UPCommons, global access to UPC Knowledge, facilitates a unique access point to all the different open access repositories running at the UPC and its main goal is to organize and preserve the intellectual heritage of the institution, highly increase their visibility in the world and its impact factor.

Liberation and coordination of the project and all the institutional repositories is under UPC Library that has been supporting and promoting the open access to Sci Tech Information movement for years. UPCommons offers to its scientists and engineers a technological tool to publish full text and open access based documents. All the contents are compatible with OAIPeriod protocol and "etiquetage" is based on Dublin Core standard. Likewise Creative Commons Licence are recommended.

UP Information Services

- **Fénix**
  - Integrated with others university platforms: Atena Virtual Campus (Moodle), academic managing tools (PRISMA), Electronic ID Systems, and content access.

- **Atenea**
  - By UPC, University of Barcelona, for education, research, and societal impact.

- **Prisma**
  - ONICED, the national library center of Catalonia.

Intellectual Property Service (SEPI)

The aim of this library service is to offer the research community information and guidance about author rights and copyright policies, especially those facing all the information they have access to through the UPC digital library.

Factories: teaching resource facilities

UPC libraries have infrastructures to support the document digitizing. The main service, located in almost all of the libraries, are the Teaching Resource Factories. Spaces with multimedia and information technologies which offer facilities to convert traditional formats into digital formats useful for all the repositories data types.
Abstract

The main goal of UPCommons is to organize and preserve the intellectual heritage of the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya. UPCommons facilitates a unique access point to all different open access repositories (theses, e-prints, journals and conferences published/organized by UPC, course materials, academic works and videos).

Till now, it is not mandatory for authors to archive their works. However, UPCommons is integrated with other UPC information systems or services (like the Virtual campus, the information system for the research output, academical managing tools, electronic ID systems, etc.). This fact makes UPC repositories very useful and is encouraging the university community (teachers, researchers, students) to archive their works. By now, there are about 9,800 documents in the repositories hosted in UPCommons. It is recommended that authors use a Creative Commons License.

Besides, UPC Libraries provide two services which are giving support to the Institutional Repository: the Intellectual Property Service and the Factories, where professors are helped to improve their course materials and to convert them into digital formats.

Introduction

Institutional Repositories provide the opportunity to University and research institute faculty and researchers to freely publish and facilitate open access to the results of publicly funded research and learning contents.

Publishing into an Institutional Repository allows scholars and research communities to increase their visibility and impact. For university libraries it creates an opportunity to document, organize and preserve the intellectual heritage of the institution while it increases the institutions prestige.

UPCommons started its operations in March 2006 under the Technical University of Catalonia (UPC) Libraries’ leadership and coordination.

This portal gives access to all UPC open repositories (e-prints, journals, doctoral theses and final theses/dissertations ...) and allows jointly and separately searches in all of them.

Technical characteristics and software

We have adopted DSpace (an open-source digital archiving system designed by MIT Libraries and Hewlett Packard to capture, manage and share research in digital formats) for most of our digital repositories. Managing interface is complex and allows different profiles or roles with different tasks: editor, reviewer, etc...

Communities: The Dspace system's information model is built around the idea of organizational "Communities"—natural sub-units of an institution that have distinctive information management needs. In the case of UPC, "Communities" are defined to be departments, schools, labs, and research groups.

The process of submission includes filling out information about the item on a metadata form and uploading the file(s) comprising the digital item. Each community sets its own submission policy.

UPCommons can interoperate with other IS inside or outside the institution like the repositories of the Catalan University Libraries Consortium (CBUC):

- **Fènix**: Some of the materials included in *E-prints UPC* repository are also included in the UPC Scientific Output Information System called Fènix.

- **Catalan University Libraries Consortia (CBUC) Repositories**: UPC Research repositories (*E-prints UPC* and *Journals and Congresses UPC*) interoperate with the Catalan Research Repository (*Recercat* [http://www.recercat.net](http://www.recercat.net)) or the collective repository of catalan scientific and cultural journals in open access (*RACO* [http://www.raco.cat/](http://www.raco.cat/)).

- **Opencourseware-Universia**: UPC learning objects repository (*UPC Opencourseware*) is part of the OpenCourseWare consortia – promoted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Universia (hispano-portuguese universities network [http://www.universia.es](http://www.universia.es)) in order to facilitate open access to learning materials to educators and students all over the world.

**Licenses**

UPC promotes the designation of creative commons licenses for all the documents distributed through its open repositories. The terms of the license are selected by the author for each document.

**Benefits and future**

The results will be highly visible and can be read all over the world, while offering the authors a better knowledge and control of their rights under copyright policies.

The UPC has recently signed the Berlin Declaration giving support to the OA movement, but it’s still necessary the adoption of policies encouraging selfarchiving into the OA repositories. Integrating UPCommons into the research and academic accreditation and evaluation circuits established by the University would also be desirable.

UPC Library is considering as a study plan for the future the impact of the OA publishing models on the assessment of research output.

The adoption of valid preservation strategies and the integration of new technologies into the repository architecture are also important for the consolidation of trusted digital repositories of the UPC.
http://upcommons.upc.edu