# Annex 7 - Jisc Repository Shared Services Projects

Over the past few years, Jisc has worked with a number of partners, including the University of Nottingham ([Sherpa Services](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/)), [EDINA](http://edina.ac.uk/), [Mimas](http://mimas.ac.uk/) and the [Open University (Knowledge Media Institute)](http://kmi.open.ac.uk/) to develop a range of services that benefit UK research by making institutional repositories more efficient and effective in support of open access. Jisc has funded the Repository Shared Services Project (RSSP) to bring key repository shared services onto a more sustainable footing, including financial, organisational and technical aspects of their operation. Note that as part of this funding some of the services were specifically reviewed in order to plan future developments. The projects have been funded until July 2015.

1. **Repository Junction Broker (RJB)** has the potential to increase open access content into institutional repositories. The REF OA policy requires research publications to be openly available via a repository, and Jisc customers have an interest in that being their institutional repository. RJB is a middleware tool that automates the deposit of content from data suppliers (Subject Repositories, Funder Repositories and Publishers) directly into institutional repositories. The automation of deposit from the content suppliers has the potential to support efficiencies - less duplication of effort in keying metadata - thus saving time and resource for institutions. The project is focusing on:
* User recruitment: in particular establishing end to end use cases of on-going data feed from Europe PMC to institutional repositories.
* Increasing data suppliers: Currently working with Nature Publishing Group (NPG) and developing a plan to engage with others.
* Broadening access capability: including development of alternative mechanisms for scholarly systems which are not technically able to receive automated content, e.g. download facility and links to CRISs
* Clarifying the service offer to effectively raise awareness and communicate the benefits - this includes branding.
* Jisc is also planning how RJB can more closely align with publisher workflows in order to support the recent HEFCE REF OA compliance.
1. **Institutional Repository Usage Statistics (IRUS) UK** <http://www.irus.mimas.ac.uk/> Institutions and researchers have to demonstrate their impact, and often benchmark themselves against peers. The service can monitor the usage of open access content within UK repositories. It contains details of all content downloaded from participating UK institutional Repositories, along with information about those downloads.
* Currently there are 54 institutional repositories included in IRUS-UK. Total downloads for March 2014 were 1.3 million. (This includes all item types). There were 0.5 million articles (approx) downloaded in March 2014.
* Working to increase the number of repositories included in IRUS
* Because the service is based on internationally accepted standards (COUNTER PIRUS Code of Practice), the article-level usage reports from repositories will be comparable with reports from publishers.
* User requirements and feedback supports functionality and usability improvements. In a recent survey 65% of users reported that IRUS-UK enables reporting previously unable to do.
* Improve accuracy of data/ robust data. IRUS-UK is highly influential in current COUNTER initiative to filter data to remove more robot and unusual usage.
1. **CORE Repository Aggregation and Search**. <http://core.kmi.open.ac.uk/search> . It currently provides access to over 10 million research articles from around 300 repositories; its Linked OpenData repository contains over 100 million RDF triples. The system receives over 450,000 visits every month.
* The system has been integrated into variouslibrary systems including Open Research Online, Glasgow Research, ULCC and the system of the European Library, which uses CORE for both contentrecommendation and as a default remote search engine. In this way CORE works as a proxy for all UK institutional repositories to the European Library.
* The service offers a way of providing business intelligence for institutions for quality assurance and management reporting and exploring ways for funders to monitor compliance to policies.
* They are working on a more efficient way of supplying robust UK metadata to other initiatives and services such as the European Library (mentioned above), Google Scholar and OpenAIRE.
* CORE supplies item download data to IRUS (see above). IRUS then provides an aggregate view of download items from both institutional repositories and CORE.
1. **SHERPA RoMEO** <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/> is an authoritative source for the interpretation of publishers' copyright transfer agreements and policies as they relate to open access archiving. It provides summaries of archiving permissions and rights given to authors by journal publishers. This allows authors and repository managers to easily look-up publisher deposit licences – it provides efficiency and transparency.
2. **JULIET** <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet/> provides summaries on the requirements of research funder mandates as they apply to research outputs.

RoMEO and JULIET are focusing on:
* Making improvements to technical and operational service infrastructure to guarantee the permanence and scalability of resources.
* Developing a sustainable and robust financial model.
* Developing out of the box service offerings that can be enhanced by third party services to develop value added services – this includes upgrading, refining and further developing all service APIs.
* Improving data quality – via Jisc and funders to work closely with publishers. (Come to a consensus of the advantages of consistency and clarity in policy development and engage with publishers to identify minimum metadata requirements).
1. **SherpaFACT** <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/fact/> interprets data from SHERPA RoMEO, JULIET and other sources to provide clear guidance to Research Councils UK and Wellcome Trust funded authors on compliance with their Open Access (OA) policies and advises on the options available.
* This service is currently funded by the RCUK, Wellcome Trust and Jisc for 1 year until Dec 2014. Sustainability options will need to be discussed and identified.
* Further user testing to enhance usability.
* Improving the search algorithm over the RoMEO and Juliet databases.
* Increasing service awareness and usage.
1. **Open Access Repository Registry** (OARR). A “registry” of open access (OA) repositories is seen as one of the components that can encourage and support the uptake of open access across the sector. It provides a mechanism whereby open access repositories can be documented and discovered and also underpin the provision of management information in support of policy development, service development, benchmarking and repository-specific operational issues. This project is:
* Upgrading the existing OpenDOAR service and its system architecture to deliver a data-driven registry infrastructure which will expose authoritative quality controlled data through a RESTful API. This will allow the OpenDOAR community to take OpenDOAR data and information and serve it up in exactly the way that works for them. Thus increasing accessibility and re-use of OpenDOAR data, prompting innovative development and enabling the establishment of third party services that improve research workflows. This flexible and scalable technical architecture will also allow the consumption and exposing of data from third party services such as data registries.
* Improving the automatic and manual processes for gathering and quality assuring records from repositories. The focus on data quality will also allow the development of more robust visualisations.
1. **RIOXX Metadata Application Profile and Vocabularies for Open Access (V4OA).** The aim of the RIOXX Metadata Application Profile [**http://rioxx.net**](http://rioxx.net/v1-0/) is to apply consistency on two key sets of metadata fields, namely [project ID (grant number) and funder name](http://www.rioxx.net/2013/01/29/approaches-to-handling-funders-and-projectids-in-a-rioxx-record/). Reliably linking funding information with research outputs will benefit anyone needing to track research across scholarly systems. At the moment this is difficult to do as these elements are not in all repositories. There are other mandatory fields that are in the profile but the above two were key elements needed to be consistent in repositories. Within RIOXX we will be recommending particular vocabularies: The Vocabularies for Open Access (V4OA) project <http://v4oa.net/> will be mandating the use of particular vocabularies for open access. The areas that are being discussed are vocabularies for embargoes, rights, open access identifier (NISO - Free to read tag) Article Processing Charges (APCs) and Versions.
* The intention is firstly that V4OA to be, or form part of a standard or recognised international best practice on the description of open access research outputs and secondly that that these agreed vocabularies will be incorporated into key information systems via RIOXX (and other mechanisms) thus allowing institutions and funders to capture and assess the nature and scale of Open Access ‘transactions’across the scholarly landscape.
* RIOXX and V4OA are working with RCUK and HEFCE to ensure that developments will support future reporting requirements.
* RIOXX Software plug-ins are being developed for ePrints and DSpace and we will be asking UK repositories to implement these in 2014/2015.