

# Next generation Institutional Repositories

## The case of the CUT Institutional Repository KTISIS

Marios ZERVAS, Alexia KOUNOUEDES, Petros ARTEMI, Stamatios GIANNOULAKIS  
*Library and Information Services, Cyprus University of Technology*

Institutional repositories are the means for libraries and research organizations to provide access to and disseminate their research output. For this reason, the Library and Information Services at the Cyprus University of Technology (CUT) has developed the institutional repository KTISIS.

Institutional repositories need to constantly adapt their mission, goals, and services to meet with those of the University and the community it serves. In the framework of the above, the CUT Library has proceeded with the upgrade of KTISIS using the latest DSpace-CRIS version.

This paper focuses on the transformation of KTISIS into a Current Research Information System (CRIS). KTISIS is the first presentation of a European CRIS implemented with the open-source DSpace-CRIS, a technology that allowed us to maintain independence from vendors and make our system evolve according to the needs of our research community. Based on the researchers needs the main reason for this project was to enable the researchers to submit their academic profile and work to KTISIS. The most important change in KTISIS was the provision of the Researcher Profile, where the researchers have access to a dedicated set of functionalities that give added value to their work and the repository. In this paper, we aim to present how KTISIS was tailored according to the Dspace-CRIS features in order to satisfy our own repository needs. DSpace-CRIS allows to disseminate our content and implement Open Science. Therefore, in this paper we will talk about how the relevant open access policies in KTISIS are effectively supported by the new system.

The CUT Library is working to adopt KTISIS to the current status of technologies following the guidelines and the suggested behaviors for Next Generation Repositories as published by the COAR Next Generation Repositories Working Group. The aim of the Next Generation Repositories is to position repositories as the foundation for a distributed, globally networked infrastructure for scholarly communication on top of which layers of value added services will be deployed, thereby transforming the system, making it more research-centric, open to and supportive of innovation, while also collectively managed by the scholarly community. In this paper we will show why KTISIS is an example of such repositories and compare the main features of the COAR concept with our own experience for the specific project. Besides metadata, KTISIS can provide content, link between resources, usage interactions and metrics, navigation, dissemination and preservation. We will discuss how the technology we chose enables us to work towards making KTISIS a Next Generation Repository since our future plans include the implementation of such functionalities, for example comments, notifications, etc.

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