Edyta Gałuszka, Leszek Szafrański

Jagiellonian University Repository (RUJ)
– organizational and functional aspects

Project RUJ genesis

Formation of the Jagiellonian University Repository started in 2013 under the project "Harmonization of didactic management at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow" (HaZarD). The trial version was ready a year later, however, due to changes in the funding principles of science that came into effect during the final phase of the project, the Repository has also undergone some transformations in accordance with the resolutions of two Rector's Regulations which came into effect January 1, 2015[1]. The first of the mentioned documents informs about the creation of the Jagiellonian Repository and contains the regulations of the base, the second one refers directly to the Bibliography of Publications of the Jagiellonian University Employees, describing it as "the main source of information about the Jagiellonian University employees' publications"[2]. Asserting that "when awarding scientific research, only publications published in the BPP Jagiellonian University are taken into account"[3], the ordinance no. 130 imposed on employees the obligation to deposit bibliographic descriptions of their publications in the repository. The Jagiellonian University did not previously have a tool that would gather information about the writings of all its employees in one place (both in bibliographic descriptions and full texts).

The main purpose of the Jagiellonian University Repository created in response to the Open Science demands is to collect, archive and disseminate information about the scientific achievements of the entire academic community of the Jagiellonian University, not only scientific publications (published articles, monographs, dissertations and doctoral dissertations, conference proceedings, research data in the form of research results, reports, statistics, etc.), but also popular and unpublished materials, didactic materials created for the purposes of students. The intention of RUJ's creators is that aggregated, open access to information about the activities of

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[1] Two Jagiellonian University Rector's regulations: no. DO-0130/129/2014 and no. DO-0130/130/2014 (December 23, 2014); regulations are available in electronic version in the Public Information Bulletin (only in Polish).

[2] Jagiellonian University Rector's regulation no. DO-0130/130/2014, § 1 ust. 2.

[3] Ibidem.

the Jagiellonian University employees results in increased visibility of their scientific achievements[4]. RUJ has also the task of monitoring the level of interest of the entire scientific community in the content of the database and promoting research carried out at the Jagiellonian University by ensuring access to documentation related to the implemented research projects. Gathering journals issued by the Jagiellonian University's individual units, currently distributed on many websites, is no less important[5]. The Repository is also a supportive tool in the internal evaluation of employees and periodic assessment of scientific units and their awarding of scientific categories in accordance with the Regulation of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of 12 December 2016[6]. RUJ can also be used as a tool for the formal publication of works in Open Access. After receiving the reviewed and edited text from the author, the Jagiellonian Library continues the further part of the publishing process (technical editorial, typesetting, ISBN number assigning, and promotion).

Organization of resources and data input procedures

The platform is managed by the Jagiellonian Library's Digital Resources Department, the Jagiellonian University Repository Section. The main team comprises eight people coordinating work on replenishing resources and ensuring a proper flow of information between the Repository and individual departments of the Jagiellonian University. In order to achieve better communication and more effective collaboration, each faculty of the Jagiellonian University has established coordinators responsible for managing the scientific and didactic achievements of individual units. Those coordinators are responsible for acquiring, controlling and completing data in the RUJ as well as contacting employees and PhD students employed and working within a department. In most cases, the coordinators are librarians from the Jagiellonian University's faculty or institute libraries. In order to prepare the coordinators for new tasks, appropriate instructions were issued[7] and a number of training sessions were carried out. With the stepwise launching of new solutions and the expansion of the RUJ functionality, permanent additional training courses have been organized and held.

Because the descriptions contained in the Bibliography of Publications of the Jagiellonian University Employees provide a source of information for the purposes of parameterisation of scientific units, it has been established that any data

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4   Jagiellonian University Rector's regulation no. DO-0130/129/2014, § 6.

5   K. Sanetra, L. Szafrański, *Repozytorium Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego i Bibliografia Publikacji Pracowników UJ*, Kraków 2015 [online] http://ruj.uj.edu.pl/xmlui/handle/item/3335 [2017.05.22].

6   *Rozporządzenie Ministra Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego z dnia 12 grudnia 2016 r. w sprawie przyznawania kategorii naukowej jednostkom naukowym i uczelniom, w których zgodnie z ich statutami nie wyodrębniono podstawowych jednostek organizacyjnych*, Dziennik Ustaw 2016, Pos. 2154, vol. 1.

7   A. Drabik, K. Sanetra, L. Szafrański, *Instrukcja katalogowania dokumentów w Bibliografii Publikacji Pracowników Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, Kraków 2014 [online] http://ruj.uj.edu.pl/xmlui/handle/item/2317 [2017.05.20]; due to the continuous dynamic development of the base and new guidelines determined by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, informations contained in the instruction are partially outdated.

validated in the repository must be verified. Therefore, three levels of access have been established in the RUJ. Each Jagiellonian University employee receives a basic login at the first level and logs in using the same login information as in the Jagiellonian University mail system - no additional account is required as the repository connects to the LDAP system. Thanks to this, it is possible to automatically verify the employee and complete the basic data (family name, first name, unit) and central employee ID (SAP UJ) assigned to them at the time of employment. The first, lowest level of access enables to deposit bibliographic descriptions and full text of the publication. They go to the department bank in which the person who added the data is employed, from where they can be taken for further modification by every person with the second and the third editors' rights. Higher level editors are required to check the data for substantive and technical correctness. Editors with the second and third level access can also add metadata and full text of publications to the bank. When the description is added to the database by a person called a "second editor" (second level user) it is assumed to be authenticated and verified by that person. The final editorial contains re-checking and, if it is necessary, supplementing the description which, after being accepted, goes to the RUJ database and only then becomes visible on the website. The final editorial is being done only by the third level editor. The described model of work organization in the Jagiellonian Repository is shown in Fig. 1.

The bibliographic description can be deposited directly on the Repository website by filling out the six-step form with the relevant information. In the first step, the user selects the collection in which the record is to be placed, then specifies the type and subtype of the document, supplements the basic bibliographic information and some additional information like: the number of publishing sheets[8], the license on which the document is made available in other databases, and the field for unambiguous assignment of the author to the unit in which she/he is employed, necessary to generate various types of reports. The next step includes subsidiary information about the author of the document, which is extremely important because of the correctness of data export to the Polish Bibliography of Science (PBN). The employee indicates in this place where she/he is employed (in which unit) and determines whether their publication is affiliated with the Jagiellonian University. In addition, for PhD students, retired employees or scientists from beyond the Jagiellonian University, but affiliated to the UJ, one should mark the relevant knowledge area in which the author conducts their research[9]. The last part of the form refers to a text file for which the description part was accomplished. Files are added to the Jagiellonian University Repository in the same way as attachments are added to an e-mail message, and then the license on which the file is to be shared in the database is specified.

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[8]   The field for publishing sheet information is mandatory for books, chapters, and articles published in foreign scientific journals that are not on the list of Ministry of Science and Higher Education for the year in which the article was published, in accordance with: *Rozporządzenie Ministra Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego z dnia 12 grudnia 2016 r. w sprawie przyznawania kategorii naukowej jednostkom naukowym i uczelniom, w których zgodnie z ich statutami nie wyodrębniono podstawowych jednostek organizacyjnych*, Dziennik Ustaw 2016, Pos. 2154, vol. 1, § 10 ust. 1 pkt 4 and § 11 ust. 1 pkt 5.
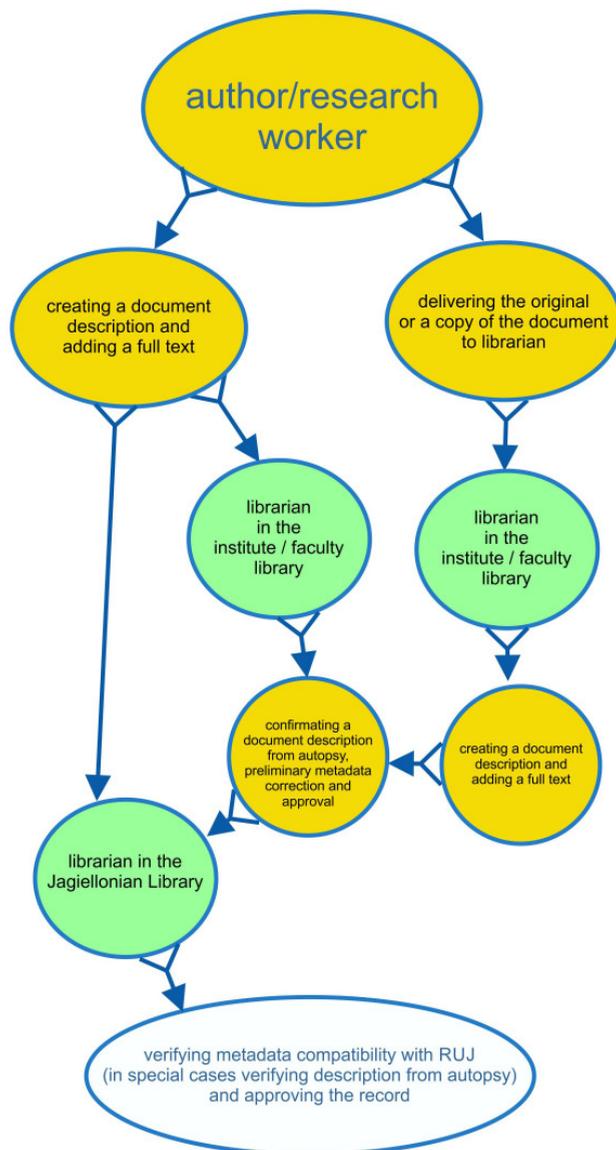
[9]   Ibidem, § 13.

Fig. 1. RUJ work organization model
Source: own work

The Jagiellonian University Repository consists of six modules:

1) **Bibliography of Publications of the Jagiellonian University Employees**, where Jagiellonian employees' actual publications as well as those published in previous years are registered. Bibliographical descriptions refer to science, popular science and didactic materials, both in electronic and printed form. The collection

includes full information for the years 2013-2016[10], data for 2017 and incomplete information from previous years that is systematically updated;

2) **Bibliography of the Jagiellonian University Medical College** which records information about the publications of employees of the Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Pharmacy and Faculty of Health Sciences, issued since 1995;

3) **Repository Resources**, containing the full texts of the Jagiellonian University staff publications;

4) **Projects**, where the publications and studies produced during the Jagiellonian University research projects are collected;

5) **PhD dissertations**, consisting of doctoral dissertations;

6) **Journals**, where articles and whole journals (all volumes/numbers) published in individual units of the Jagiellonian University are gathered.

At present, work is underway on the seventh module which will be the raw research data that will be placed in the Repository's resources to reach the public as quickly as possible, and thus to make communication and information exchange more effective.

The Jagiellonian University Repository is based on DSpace software. The system was chosen because of its adaptability to the individual needs of the unit and the ability to use for storage and sharing of various types of data formats. In the Jagiellonian Library, version 4.2 of the DSpace software has been installed using the Dublin Core format, which can be expanded to include additional fields (in the case of RUJ it has been expanded to 106 items). Thanks to providing access to instructions on repository optimization, positioning issues, and other technical aspects[11], it was possible to graphically adjust the RUJ website to the visual identification system approved by the Jagiellonian University. The software is also supported by the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) which provides indexing of crawled metadata by search engines such as Google, Google Scholar, BASE, and their visibility in aggregators (including OpenAire, CeON). Application of the protocol is a prerequisite if the repository is to be open and access to resources simple and effective[12].

Resource usage statistics

The DSpace platform that divides the collected data into sets and collections forces the use of similar solutions in the RUJ structure - the descriptions added to the database must be assigned to the selected collection and the collections should be linked to a set or other collection.

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[10]   This results from the obligation to provide the PBN with a complete set of information on the publication of the staff of scientific units for 2013–2016 for the purpose of parameterization in 2017.

[11]   T. Donohue, S. Phillips, D. Salo, *DSpace How-To Guide: Tips and tricks for managing common DSpace chores* [online] http://www.dspace.org/sites/dspace.org/files/dspacehowtoguide.pdf [2017.06.11].

[12]   J. Pacek, *Bibliografia w zmieniającym się środowisku informacyjnym*, Warszawa 2010, p. 134–137; The Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting [online] https://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.html [2017.06.12].

One of the main collections that was created is the Bibliography of Publications of the Jagiellonian University Employees (BPP) consists of three groups: scientific, popular and didactic publications. Division into three subsets was necessary due to the requirements of parametric evaluation of scientific units. Descriptions in the BPP collection may be assigned to other collections at the same time. However, only the records contained in the BPP collection are sent during the export of bibliographic data for various parametric assessments. Currently, the above-described collection includes the official bibliography of the Jagiellonian University, so it contains mainly bibliographical descriptions. In other sets it is required to add a full-text file. The current division of documents into sets and collections is shown in Tab. 1.

Tab. 1. RUJ sets and collections

Set	Collection
Bibliography of Publications of the Jagiellonian University Employees (BPP UJ)	didactic publications
	scientific publications
	popular-science publications
Journals*	Debiuty Bibliologiczno-Informatologiczne
	Polish Journal of Radiology
	Polska Myśl Pedagogiczna
	Studia Iberystyczne
	Zeszyty Naukowe Towarzystwa Doktorantów Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego
Projects	HaZarD
	SyNaT
Dissertations	Works in limited access (by department)
	Works in open access (by department)
Repository resources	Humanities
	Medical sciences
	Natural sciences
	Agricultural, forestry and veterinary sciences
	Exact sciences
	Social sciences
	Technical sciences
	Art

Source: own work. * journals are divided within collections-titles into subcollections-years, except for the *Zeszyty Naukowe Towarzystwa Doktorantów UJ*, which are divided according to the type of publication into 3 subsections – humanities, science and social sciences.

The descriptions located in the collections are divided into types because of two determinants: on the one hand, there are library norms and, on the other, guidelines and regulations of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education on the evaluation of scientific units and the allocation of appropriate categories. These determinants influence the occurrence of terminological problems that have been resolved using subtypes to define the types better while describing them (collated in Tab. 2).

Tab. 2. Types and their subtypes in the Jagiellonian University Repository

No	Type	Subtypes	
1	Book	monograph	anthology
		conference proceedings	legal commentary
		encyclopaedia, dictionary	critical edition
		bibliography	exhibition catalogue
		translation	norm
		primary source edition	coursebook
		atlas, map	critical music edition
		report	other document
		handbook	
2	**dissertation, thesis**	-	
3	**journal article**	academic paper (article)	bibliography
		overview	primary source edition
		journal article	atlas, map
		conference proceedings	report
		review	critical edition
		review article	foreword
		translation	other documents
4	**Chapter**	academic paper (article)	report
		overview	handbook
		review	anthology
		review article	legal commentary
		conference proceedings	critical edition
		encyclopaedia, dictionary	exhibition catalogue
		translation	foreword
		bibliography	afterword
		primary source edition	critical music edition
		atlas, map	other documents
5	**Journal**	-	
6	**patent, norm, pattern**	patent	
		patent submission	
		industrial design	
		utility model	
		topography of the chip	
		trademark	
7	**media document**	audio document	
		audio-video document	

8	**working paper**	coursebook
		atlas, map
		report
		none

Source: own work based on content of RUJ database, http://ruj.uj.edu.pl/xmlui [2017.06.05]

Currently, the database comprises 38,440 bibliographic references, 2,699 of which contain a full-text file attached to the description, which represents 7.02% of the total[13]. At the present stage of RUJ development, the percentage of descriptions with the full-text of the publication attached is not impressive, but it should change with the increase in employee awareness. The current situation is mainly due to the lack of proper regulations, as the current regulation[14] imposes on academic staff the obligation to include bibliographical descriptions in the Jagiellonian University Repository, but there is no mention of full-texts being included. There is also no separate document that would regulate this issue, hence the storage of full-text files is now self-imposed.

Tab. 3. Contents of the Jagiellonian University Repository (as of 24.08.2017)

Year	Bibliographical descriptions	Full-text publications	Proportion of full-text publications in relation to the number of bibliographic descriptions (%)
2014	2245	21	0.94
2015	15,102	428	2.83
2016	14,130	990	7.00
2017	6963	1,260	18.09
SUM:	38,440	2,699	7.02

Source: RUJ, http://ruj.uj.edu.pl [2017.08.24]

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13 As of 24.08.2017.
14 Jagiellonian University Rector's regulation no. 75.0200.102.2015 (September 25, 2015); regulation text is available only in Polish.
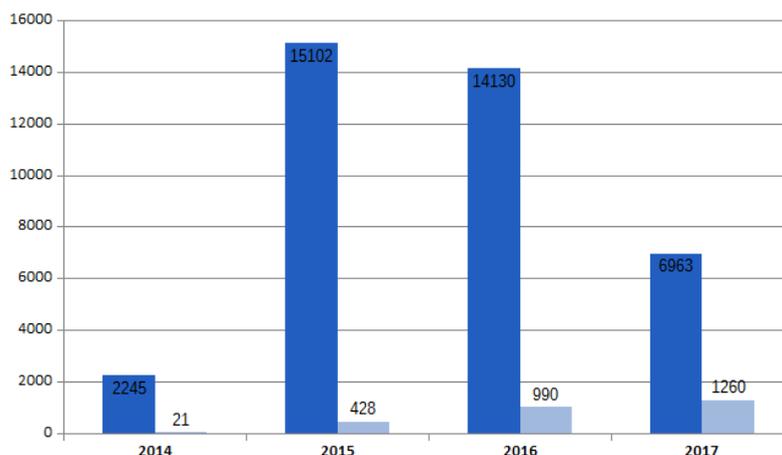
Chart 1. Contents of the Jagiellonian University Repository
Source: own work based on RUJ content

The annual collations presented in Chart 1 and Tab. 3 show that not only the total number of deposed records grows systematically, but also the percentage of descriptions including the full-text file (from 0.94% in 2014 to 18.09% in the current year), which may indicate similar growth in the future.

RUJ, as mentioned several times earlier, also serves as a supporting tool in various types of reporting. The ability to generate finished or initial reports from the database administrator accounts is often used by the Jagiellonian University's units. From the RUJ one can now export the following statements:

a) publications of PhD students of the Jagiellonian University (choosing a year and faculty),

b) unit (faculty) publications by the year of data entry,

c) unit publications by the year of issue,

d) quantitative ones, including all publications in the RUJ (summary contains an annual and monthly table),

e) publications requiring supplementary PBN data panel (currently it is a summary for all years and departments, but the choice of year and unit will be implemented in the future),

f) publications with ministerial scores, split up by year, unit, type of points (A, B, C) and their number (tables containing figures or bibliographic information),

g) affiliation and employment data divided into individual JU units, used while exporting data to PBN.

From the Jagiellonian University's staff point of view, the Bibliography of Publications of the Jagiellonian University Employees (BPP) database managed by the Repository team is one of the most important collections due to the already mentioned Rector's regulation no. DO-0130/130/2014, imposing on employees the obligation to deposit in the Repository information on all scientific and didactic activity. Integration with the SAP system enables using the Repository as a support tool for periodic, internal evaluation of employees. Information on publications,

downloaded from the database, is one of the elements of the assessment survey and it is not possible to "manually" add information to the generated report. The Bibliography of Publications of the Jagiellonian University Employees fulfils also the function of a digital CV, as it can be used to explore (and download in PDF, BibTeX, RIS) a list of publications of each person associated with the Jagiellonian University. Data collected in RUJ is also periodically sent to the Polish Bibliography of Science (PBN), which is part of the POL-on's Higher Education Information System and is intended to gather information about scientific journals and scientific publications from all Polish scientific centres. PBN, together with POL-on, has a similar function for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in Poland like RUJ and SAP for the Jagiellonian University. The publication data retrieved from RUJ is connected with information about other activities from SAP and, similarly, for the parameterization of scientific units, the PBN publications data is combined with information on other activities from the POL-on system. The repository can also be for employees a source of information about the points they have gained for the university by publishing in journals on the ministerial lists. The score is visible next to the description both in the list of summary view and when the record details are opened. It is added mechanically by the system, after comparing the corresponding record fields (journal title, ISSN, eISSN) with data comprised in a file that contains a table with an unified list of scientific journals. After the announcement of new lists of scores by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, the file is verified, new data of titles not appearing earlier on Ministry lists is added, it is replenished by changes in ratings for titles for which such changes have taken place and the file is re-uploaded to the system.

Copyright management

When depositing a full text file in a Repository, one must specify the license on which to share the file. Authors may choose, for example, one from from the Creative Commons (CC) licenses. CC offers free of charge six kinds of license, each of which is non-exclusive and available without any time or territorial restrictions and covers all known usage fields. In all licenses there is a BY clause, forcing every person who uses the work to transfer information about the author of the work to other recipients, and the sentence "on the same terms" (SA, "copyleft clause") means the requirement to grant the same license as the original license to the licensed work being made available. The non-commercial use clause (NC) prohibits the use of a work for commercial purposes, and the condition "no dependent works" (ND) is tantamount to prohibiting the use and disposal of work compilations[15]. The combination of the four conditions form the six possible license patterns which are gathered in Tab. 4.

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[15]   Creative Commons main page: https://creativecommons.pl/ [2016.11.20].

Tab. 4. Types of Creative Commons licenses available in the RUJ

License	Characteristic
CC-BY	The license allows to freely copy, change, distribute, represent, or execute. The only condition is to inform the creator (licensor) of the work, the source and the license itself.
CC-BY-SA	A copyleft license - creators distributing their derivative works based on the originals available on CC-By-SA must be licensed under the same license.
CC-BY-ND	The license permits the dissemination, presentation and performance of the work for both non-commercial and commercial purposes, provided that it is preserved in its original form (prohibition on the creation of derivative works).
CC-BY-NC	The license allows to copy, remix, distribute and perform the work only for non-commercial purposes. The condition does not include dependent works (they may be by another license).
CC-BY-NC-SA	The license allows for the distribution, presentation and performance of the work only for non-commercial purposes, and as long as the dependent works are also on the same license.

Source: own work; based on information on the official website of the CC organization, available at: https://creativecommons.org [2016.12.03]

The most restrictive of the licences in the table above is CC-BY-NC-ND which significantly limits the use of the work, allowing it to be copied and shared only in the non-commercial way, preserving the original form of the work. Making a publication available using a Creative Commons license does not in any way deprive a creator of a copyright for a work, as these are non-transferable[16]. The license allows only for such actions against the document as determined in the description referring to it. Actions other than those listed for the license are illegal and subject to penalty. Each license is granted for an indefinite period of time, and one can claim that irrevocably, as they only expire if they are infringed, and only for those who have infringed the rights to use the restricted work (in such cases, copyright and related rights are governed by the Polish law of February 4, 1994)[17]. It is possible to resign from the CC licensing, but even if the author waives the release of the work on the license they have previously chosen and the material is no longer distributed, it may have been used (downloaded, copied, etc.) while it was visible on the network in accordance with the terms of the license in force at that time, so it may be further distributed. Non-exclusive CC license allows the author to use the work also with another license, which gives the possibility, for example, to sign a separate contract with a

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[16]   Polish copyright act: Ustawa z dnia 4 lutego 1994 r. o prawie autorskim i prawach pokrewnych, "Dziennik Ustaw" 1994, No. 24, pos. 83, art. 16.

[17]   *Otwarty dostęp w instytucjach naukowych*, red. J. Szprot, Warszawa 2015, p. 39–41; K. Siewicz, *Otwarty dostęp do publikacji naukowych. Kwestie prawne*. Warszawa 2012, p. 17–22.

commercial publisher and the chance to obtain material benefits (if the Creative Commons does not contain a NC clause for a publication - non-commercial use that prohibits profit from material possession)[18].

One can also use the Jagiellonian Library license (*Jagiellonian Library Open Access license*). The author may sign a non-exclusive license agreement which grants the right to place the full-text of a particular work in the Jagiellonian University Repository.

Registration and visibility of the Repository on the Web

Social media allow for quick notification of published records as well as their free promotion A social bookmarking platform has been installed in the Jagiellonian University repository, which allows to share a description or full text of one's publication using a variety of network services such as Facebook, Google+, email, and more than 100 other services. Social media allow for quick notification of published records as well as their free promotion[19].

A separate issue is the visibility of repository resources in aggregators and search engines. Most of them require an obligatory registration of digital archive. Some of them, such as Google Scholar, index the contents of the repository. That is why it is important for every repository to adopt generally accepted principles and standards that allow for seamless data exchange. During registration one often needs to customize metadata scheme to comply with the requirements set by aggregator or to wait for the resource to crawl. Sometimes the registration process takes several months. The advantage of aggregators is, for example: easy search for scientific resources through a single access point, increased visibility of resources which may translate into greater citation rate, monitoring of research activities by research funding institutions[20].

The Jagiellonian University Repository is registered in:

– OpenAIRE[21] – https://www.openaire.eu – network infrastructure allowing European researchers to publish research results in open access,

– Google Scholar[22] – https://scholar.google.pl – one of the biggest search engines, one of its features is citation counting,

– BASE (Bielefeld Academic Search Engine)[23] –https://www.base-search.net - scientific resource search using the protocol OAI-PMH,

– CEON Agregator[24] – http://agregator.ceon.pl – allows to search Polish repositories from one place they are registered in,

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[18]   Ibidem, p. 39–41; Creative Commons main page: https://creativecommons.pl/ [2016.11.20].

[19]   M. Rychlik, *Koncepcja rozwoju repozytorium naukowego w oparciu o doświadczenia redakcji repozytorium AMUR* [online] https://repozytorium.amu.edu.pl/bitstream/10593/12963/6/Rychlik_Koncepcja_rozwoju_repozytorium.pdf [2017.08.28].

[20]   M. Hoffman-Sommer, *Polskie repozytoria w OpenAIRE – czy warto się rejestrować?* [online] http://www.slideshare.net/OpenSciencePlatform/spotkanie-repozytoryjne-270415openaire [2017.08.29].

[21]   See https://www.openaire.eu

[22]   See https://scholar.google.pl

[23]   See https://www.base-search.net

[24]   See http://agregator.ceon.pl

– Open DOAR (The Directory of Open Access Repositories)[25] – http://www.opendoar.org – directory of academic scientific repositories providing open access publications,

– Web of Repositories ranking[26] – http://repositories.webometrics.info – world's repositories ranking,

– CORE[27] – https://core.ac.uk – aggregator using information from other registers, like OpenDOAR or DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals). It provides direct access to metadata and full text of the publication,

– OAI repositories official register – http://www.openarchives.org/Register/BrowseSites – before registering, it tests the repository for compliance with the OAI--PMH protocol[28],

– OAI repository explorer – http://re.cs.uct.ac.za – performs similar but less detailed testing as the OAI repositories official register[29].

These aggregators do not exhaust the list of registers to which one can report a repository. The more famous are the DART Europe E-theses Portal - http://www.dart-europe.eu - portal for access to theses and dissertations, or Federation of Digital Libraries (FBC) - https://fbc.pionier.net.pl.

Summary

Building and developing an institutional repository is a dynamic process. Rapidly changing technology and regulations force repository employees to adapt quickly to new conditions and changes and to absorb a large amount of new knowledge. The repository of the Jagiellonian University was set up to collect, archive, and disseminate information about academic achievements of the Jagiellonian University's scientific community. Aggregated, open access to information on the activities of the Jagiellonian University employees is expected to increase the visibility of their scientific achievements. The repository also serves as a gathering platform for journals dispersed in various places by the Jagiellonian University units and is a tool to assist in different types of reporting. The platform is managed by the Section of the Jagiellonian University Repository, in consultation with the Jagiellonian University's departments coordinators.

The Jagiellonian University repository is based on the DSpace software (version 4.2), but work on transition to version 6.x is underway. The Jagiellonian Repository consists of six modules now, which will be expended in the future with new ones. Currently, the database comprises 38,440 bibliographic references, 2,699 of which contain a full text file (7.02% of the total). This situation is mainly due to the lack of legal regulations, but it is planned that the bibliographic descriptions will be supplemented by full-text documents. Any approved data repository is previously

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[25] See http://www.opendoar.org
[26] See http://repositories.webometrics.info
[27] See https://core.ac.uk
[28]   Biblioteka cyfrowa jako repozytorium OAI-PMH [online] http://confluence.man.poznan.pl/community/display/KB/Biblioteka+cyfrowa+jako+repozytorium+OAI-PMH [2017.08.29].
[29] Ibidem.

authenticated. In the Jagiellonian University Repository a social bookmark platform is installed; it allows to share a description or full text of publication using a variety of network services such as Facebook, Google+, email, and more than 100 other services. The Repository is also registered in aggregators and search engines (OpenAIRE, Google Scholar, BASE, CEON, Open DOAR, Web of Repositories ranking, CORE, OAI repositories official register, OAI repository explorer).

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Jagiellonian University Repository (RUJ)
– organizational and functional aspects

Abstract

Created since 2013, the Jagiellonian University Repository is constantly undergoing transfor-
mation and dynamically developing. The article presents the current stage of development of
the Repository with an indication of the changes that have taken place since the beginning of
its existence and reflection on what will happen in the future. It describes the organization of
resources, the principles of functioning, the procedures for entering data into the RUJ and the
possibility of using them in various types of statistic and parametric compilations.

Keywords: institutional repository, the Jagiellonian University Repository, repository
standards, open science, copyright, Creative Commons license

Edyta Gałuszka
Leszek Szafrański
Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Jagiellonian Library