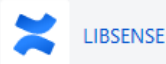
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Dashboard

Institutional Open Access Policy [Draft]

Created by Omo Oaiya, last modified on Apr 28, 2019

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INSTITUTIONAL OPEN ACCESS POLICY

1. Aims and Scope of the Policy

The [Name of the University/Research Institute] commits to the advancement of science and the wide dissemination of knowledge to the benefit of society by adopting practices on open, reproducible and responsible research.

The [Name of the University/Research Institute] recognizes "openness" as one of its guiding principles and commits to promoting it by – among others – supporting and encouraging open access to publications and data and open science.

The [Name of the University/Research Institute] also recognizes that open access advances the principles of social justice through promoting a culture of open sharing, mentorship and skills development.

For this purpose, the [Name of the University/Research Institute] has defined the following policy that applies to all researchers active at [Name of the University/Research Institute]. In cases where research is funded by a third party, any agreement with that party concerning access rights, deposit and storage takes precedence over this Policy.

The Policy has been approved by [.....] and takes effect from [dd/mm/yyyy].

2. Rights, Roles and Responsibilities

The [Name of the University/Research Institute] is responsible for:

- Supporting and empowering the transition to open access and open science through education, training and awareness-raising actions targeting researchers and other employees. Acquisition of open science skills should form an integral part of professional training and career development offered to researchers.
- Establishing (if one does not yet exist) an Institutional open access repository [Name of the Repository].
- Appointing a Research Data Officer responsible for all research data related matters, including – but not limited to – issues related to the development of Data Management Plans (DMPs) and compliance with national and donors policies.
- Developing and providing mechanisms and services for the storage, safekeeping, registration, deposition and distribution of research data and other records as well as their long-term preservation and providing appropriate guidance to researchers.
- Embedding open science practices in recruitment, research assessment and evaluation criteria, such as open access to publications and data, involvement in collaborative community science projects, the use of open educational resources etc.
- Monitoring policy compliance by comparing the content of the repository with information gathered from indexing services and through data on the use (access and downloads) per publication/ department/unit/ institute etc.
- Having Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and data protection policies and documentation as well as an open licensing policy mandating a coherent and comprehensive set of licences for releasing content and data.

**Who needs help with
repository policies?**

Ability to (2)

Coordinate and manage activities of **repository personnel and coordinate repository development with associated departments**

Increase the amount of items deposited in the repository by identifying suitable publications for deposit

Work with researchers on deposit of research outputs into the repository



<https://unpaywall.org>

Read research papers for free.

Click the green tab and skip the paywall on millions of peer-reviewed journal articles. It's fast, free, and legal.

ADD TO FIREFOX - IT'S FREE

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a research paper from the International Journal of Nutritional Science. The article title is "Exercise for weight loss: A meta-analytic review". The authors listed are J. Perez, M. Trang, and H. Mulworth. The DOI is 10.497/isns/498768. A large "PAYWALL" banner is visible at the bottom of the page, with a "Pay to" button below it. A green Unpaywall extension icon is overlaid on the right side of the screenshot, indicating that the paywall has been bypassed.

Institutional Repository managers

IR managers can use Unpaywall data to find OA resources that faculty have posted online, without depositing in their IR. These can be automatically ingested, significantly increasing IR coverage without needing to convince faculty to deposit. Repositories of all sizes have used Unpaywall data in this way. SwePub (national repository of Sweden) added 75,000 new OA records, increasing number of OA records by over 30%, while the smaller [the Carleton University IR](#) added 1000 OA records, doubling their fulltext coverage. There are a few good ways to access our data for this use case: [download the whole dataset](#), [check lists of records by DOI](#), or taking advantage of Unpaywall's integration into [Dimensions](#), [Web of Science](#), and [Scopus](#).

Of course, this is just a very quick overview...if you have any questions, or want to use Unpaywall in a way that's not described here, please [drop us a line](#) and we'll be happy to help!

<https://unpaywall.org/user-guides/libraries>

**Products &
integrations**

Unpaywall Journals

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Add a repository to the Unpaywall database

Unpaywall harvests content using the OAI-PMH standard, which most commercial repositories implement out of the box. Just enter your OAI-PMH endpoint below and you're off and running! We will email you a link to a status page shortly after you submit this request.

*Required

Email address *

Your email address

Your repository's OAI-PMH endpoint *

Test the URL using "<https://api.unpaywall.org/repository/endpoint/test/YOURURL>" and make sure it says "SUCCESS" for both checks. Example of a working test for the OAI-PMH endpoint <http://repository.tue.nl/oai> can be seen at <https://api.unpaywall.org/repository/endpoint/test/http://repository.tue.nl/oai>

Your answer

Your repository's name *

Your answer

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf86ozWOILPmIP9wsSyL7LBdjn867ydLsbcEEAb_4wE1Ug2NQ/viewform

Your repository's home page *

<https://unpaywall.org/sources>

Your answer

**How do you identify
publications for deposit?**

Ability to (3)

Liaise with publishers on issues relating to archiving policies including embargo periods

Monitor deposit, download and other usage indicators to identify the impact and success of the repository and areas for improvement in the service. Produce usage reports.

Manage user expectations to ensure that expected service delivery is achievable. **Handle comments, complaints, relationships.**



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- Guides & Help
- Cultural Heritage
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<https://libguides.ucd.ie/openaccess/openaccessstory>

Library / LibGuides / Researcher Guides / Open Access for Research Impact / My Open Access Story

Open Access for Research Impact: My Open Access Story

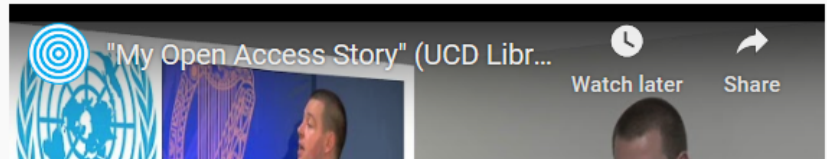
Discover the benefits of increasing the visibility and impact of your research outputs.

- What is Open Access (OA)?
- Green v. Gold
- OA Publishing Agreements
- OA & the Humanities
- Funders' Requirements
- Plan S
- OA Requirements in Horizon 2020
- Research Repository UCD
- Finding OA Materials
- Using OA Books to Support Teaching & Learning
- My Open Access Story**
- OA Survey
- Open Scholarship/Science
- OA News & Developments
- Further Help & Resources

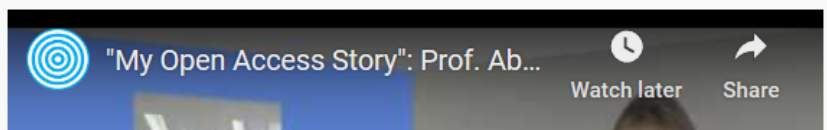
My Open Access Story

"My Open Access Story" was held during Open Access Week 2017. At the event UCD researchers spoke about their experience with open access and the benefits of making their research outputs openly accessible in UCD's open access repository, [Research Repository UCD](#).

My Open Access Story Compilation



Prof. Abbey Hyde, UCD School of Nursing, Midwifery and Health Systems





Leabharlann UCD Library

https://libguides.ucd.ie/openaccess/openaccessstory

My Open Access Story Compilation

"My Open Access Story" (UCD Librar... Watch later Share

Prof. Abbey Hyde, UCD School of Nursing, Midwifery and Health Systems

"My Open Access Story": Prof. Abbey... Watch later Share

Dr. Muireann Ni Raghallaigh, UCD School of Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice

"My Open Access Story": Dr. Muirean... Watch later Share

My Open Access Story

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OpenAccessWeek 23rd Oct 2017

Dr. Liam Thornton, UCD Sutherland School of Law

"My Open Access Story": Dr. Liam Th... Watch later Share

Prof. David Brayden, UCD School of Veterinary Medicine

"My Open Access Story": Prof. David ... Watch later Share

Open Access philosophy: Win-Win

- I want as many people as possible to read papers from my group
- If my stuff gets read widely, it is more likely to get citations, boost the h-index, positions me for future grant applications and conference speaker invites, and helped with promotion in the past
- Tax payers have funded the research, so it should not be hidden away behind publisher paywalls
- The funders require Open Access in order to enhance value for the taxpayer and to increase impact
- Typically, neither they nor UCD will fund 2000 EUR for "gold" access, but you could do so in part from ORCID account (based on paper weighting etc on RINQ)
- We used to pay the library for inter-library loans, but now we expect to access papers electronically

Assoc. Prof. Tina Hickey, UCD School of Psychology

"My Open Access Story": Associate ... Watch later Share



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Open Access for Research Impact: What is Open Access (OA)?

Search this Guide Search

Discover the benefits of increasing the visibility and impact of your research outputs.

- What is Open Access (OA)?
- Green v. Gold
- OA Publishing Agreements
- OA & the Humanities
- Funders' Requirements
- Plan S
- OA Requirements in Horizon 2020
- Research Repository UCD
- Finding OA Materials
- Using OA Books to Support Teaching & Learning
- My Open Access Story
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What is Open Access?

Open Access (OA) means that electronic scholarly research outputs are made freely available on the web to all, with no license restrictions. In doing so you maximise the impact of your work as the potential readership is far greater than that for publications where the full-text is restricted to subscribers only.

Open access publications go through the same peer review process as non-open access publications. Open access does not interfere with a decision to exploit results commercially, e.g. through patenting.

- National Principles for Open Access Policy Statement, Ireland (2012)
The principles driving the Open Access Policy statement are that the outputs from publicly-funded research should be publicly available to researchers and to potential users in education, business, charitable and public sectors, and to the general public.

What is Open Access? Video



Samenwerkingsverband Hogeschoolbibliotheken (SHB) - CC BY SA



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Research Repository UCD: Research Repository UCD - Start Here

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Search

Our guide to Research Repository UCD

Research Repository UCD - Start Here

Introduction

Eligibility

Types of Material Accepted by Research Repository UCD

Submitting Materials

Submit The Correct Version

Post Submission and Library Services

Copyright and Licences

Embargoes

Third-Party Services e.g. ResearchGate

Access and Usage

Visibility and Impact

Publishing

UCD Download Statistics by College

Testimonials from UCD Researchers

Research Repository UCD



Research Repository UCD

<http://researchrepository.ucd.ie>

De-bunking the Myths

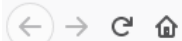
De-bunking open access

Green Open Access and Research Repository UCD

- 80% of publishers allow the final unpublished version (post peer-review) of a paper to go into **Research Repository UCD**.
- Your paper will also be published in the journal of your choice with a link from the Repository version to the published version.
- This in effect means that your paper gets double exposure as both versions are discoverable via Google and Google Scholar.
- It also increases the potential audience for your paper as it reaches those who may not have a subscription to the journal in which you have published (or access to a library which may have a subscription).
- Studies have shown that being universally accessible significantly increases the chances of being cited.
- **Research Repository UCD** not only stores and makes your papers freely available to a global audience, it also preserves your papers into the

Embargoes

- Some publishers, notably Elsevier, require papers in green open access repositories to operate an embargo, the length of which can vary between publishers and journals.
- In this case, only the details of the paper will be made available in **Research Repository UCD** until the embargo period is reached, at which point it will automatically be made live



De-bunking Open Access Myths

De-bunking the myths around open access.

https://libguides.ucd.ie/ld.php?content_id=31369336

"Gold Open Access journals are of a lower quality than traditional subscription-based journals"

- » High quality and reputable OA journals that go through the traditional peer-review process and editorial quality controls are listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ.org).
- » Major indexing databases, such as Scopus, have also accepted numerous Open Access journals for inclusion.

"Uploading to Research Repository UCD breaks copyright"

- » The vast majority of journals and publishers allow you to upload your final, peer-reviewed draft to Research Repository UCD.
- » As a core service of the Repository every item uploaded is checked by Library staff to ensure that your journal or publisher's copyright policy is never infringed.

"Open Access publishing will cost

"Open Access publishing will reduce the number of citations my paper will receive"

- » The opposite is the case with studies showing that being openly accessible results in a positive citation impact.

"Can't I just upload my papers to ResearchGate or Academia.edu?"

- » You can but these are not "repositories" as they do not provide a long-term environment for your papers.
- » Uploading PDFs of publications may also infringe publishers' copyright policies.
- » We recommend uploading the final peer-reviewed draft to Research Repository UCD and linking to this from third-party services such as ResearchGate.

"It's more difficult to protect the rights of my work if it's accessible to everyone"

"An Open Access journal does not have the same visibility as a non-OA journal"

- » Open Access publishing increases the visibility of your research as there are no pay-walls.

(citation), but only for non-commercial purposes.

LIBRARY INFORMATION SHEET

"Articles made available on Research Repository UCD are not the final version"

- » While it is not the "published" version, it is the final version in that it is final post peer-reviewed version of your paper.

"Embargoes undermine the benefits of making papers Open Access"

- » Many publishers do not impose any embargo on uploading papers to a repository or have embargoes that are in line with funders' embargoes.
- » Even with an embargo, OA papers have an 'indisputable citation advantage'.

"I need to wait to upload my paper because there's an embargo"

- » The Library will manage embargo periods for you, no need to wait to upload to



- “Open access” is the practice of granting free web access to research articles, papers, book chapters, etc.
- “Green” open access means that uploading to an institutional repository is free for authors. It is sometimes referred to as “self-archiving”. Research Repository UCD is UCD’s “green” open access repository:
[@ucd_oa](http://researchrepository.ucd.ie)
- “Gold” open access is a channel provided by some publishers whereby authors pay a fee (known as an “article processing charge” or APC) to be published in their open access or hybrid access journal. The APC is typically in the range of €500 - €5,000.

Uploading to Research Repository UCD

- As part of the process of updating your author profile in the Research Management System (RMS) you can upload your article, paper, chapter etc. See the short video here:

Citation Advantage

RESEARCH IMPACT OF PAYWALLED VERSUS OPEN ACCESS PAPERS

This research presents data from the 1science oaIdx on the average of relative citations (ARC) for 3.3 million papers published from 2007 to 2009 and indexed in the Web of Science (WoS). These data show a decidedly large citation advantage for open access (OA) papers, despite them suffering from a lag in availability compared to paywalled papers.

FINDINGS:

- Publishing in paywalled journals without green archiving is never an effective impact maximization strategy
- In total, and for all these fields, publishing in paywalled journals with no additional green archiving always yields below average citedness (the average being 1.0).
- Publishing in paywalled journals is the least impactful strategy overall, and the least impactful in 16 out of 22 fields.
- On average, open access papers produce a 50% higher research impact than strictly paywalled papers.
- In all these fields, fostering open access (without distinguishing between gold and green) is always a better research impact maximization strategy than relying on strictly paywalled papers.
- Having a green copy of a paper is the most impactful research communication strategy overall and the best strategy in 19 fields out of 22.
- Green is nearly always more effective than relying strictly on gold (20 out of 22 fields).
- Gold is the best strategy in biology and biomedical research and very close to green in clinical medicine (likely a reflection of the NIH and Wellcome Trust OA mandates).
- Gold has the least impact in six fields.

The full article is available from the 1Science site (<http://www.1science.com/oaumbr.html>):

- [1Science](#)

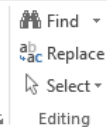
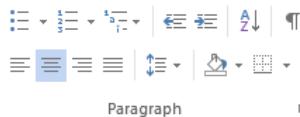
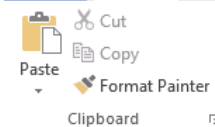
Publishers

Most publishers are very happy to co-exist with green access repositories and do not place embargoes in the way of immediate access. More information on this is available in our outline of the policies of the most common publishers of UCD publications:

- [Publishers' Copyright & Embargo Policies](#) of the most common publishers of UCD publications

More Information

- For more information contact Joseph Greene, Repository Librarian:
joseph.greene@ucd.ie
- Click on the link below for a PDF version of this Start Guide:
- [Research Repository UCD - Brief Outline](#)
A short guide to the key benefits and mechanics of uploading to Research Repository UCD.
- [Research Repository UCD \(flyer\)](#)
Research Repository UCD
Publicity Flyer



Research Repository UCD

Publishers' Copyright and Embargo Policies

Definition: Author's "post-print" or author's "final version" is the article after the refereeing process has taken place.

The text of the article therefore may be exactly the same as in the published PDF version. However, this version should not contain the publisher's copy editing or formatting such as logos, typesetting or page numbers and should not be a publisher's proof.

Occasionally, however, there may be indications of a publisher's style through the use of a template or through the use of a galley (which could include numbered lines). The Repository accepts these.

For visual examples of correct and incorrect versions please see our short guide:

<http://www.ucd.ie/t4cms/Guide29.pdf>

A comprehensive listing of the copyright and self-archiving policies of publishers is available on the Sherpa Romeo site: <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

The listing below includes in more detail the policies of the most common publishers of UCD items (journal articles and book chapter) including embargoes. All embargoes are managed by Library staff; where one exists only the details of the paper will be made available in the Research Repository until the embargo period is reached, at which point it will automatically be made live in the Repository.

Journal Articles

Publisher: AAAI

Version: Author's final version

Notes: Only post on repository when formally published with AAAI.



Why Deposit?

Deposit in the repository and increase the visibility of your work...

Showcase your research

Become discoverable through Google

Increase your citation count

Promote your School or Research Centre

Disseminate UCD's scholarly research

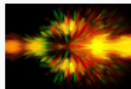
Enhance UCD's reputation

Fulfil your funder's requirements

- Fulfil your obligations to meet your funder's requirements that your research be made available in an open access repository.
- Increase the impact of your research by being universally accessible – there is evidence to suggest that making research open access significantly increases the chances of it being cited.* All items in the Repository are automatically harvested to search engines such as Google, Google Scholar and also RIAN, the National Portal for Open Access Publications.
- Use the repository to showcase not only your own research but also the research of your School or Research Centre – the Library can assist in creating RSS feeds from the Repository, embedded directly into your School, Institute or Centre website.



RESEARCH REPOSITORY UCD - FOR ALL RESEARCHERS



- Free global viewing of your research output
- Increased & timely research visibility and improved impact
- 398,965 downloads last year from Research Repository UCD
- Submit via the UCD Research Management System
- UCD PhD and Research Masters theses now live
- Easy research impact statistics & altmetrics
- Fulfill funders' Open Access requirements
- Build research and industry connections

from the cover page of the Repository version.

"Research Repository" and "Institutional Repository" are often used interchangeably.

What is the definition of a Repository and how does it differ from a publisher's website?

Repositories

A repository is an online, open access archive. Repositories can be institutional (e.g. Research Repository UCD), subject - based e.g. ArXiv; PubMed; or centralised e.g. Zenodo

Publisher's Website

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Do other Universities have research repositories?

Yes, most do. All the universities in Ireland have a repository and all contribute to RIAN - Ireland's National Research Portal

See the following for more information:

- [Research Repository UCD](#)
- [Open Access for Research Impact](#)
- [RIAN - Ireland's National Research Portal](#)
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<https://libguides.ucd.ie/RRU/intro>

Joseph Greene

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Related Guides

- [Open Access for Research Impact](#) by Michelle Dalton
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Research Repository UCD: Submitting Materials

Our guide to Research Repository UCD <https://libguides.ucd.ie/RRU/submitting>

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- Eligibility
- Types of Material Accepted by Research Repository UCD
- Submitting Materials**
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-  [Research Repository UCD - Bulk Upload Spreadsheet](#)

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For visual examples of the versions we can and cannot accept, please see our Versions Guide:

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What Version of the Book/Chapter Do You Require?

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Residential Preferences of the 'Creative Class'?

Philip Lawton; Enda Murphy; Declan Redmond

School of Geography, Planning and Environmental Policy
University College Dublin, Ireland

Abstract. The desire for 'vibrant', 'bohemian' neighbourhoods forms a focal point of the amenity preferences of Richard Florida's 'creative class' thesis. Here, a vibrant street culture, which includes cafes and restaurants spilling on to the pavement, is implied as being of key importance in the selection of a residential area for creative and knowledge workers. Drawing on quantitative and qualitative data, this paper examines the residential preferences of the 'creative class' in Dublin, Ireland. The results illustrate the continued importance of classic factors in residential decision-making, including housing cost, accessibility and travel-time to place of employment. Moreover, the results also illustrate how changes in the life-cycle, including the decision to have a family, have a direct influence on their residential location choice. While there is a tendency for younger workers to select the city centre, older workers predominantly opt to live in suburban areas with good transport connections to the city centre or their place of employment.

Key Words: 'Creative Class', Residential Preferences, life-cycle, classic location factors

Introduction

Over the past decade, Richard Florida's 'creative class' thesis (2002; 2005) has become a focal point of academic debate and urban policy formation (Scott, 2006; Evans, 2009). Florida (2002, 2005) sees the economic success of cities as being directly connected to their ability to attract and retain 'creative people'. Urban economic growth is therefore perceived as something relatively unrelated to 'classic' (or 'hard') conditions, such as the availability of job opportunities for

Incorrect Version



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Cities

Volume 31, April 2013, Pages 47-56



Residential preferences of the 'creative class'? ☆

CORRECT: THE AUTHOR'S "POST-PRINT" OR AUTHOR'S FINAL VERSION OF THE ARTICLE AFTER THE REFEREEING PROCESS HAS TAKEN PLACE

The following is what we are looking for: it is the unformatted author's version of the submitted or accepted paper:

Published in *Studies* 92 (2003), pp. 113-121

Equality and Other Values

John Baker

Equality is one of the central ideas in contemporary politics. But how does it relate to other human values, and particularly with the progressive values of the political left? I will argue that there is a close connection between one particular conception of equality, which I call 'equality of condition', and such values as human rights, diversity, liberation, freedom, solidarity and environmentalism. Overall, my argument is intended to support the claim that equality should be at the centre of our thinking about existing social institutions and how they should be changed.¹

'Equality of condition' is one of several possible conceptions of equality. It is, broadly speaking, the belief that people should be as equal as possible in relation to the central conditions of their lives. Equality of condition is not about trying to make inequalities fairer, or giving people a more equal opportunity to become unequal, but about ensuring that everyone has roughly equal prospects for a good life, that they are equally *enabled* and *empowered* in living their lives. To make this a little more specific, it helps to focus on five key 'dimensions' in which people can be equal or unequal in societies like ours. These five dimensions represent five major determinants of how well a person's life goes, in relation to a wide range of conceptions of what a good life looks

¹ This article is part of continuing collaborative research in the Equality Studies Centre at UCD and in particular collaboration with Kathleen Lynch, Sara Cantillon and Judy Walsh. Because the ideas in this article rely on so many sources, I refer readers to our more academic publications for elaborations, acknowledgements and references and in particular to our forthcoming book, *Equality from Theory to Action*.

CORRECT: "CAMERA-READY"

The following is an example of a "camera-ready" paper where the publisher template is used, but the page numbering starts at 1 and there is no reference to the publication title:

Tracking the Evolution of Communities in Dynamic Social Networks

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Abstract

Real-world social networks from a variety of domains can naturally be modelled as dynamic graphs. However, approaches to detecting communities have largely focused on identifying communities in static graphs. Recently, researchers have begun to consider the problem of tracking the evolution of groups of users in dynamic scenarios. Here we describe a model for tracking the progress of communities over time in a dynamic network, where each community is characterised by a series of significant evolutionary events. This model is used to motivate a community-matching strategy for efficiently identifying and tracking dynamic communities. Evaluations on synthetic graphs containing embedded events demonstrate that this strategy can successfully track communities over time in volatile networks. In addition, we describe experiments exploring the dynamic communities detected in a real mobile operator network containing millions of users.

1 Introduction

Social network analysis methods have traditionally focused on the representation of graphs as static networks. This has been the case for the task of community detection, where the goal is to identify meaningful group structures in the network. However, by representing a dynamic source of data as a static network, group structures present over shorter periods of time can be difficult to identify or may be completely ablated. In addition, by discarding temporal information, the detail of the evolutionary behaviour of these groups is lost.

Modelling structural changes in networks is important in a wide range of real-world social network analysis problems, where the data naturally has a temporal aspect. The evolving nature of social media makes it a candidate for this type of analysis. Researchers may be interested in examining the formation and change in communities – such as clusters of frequently interacting authors in the blogosphere [13], or the formation of circles of friends in online networks such as Facebook and

CORRECT: NUMBERED LINES

Some articles contain line numbers but no other markings. Line numbers by themselves do not disqualify a paper as it is unclear whether they were created by the author's or the publisher's software. This version is therefore acceptable:

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Background

The peak unit shaft resistance (τ_t) mobilised by a pile in sand can be estimated using earth pressure theory as:

$$[1] \quad \tau_t = K \sigma'_v \tan \delta'_p$$

where K is the earth pressure coefficient, σ'_v is the in-situ vertical effective stress and δ'_p is the soil-pile interface friction angle. A common difficulty with the application of Equation 1 is the choice of an appropriate K value for design. Paikowsky (2004) notes that design methods proposed by Reese and O'Neill (1999) are in widespread use. They suggest K/K_0 (where K_0 is the coefficient of earth pressure at rest), varies with the pile construction method, varying from 0.67 when the pile is excavated using slurry, to 1.0 in a dry excavation. K_0 is notoriously difficult to measure but can be estimated using the method proposed by Mayne and Kulhawy (1982):

$$[2] \quad \begin{aligned} K_0 &= (1 - \sin \phi'_p) \quad \text{for normally consolidated soil} \\ K_0 &= (1 - \sin \phi'_p) OCR^{\sin \phi'_p} \quad \text{for overconsolidated soil} \end{aligned}$$

where ϕ'_p is the peak friction angle and OCR is the Over-Consolidation Ratio.

Where accurate estimates of K_0 are unavailable, Reese and O'Neill suggest an empirical correlation based on a conservative estimate of the shaft resistance (in kPa) measured from a series of field tests:

INCORRECT: PUBLISHER'S PDF

In the majority of cases, the publisher's PDF cannot be accepted. Published versions will contain pagination and other publisher-specific types of data (copyright symbol, DOI, branding), for example:

RESEARCH
RESEARCH



BEYOND THE HEDGE

Uncertain times mean significant movements in asset prices from oil to equities. Current research by the Centre for Financial Markets, UCD School of Business may offer help to businesses in formulating more effective hedging strategies, says the Centre's Director, Professor John Coffer.

It is the nature of world markets that high levels of uncertainty can cause major fluctuations in asset prices, from fixed income to derivatives, options to commodities. The recent slump in equity markets triggered by uncertainty in China is a prominent example, and the fluctuations in oil prices seen in recent years is just another reminder of the difficulty in predicting future trends. This is where hedging strategies come into their own.

Despite the shift towards renewable and alternative energies, our dependence on oil as a raw material remains a constant. Market volatility in oil prices at approximately 90¢ per barrel has led to uncertainty in pricing going forward, and most of this volatility has been on the upside, with prices increasing consistently over a short period of time. Spot market oil prices for December delivery had approximately doubled in just two years before falling back from their peak in mid-2014. Traders in energy contracts on futures are currently forecasting that oil prices will

increase heavily and trend upwards in the future, and hedgers in the Middle East would seem to support such predictions, but the fact remains that spot prices are virtually impossible to predict.

This is likely to be exacerbated as the year when environmental concerns need state markets and when the petroleum sector is jump on the bandwagon. Suddenly every political party has its own detailed proposals to increase alternative energy production and usage. However, history suggests that it could take some time to remove our dependence. Indeed, Goldman Sachs recently forecast that we have not yet reached peak production for oil and associated consequences of oil.

Dealing with uncertainty
 The result, of course, is that hedgers and investors need to look at strategies in dealing with such uncertainty in both oil and equities. Research being undertaken here at the Centre for Financial Markets,

UCD School of Business may offer some help. We are examining the role of futures contracts – where there are done today but delivery takes place at a predetermined future date. In particular, we are looking at their potential for affecting price risk, especially oil and energy risk, while still keeping the research relevant to other market risks such as currencies.

As a practical example, take a typical airline. Its financial needs are likely clear, but it is faced with the problem of not knowing how much that oil will cost six months down the line. The volume it requires might be around 4.5m tonnes, but this could have risen to 4.8m tonnes or 4.2m tonnes in six months. On the other hand, while hedging it might cost just 4.5m tonnes. The airline has to look at a variety of strategies to consider the uncertainty.

The bottom right shows a so-called strategy, whereby it takes an article and hopes that oil prices fall or remain constant. It might buy the oil today and later on the

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UCD BUSINESS CONNECTIONS 31

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The School of Civil Engineering started uploading items to the Repository in 2009. They now have a total of 587 items there, with download rates increasing year on year.

Research indicates that making your publications open access can significantly increase your chances of being cited; see for example a review of the research in this area by Alma Swan:

- Swan, A. (2010) The Open Access citation advantage: studies and results to date. Technical Report, School of Electronics & Computer Science, University of Southampton.

RESEARCH IMPACT OF PAYWALLED VERSUS OPEN ACCESS PAPERS

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Functional impact of global rare copy number variation in autism spectrum disorders

Pinto, Dalila; Pagnamenta, Alistair T.; Klei, Lambertus; Regan, Regina; Conroy, Judith; Casey, Jillian; Green, Andrew; Segurado, Ricardo; Shah, Naisha; Ennis, Sean; et al.

Permanent link: <http://hdl.handle.net/10197/4381>

Date: 2010-07-15

Recommended citation:

Pinto, Dalila, Pagnamenta, Alistair T., Klei, Lambertus, Regan, Regina, Conroy, Judith, Casey, Jillian, Green, Andrew, Segurado, Ricardo, Shah, Naisha, Ennis, Sean, et al. : Functional impact of global rare copy number variation in autism spectrum disorders. *Nature*, 15 (466) 2010-07-15, pp.368-372.

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- Swan, A. (2010) The Open Access citation advantage: studies and results to date. Technical Report, School of Electronics & Computer Science, University of Southampton.

RESEARCH IMPACT OF PAYWALLED VERSUS OPEN ACCESS PAPERS

This research presents data from the 1science oalndx on the average of relative citations (ARC) for 3.3 million papers published from 2007 to 2009 and indexed in the Web of Science (WoS). These data show a decidedly large citation advantage for open access (OA) papers, despite them suffering from a lag in availability compared to paywalled papers.

FINDINGS:

- Publishing in paywalled journals without green archiving is never an effective impact maximization strategy
- In total, and for all these fields, publishing in paywalled journals with no additional green archiving always yields below average citedness (the average being 1.0).
- Publishing in paywalled journals is the least impactful strategy overall, and the least impactful in 16 out of 22 fields.
- On average, open access papers produce a 50% higher research impact than strictly paywalled papers.
- In all these fields, fostering open access (without distinguishing between gold and green) is always a better research impact maximization strategy than relying on strictly paywalled papers.
- Having a green copy of a paper is the most impactful research communication strategy overall and the best strategy in 19 fields out of 22.
- Green is nearly always more effective than relying strictly on gold (20 out of 22 fields).
- Gold is the best strategy in biology and biomedical research and very close to green in clinical medicine (likely a reflection of the NIH and Wellcome Trust OA mandates).
- Gold has the least impact in six fields.

The full article: Research Impact of Paywalled versus Open Access Papers, is available at <https://www.1science.com/1numbr/>

Pinto, Dalila, Pagnamenta, Alistair T., Klei, Lambertus, Regan, Regina, Conroy, Judith, Casey, Jillian, Green, Andrew, Segurado, Ricardo, Shah, Naisha, Ennis, Sean, et al. : Functional impact of global rare copy number variation in autism spectrum disorders. Nature, 15 (466) 2010-07-15, pp.368-372.

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Prof. Aidan Moran



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Dr. Orla Doyle
UCD School of Economics

Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice

"Placing material in the repository is useful on a number of levels. In the first instance it demonstrates the volume of work we produce and highlights our areas of interest. Also, it provides access for anyone, anywhere to the material I generate. It provides academics like myself with a platform to share material that would generally be inaccessible otherwise for reasons of cost, copyright or general curtailment. Of particular interest for me is that it makes my material readily available to the public...."

Dr Valerie O'Brien
School of Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice

Physical Sciences

"As most of my research is publicly funded, it is imperative that my results are publicly available. Open access removes barriers to access and encourages innovation and discovery, ultimately advancing knowledge. Open access has the added benefit of encouraging me to write papers with a wider audience in mind, hopefully improving the clarity and impact of our collaborative work. Research Repository UCD in particular provides increased visibility to my work and tools to track and manage these resources. Their team helps navigate all of the copyright issues, making it easy to add publications to the repository."

Dr. Brian Rodriguez
Senior Lecturer, School of Physics

Civil Engineering

"The repository has been central in boosting the impact of our research...it is a main driver in growing the citation statistics of our researchers"

Eugene O'Brien
Professor of Civil Engineering

"... has made such an improvement in our dissemination efforts"

Professor Debra Laefer
School of Civil Engineering



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Wikipedia: assessing and maintaining links to your repository

03/08/2020

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This article shows how you can identify links from wikipedia sites to your repository. Equipped with the knowledge of which pages on wikipedia, link to which pages in your repository, you can then actively assist in maintaining these links.

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Develop training programmes and materials



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- [ToR for NREN-Library Collaboration \[Template\]](#)

Optimal metadata

Title (dc.title) - the original wording, order and spelling of the resource title. Capitalize proper nouns only. [Punctuation need not reflect the usage of the original. Subtitles should be separated from the title by a colon. This instruction would result in Title:Subtitle (i.e. no space). https://guidelines.openaire.eu/en/latest/literature/field_title.html]

Title in English, if different, in a separate field.

Author(s) (dc.contributor.author) - each author in a separate field. Use inverted name, so the syntax will be the following: "surname", "initials" ("first name") "prefix". For example Jan Hubert de Smit becomes <dc:creator>Smit, J.H. (John) de</dc:creator> . Use a standardised writing style for names, e.g. the writing style used by the publisher when this is available. If not, use the encoding of the APA bibliographic writing style as in a reference list when applicable. Generational suffixes (Jr., Sr., etc.) should follow the surname. When in doubt, give the name as it appears, and do not invert. Omit titles (like "Dr"). For example: "Dr. John H. de Smit Jr." becomes <dc:creator>Smit Jr., J.H. (John) de</dc:creator>

https://guidelines.openaire.eu/en/latest/literature/field_creator.html

Advisor(s) (dc.contributor.advisor) - for example, thesis supervisor, which can be added when uploading bachelor thesis, doctoral thesis and master thesis.

Abstract (dc.description.abstract).

Abstract in English, if different, in a separate field.

Date (dc.date.issued) - recommended best practice for encoding the date value is defined in a profile of ISO 8601 [W3CDTF] and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format. In DSpace you could mention the year only for journal articles.

Digital Object Identifier (dc.identifier or dc.identifier.doi or dc.identifier.other), e.g. 10.1186/s13027-017-0170-5 or <http://doi.org/10.1007/s12374-017-0088-x>

Keywords (dc.subject) - each keyword in a separate field.

Language (dc.language.iso) in ISO 639 standard (2 or 3 letter code, e.g. en or eng for English).

Journal title / Conference title (dc.publisher) for journal articles / conference proceedings.

Journal volume and number (dc.relation.is part of series or dc.citation.issue, dc.citation.page, dc.citation.epage).

Journal ISSN (dc.identifier.issn) / **Book ISBN**

Type (dc.type) - publication type. Indicate the type of publication based on a local repository vocabulary or use the info:eu-repo publication type vocabulary or COAR Resource type vocabulary to indicate the type of your resource (Appendix 1).

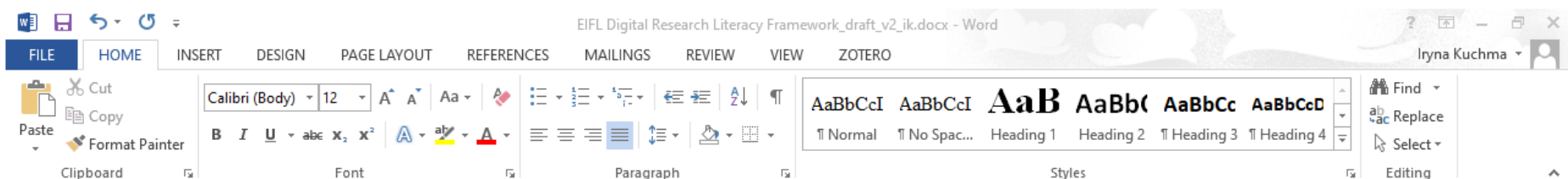
Access (dc.rights) - provide access information (e.g. Open Access). Use COAR Access Rights Vocabulary to indicate access rights to your resource

http://vocabularies.coar-repositories.org/documentation/access_rights

- -- open access

<https://spaces.wacren.net/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=4587538>

- -- restricted access



Institutional Repository

Upon completing this course, you will learn how an Institutional Repository increases the visibility of your paper by making it freely and globally available. It will also guide you through the process of uploading to the repository.

Key generic messages to incorporate into local “How to Upload Instructions”:

- Correct version – Importance of working into researcher workflow (e.g. keeping the correct version of paper in separate folder).
- Library services – Emphasise as time-saving for the researcher (plus [it's](#) library's area of expertise rather than the researchers) e.g. Copyright checking.

Outline:

1 hour: How to upload to the Repository:

Programme

11.00 Introduction (PowerPoint)

11.10 Questions & Answers

11.20 Uploading demo

11.30 Participants practice uploading own papers (will need to bring along the correct PDF version on a USB stick)

11.50 Feedback; questions and answers

12.00 Close

Your advocacy and training programme

What works? What
doesn't?

Ability to (5)

Develop practical policies and procedures to ensure the repository becomes embedded in the research processes of the institution

Liaise with the Graduate School to encourage/ensure deposit of e-theses and to identify and address any potential copyright issues

Ability to (6)

Promote the repository outside the institution as a showcase of the institution's work

Support the repository community through sharing experiences and contributing to community discussions as appropriate

Repository Administrator

Ability to

Customize, deploy, manage and update repository and associated software over time

Design and develop repository interface, structure and tools

Work with IT Services on the use of their storage and on backup requirements and procedures

EIFL CHECKLIST: HOW TO MAKE YOUR DSPACE OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY WORK REALLY WELL

This is an updated version of the checklist to help you get the best out of your DSpace open access repository

<https://eifl.net/resources/eifl-checklist-how-make-your-dspace-open-access-repository-work-really-well>

Home > Resources > EIFL checklist: How to make your DSpace open access repository work really well

NEXT RESOURCE →

ABOUT THE RESOURCE

TYPE:	GUIDE
PUBLISHER:	EIFL
AUTHOR:	IRYNA KUCHMA, EIFL OPEN ACCESS PROGRAMME MANAGER
DATE:	JULY 2019
LICENCE:	CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL (CC BY 4.0)
DOCUMENT LANGUAGE:	ENGLISH

DOWNLOAD

EIFL developed this checklist to help repository managers and administrators, librarians and other support staff involved in managing scholarly output at research and educational institutions to enhance their DSpace open access repositories. DSpace is the most commonly used repository software in EIFL partner countries.

The checklist is a living document that we update periodically. It started with tips drawn from a series of webinars organized by EIFL with experts from the Institute of Development Studies (IDS, United Kingdom) and Stellenbosch University (South Africa), in 2016. The experts, Nason Bimbe (IDS) and Hilton Gibson (Stellenbosch University), shared suggestions and good practices in setting up and running OA repositories using DSpace free and open source software.

This is the fourth revision of the checklist. It includes new recommendations on how to improve discoverability of documents in repositories by search engines; how to ensure that a repository is discoverable, and how to write an OA repository policy. We also include new sections on standardized approaches to metadata and on how to license repositories.

ABOUT THE RESOURCE

TYPE:	WEBINAR
PUBLISHER:	EIFL
PRESENTER:	BILJANA KOSANOVIC AND VASILIJE RAJOVIĆ, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE COMPUTER CENTRE; OBRAD VUČKOVAC, VINCA INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE, MILICA ŠEVKUŠIĆ, INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES OF SASA
DATE:	FEBRUARY 2020
LICENCE:	CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL (CC BY 4.0)
DOCUMENT LANGUAGE:	ENGLISH

[VIEW NOW](#)

In this hour-long EIFL webinar **Biljana Kosanovic** from the University of Belgrade Computer Centre talks about repositories as a service for research communities and about open science policies in Serbia. Her colleague, **Vasilije Rajović**, presents an App he developed that introduces CRIS-like (Current Research Information Systems) capabilities in DSpace repositories, assigns ORCIDs, creates author profiles and monitors Altmetric scores and Dimensions citations. **Obrad Vučkovic** from Vinca Institute of Nuclear Science talks about massive metadata editing and metadata import from CrossRef or other repositories. And **Milica Ševkušić** from the Institute of Technical Sciences of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SASA) presents text mining functionalities, repository policies, integration and interoperability, optimization for Google Scholar crawlers and integration of repositories in international infrastructures (OpenDOAR, BASE, OpenAIRE, CORE, Unpaywall and WorldCat).

Successes of the customized platform and organizational model discussed in the webinar include:

- Increased visibility of Serbian research outputs, especially in the humanities;
- 90–100% of deposits in humanities are open access;
- Fairly high percentage of full-text content in repositories (75% on average);
- Growing awareness in the local research community about the potential of repositories to enhancing scholarly communication.

Ability to (2)

Work with IT services to maintain repository hardware and software, to achieve buy-in by IT services into the repository; explain the needs of the repository and to ensure the repository is integrated and aligned with other university systems to deliver services

Support the repository community through sharing experiences and contributing to community discussions as appropriate

Knowledge of:

Repository software, metadata standards, and discovery tools

Data formats, data management, data manipulation tools

Open access policies and requirements

OpenDOAR

[About](#)[Search](#)[Statistics](#)[Policy Support](#)[Contact](#)[Admin](#)

Welcome to OpenDOAR

OpenDOAR is the quality-assured, global Directory of Open Access Repositories. You can search and browse through thousands of registered repositories based on a range of features, such as location, software or type of material held. Try it out for yourself:

Repository Name

[Search](#)[Browse by Country](#)[Advanced Search](#)

<https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opendoar>

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Open access services from Jisc

Services to support open access

SERVICE

Sherpa Services

Helping authors and institutions make informed and confident decisions in open access publication and compliance.

GUIDE

Managing open access costs

A guide from Jisc

[About](#)[Search](#)[Statistics](#)[Policy Support](#)[Contact](#)[Admin](#)

Browse by Country and Region

View: **by Name** | [by Software](#) | [Statistics](#)

Jump to:

[A](#)[K](#)[U](#)

Number of items: 5.

A

Ashesi Institutional Repository	Type	Software	Country
	Institutional	DSpace	Ghana

K

KNUSTSpace	Type	Software	Country
	Institutional	DSpace	Ghana

U

UDS Institutional Repository [UDSspace]	Type	Software	Country
	Institutional	DSpace	Ghana

UGSpace	Type	Software	Country
	Institutional	DSpace	Ghana

University of Cape Coast Institutional Repository	Type	Software	Country
	Institutional	DSpace	Ghana



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- [Golden Rules](#)
- [Validate source \(OVAL\)](#)
- [Add ORCID iD](#)
- [Interfaces: HTTP / OAI](#)
- [Further tools](#)

Further information

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- [FAQ](#)
- [Twitter](#)
- [BASE Blog](#)
- [OAI Blog](#)
- [Logos / Downloads](#)





<http://oval.base-search.net>

BASE OAI-PMH Validator

Validate Repository

[About](#)

[Related Projects](#)

URL to OAI-PMH endpoint

Validate!



Universitätsbibliothek

Contact

Original author: [Mathias Lösch](#)

Current maintainer: [Christian Pietsch](#)

Ghanaian DSpace User Group

- Webinar - DSpace and Google Scholar
- › Grupo Argentino de Usuarios de DSpace
- › Grupo Brasileiro de Usuários de DSpace
- Grupo Centroamericano de Usuarios de DSpace
- › Grupo Ecuatoriano de Usuarios de DSpace
- › Grupo Español de Usuarios de DSpace
- › Grupo Mexicano de Usuarios de DSpace
- › Grupo Peruano de Usuarios de DSpace
- › Nigerian DSpace User Group
- › North American User Group
- › South African DSpace User Group
- › Tanzanian DSpace User Group
- Turkish DSpace User Group
- › Ugandan DSpace User Group
- › Ukrainian DSpace User Group
- › UKUsergroup
- › Meetings
- Slack
- IRC
- › Contribution
- › Development
- › Project Teams
- › RoadMap

National Mailing List

At the Ghanaian level it is available a mailing list to discuss any idea and issue related to DSpace in Ghana and Open Access related topics:

- open-accessgh@googlegroups.com: conversations about the DSpace platform users and use in Ghana. Please use this list to send questions, share news and raise the dialogue about DSpace with people who manage other repositories

2.b. Slack

DSpace is using [Slack](#) as communication platform. Within slack there is a new channel for the Ghanaian DSpace User Group: **#dspace-gh**. Please use [this form](#) to request to join the DSpace Slack channel. After joining the main DSpace Slack channel, just look for #dspace-gh and add it to your list.

2.c. Events

This section will show the events that will be organized specifically for the Ghanaian community of DSpace, both virtual and in person.

Webinars

- June 18, 2019, 12:00 pm (GMT)
DSpace and Google Scholar Webinar for Ghana
Monica Westin, Google Scholar
[\[Registration \]](#) [\[Video \]](#) [\[Slides \]](#)

In person meetings

<https://wiki.lyrasis.org/display/DSPACE/Webinar+-+DSpace+and+Google+Scholar+Webinar+for+Ghana>

No labels

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Who are the donors?

Do they have any open access policies/requirements?

Understanding of:

Current trends and issues in open access and scholarly communication

Copyright and licensing issues pertaining to scholarly content

Data curation, storage and preservation practices

Based on SHERPA Document
Institutional Repositories: Staff
and Skills Set by Mary Robinson,
University of Nottingham

Thank you!

Questions?

Contact: iryana.kuchma@eifl.net

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