



Consorci de  
Biblioteques Universitàries  
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# **Open access to scientific production in Spain**

## A report for the CBUC

Open Access to Science Research Group  
(<http://www.accesoabierto.net>)

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## Abstract

1 Introduction .....	3
2 Scientific journals .....	4
3 Repositories .....	6
4 Policies .....	8
4.1 Mandates (regulation).....	8
4.2 Provision of services.....	8
4.3 Communication and dissemination.....	9
4.4 Economic incentives.....	9
4.5 Institutional coordination.....	9
5 Conclusions .....	10
6 References .....	11
7 Appendix.....	13
7.1 Spanish repositories.....	13

# 1 Introduction

The history of open access (OA) in Spain goes back to the beginning of 2000 and includes pioneering steps in the creation of repositories, adhesion to international initiatives and dissemination of open access through journals, conferences and specialized user groups.

The first open access repository was TDX (Tesis Doctorals en Xarxa or Online Doctoral Theses), created by the Consortium of Academic Libraries of Catalonia (CBUC) in 2001 for the archiving of doctoral theses. Spain was also very active in the creation of the E-LIS thematic repository in 2003. Since 2006 the number of repositories has shown sustained growth, rising from 12 to the present 49.

Two major international initiatives have marked Spain's adoption of open access. In 2003, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport of the Canary Island government was the first Spanish institution to sign the Berlin Declaration, and in 2004 the University of Barcelona became the Spanish representative and an active promoter of the Creative Commons licenses.

The importance of open access as a subject of study in Spain is shown in the publication of several monographic issues of specialized journals (El profesional de la información and BiD published monographic issues in 2005 and 2008), in the holding of specific conferences (in 2005 REBIUN dedicated the Fifth Workshop to repositories and 2006 marked the beginning of the OS-REPOSITORIOS conferences, of which three have been held), and in the creation of user groups and blogs dedicated to open access and repositories (such as the OS-REPOSITORIOS list, created in 2006, and the open access blog of the Community of Madrid ).

The present report is of a descriptive nature. It is divided into three sections: scientific journals, repositories and policies. It uses international information sources in addition to national ones to facilitate comparison between countries.

## 2 Scientific journals

The main sources used to obtain quantitative data on Spanish journals were the journal directory of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) covering Spain, Latindex covering South America, and the international directories Ulrich's and DOAJ. Other useful sources for obtaining an overview are the studies by Adelaida Román (2005) and Julia Osca et al. (2008), and the study of university scientific journals by Abadal (2007). Though wherever possible we offer data from more than one source to ensure the highest level of reliability, the quantitative data we provide must be considered approximate.

In addition to the scientific journals published in Spain, which are the focus of this section, there are of course a large and increasing number of Spanish authors publishing in international journals. According to the Web of Knowledge (Thomson-ISI), the number of Spanish documents published in international journals rose from 11228 in 1990 to 41000 in 2006. Spain's share of scientific production rose from 1.77% in 1995 to 2.44% in 2002 and almost 3% in 2006, to place it in tenth position in the international ranking (Moya, 2008, p. 57). The figures provided by Scopus, which contains a larger number of journals, are similar.

The figures on the total number of scientific journals published in Spain vary considerably according to the source: 1641 titles in Ulrich's, 2192 in the CSIC directory and 2679 in Latindex. According to Osca (2008), who created a database by crossing information from several directories, the total figure is 3004.

Unlike in the leading markets (the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany), commercial publishers are responsible for less than a quarter of the titles in Spain. The remaining three quarters are published by non-profit publishers depending on universities, public research centers, scientific societies and professional associations.

	Percentage of titles
Universities	27.1
Commercial publishers	22
Associations and foundations	19.9
Public administration	10.4
Other	9
Research institutes	5.3
Professional associations	3.1
CSIC	1.9
Royal academies	1.3

**Table 1.** *Type of publishers of scientific journals.* (Source: Osca, 2008)

It should also be noted that the degree of concentration of journals in publishers is low in both the commercial and the non-profit sectors.

The social sciences and the humanities are the predominant subjects covered by the journals, as shown in the following table. Biomedicine, experimental sciences and technology are the most globalized fields (i.e. Spanish authors publish in international journals).

Area	Titles
Biomedicine	238 (11%)
Social sciences and humanities	1651 (75%)
Science and technology	303 (14%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2192</b>

**Table 2.** *Thematic distribution of scientific journals.* (Source: CSIC)

The quality rating of the journals is indicated by their presence in the WoK and Scopus. The Web of Science database includes 149 Spanish journals that form part of the ISI Science Citation Index, distributed as shown in the following table.

<b>Web of Science database</b>	<b>Titles</b>
Science Citation Index Expanded	71
Social Science Citation Index	50
Arts & Humanities Citation Index	41
<b>Combined total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>149</b>

**Table 3.** Spanish Journals in the Citation Index

The Scopus database (<http://info.scopus.com/>), produced by the Elsevier group, includes a total of 342 Spanish scientific journals. Latindex offers a selective catalogue of scientific publications according to 33 quality criteria. According to this catalogue, 1212 quality scientific journals, representing 45% of the total, are currently published in Spain.

Ulrich's indicates that 673 Spanish journals (41% of the total) are accessible online. The DOAJ directory includes a total of 248 open access digital journals published in Spain. Ulrich's directory includes 238 open access scientific journals published in Spain (14.5% of the total of 1641). The organizations responsible for these journals are distributed as follows:

<b>Publishing organization</b>	<b>Titles</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Public research centers	35	14.29
Private companies	20	8.16
Scientific societies	54	22.04
Universities	113	46.12
Other	23	9.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 4.** Publishers of open access journals. (Source: DOAJ)

The copyright policies and self-archiving conditions of the journals are provided by the Dulcinea database (<http://www.accesoabierto.net/dulcinea/>), created in 2008 with a similar structure to that established by Sherpa/Romeo. At present Dulcinea contains information on copyright policies and self-archiving conditions of 325 Spanish scientific journals. Self-archiving is permitted by 64% of the journals (after publication), with the following options: published (60%), post-print (11%) and pre-print (8%).

<b>Journals</b>	<b>Online</b>	<b>Online and OA</b>	<b>JCR</b>	<b>JCR and Online</b>	<b>JCR and OA</b>
1641	673	238	52	41	15
<b>Peer-reviewed</b>					
312	186	72	37	30	10
<b>Non-peer-rev.</b>					
1329	487	166	15	11	5

**Table 5.** General data on active Spanish scientific journals. (Source: Ulrich's)

<sup>1</sup> Some journals appear in more than one index.

### 3 Repositories

In recent years there has been an increase in both the number of institutional repositories and the number of digital objects deposited in them. According to the BuscaRepositorios directory, 49 repositories—most of them less than 3 years old—have been implemented since TDX was created in 2001.

In this section, the sources consulted were the BuscaRepositorios, OpenDOAR and ROAR directories. A complete report was also drawn up from surveys of the managers of Spanish open access institutional repositories (Melero et al, 2009).

The number of Spanish repositories is 44 according to OpenDOAR, 49 according to BuscaRepositorios (the most reliable source) and 55 according to ROAR. Universities and research centers are predominant among the institutions that have created repositories, representing 38.77% of the total. Special mention should be made of the role played by the CBUC, which has created 5 repositories, 10% of the total (source: BuscaRepositorios). The vast majority of repositories are fairly new, with 47% being created in the last 2 years, and 71% in the last 3 years.

Year	Repositories
2001	1
2004	2
2005	5
2006	8
2007	12
2008	12
2009	11

**Table 6.** Year of creation of Spanish repositories. (Source: BuscaRepositorios)

Journal articles and theses are predominant among the documents included in the repositories, though learning objects have risen to 13% of the total.

Type of document	Percentage
Articles	26 (59%)
Theses	22 (50%)
Chapters and books	17 (38%)
Conference proceedings	13 (29%)
Unpublished working papers	13 (29%)
Multimedia and audiovisual	11 (25%)
Learning objects	6 (13%)
Other types	5 (11%)
Metadata	4 (9%)
Patents	2 (4%)

**Table 7.** Type of documents included in the repositories. (Source: OpenDOAR)

Dspace is clearly the predominant technology platform, far ahead of the others with half the installations.

Program	Installations
Dspace	24
CDS Invenio	2
Eprints	2
DigitTool	1
Fedora	1
Html	1
OAI Cat	1
OJS	1
Unknown	10

**Table 8.** *Programs used.* (Source: OpenDOAR)

Finally, there are two service providers (aggregators). In 2006 “Hispana: a directory and harvester of digital resources” (<http://hispana.mcu.es/es/inicio/inicio.cmd>) was created by the Ministry of Culture and in 2008 “Recolecta” (<http://www.recolecta.net>) was created jointly by the Spanish Academic Library Network (REBIUN) and the Spanish Science and Technology Foundation (FECYT) to harvest the metadata of Spanish repositories.

## 4 Policies

Open access policies pursue two main objectives: to help researchers to archive their publications in repositories and to encourage them to publish in open access journals. Mandate policies are clearly the most effective. However, one must also consider service creation, communication and dissemination, economic incentives and institutional coordination. We will use these categories to present the main actions carried out in Spain at present.

Unlike the factors dealt with in the previous sections, open access policies are not well-known and little global information is available on them. Therefore, the actions presented below are not intended to be an exhaustive list but merely to show the main lines and most active players at present.

### 4.1 Mandates (regulation)

There are currently two mandates for open access dissemination of publicly-funded research outcomes:

- The universities of the Community of Madrid (the Complutense University, the Carlos III University, the Rey Juan Carlos University and the University of Alcalá) jointly with the Spanish National University for Distance Education (UNED) and the CSIC (Comunidad, 2008).
- The Principality of Asturias (Principado, 2009).

The provisional draft bill of the Science and Technology Law includes a section on open access to science (Chapter III. Dissemination of Scientific and Technological Outcomes and Culture. Article 33. Open Access Publication) which encourages the creation and development of repositories and open access dissemination of publicly-funded research outcomes. Furthermore, in the framework of the Inter-University Council of Catalonia, the Catalan universities have approved a document expressing their support for open access through several measures (dissemination, mandates, etc.) that will be put into practice in the period 2009-2011.

### 4.2 Provision of services

#### Platforms to disseminate scientific journals

The aim of these platforms is to give visibility and access to Spanish journals. Examples are RACO (<http://www.raco.cat>), Scielo España (<http://scielo.isciii.es/scielo.php>) and e-Revistas (<http://www.erevistas.csic.es>).

#### Offices providing advice on open access and licenses

Units or offices (normally forming part of larger services) offer dissemination and advice on open access and the legal aspects of publishing and depositing of research articles. Three examples are the Open Knowledge Office (University of Salamanca) ([http://oca.usal.es/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=100&Itemid=1](http://oca.usal.es/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=100&Itemid=1)), the Knowledge Dissemination Office (University of Barcelona) (<http://www.bib.ub.edu/serveis/odc/>) and the Intellectual Property Service (SEPI) of the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (<http://bibliotecnica.upc.es/sepi/>).

## 4.3 Communication and dissemination

### Institutional campaigns

Most universities and research centers (e.g. the University of Barcelona, the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, the University of Alicante and the CSIC) have carried out promotion campaigns, normally related to the setting up of a repository or the approval of regulations on open access. However, no campaigns have been aimed at informing publishers of the characteristics and possible advantages of the open access model.

### Conferences and seminars

Since about 2007 conferences on a variety of subjects have included sessions on open access (e.g. Fesabid). There is a national conference on repositories (OS-REPOSITORIES), and specific seminars of many universities (e.g. Cordoba, Girona and Valencia) have dealt with the subject.

## 4.4 Economic incentives

### Budget allocations based on open access objectives

The criteria for allocating budgets to departments, research institutes, etc. include aspects related to open access, particularly the number of documents in repositories. The Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya offers an example of this.

### Direct grants for self-archiving in repositories

In the last few years the University of Alicante has awarded direct grants to departments and research groups according to the number of documents deposited in the institutional repository (<http://www.boua.ua.es/pdf.asp?pdf=654.pdf>, <http://www.boua.ua.es/pdf.asp?pdf=1102.pdf>).

### Institutional subscription to OA portals

Several Spanish academic and research libraries support portals such as BioMedCentral (with 13 supporter members) and PLOS. Payment per publication can be made individually, but institutions can also pay a collective fee so that their authors can publish their individual projects at a lower cost.

## 4.5 Institutional coordination

### Establishment of joint policies and actions

The policies adopted by consortia and groups of organizations are more effective than those of isolated organizations. Examples of this are:

- The agreement of the universities of the Community of Madrid  
This led to the approval of several mandates (e.g. the CSIC and the Carlos III University of Madrid) that made it obligatory to provide open access to the outcomes of research funded by grants.
- The agreement of the Inter-University Council of Catalonia (CIC)  
Promoted by the CBUC and approved by the CIC, this agreement establishes a mandate from 2011 (the universities must specify the conditions).

### Adhesion to declarations and manifestos

The Berlin Declaration is perhaps one of the most emblematic in favour of open access. In early 2009 as many as 23 Spanish institutions—mainly universities and research centers—had signed it.

## **5 Conclusions**

### **Journals**

The number of Spanish scientific journals is high (nearly 3,000 titles). Furthermore, a large number of Spanish authors publish in international journals. Most journal publishers (75%) are not commercial. About 40% of the journals are digitized and 15% are open access. It is important to increase both of these figures. Due to the type of publishers involved (75% are non-commercial) it should not be too difficult to progress towards open access if sufficient information is provided on its advantages.

### **Repositories**

The data presented above, and particularly the number and rate of creation of repositories, indicate that Spain is progressing in the creation of infrastructures that facilitate open access. Universities have been the major promoters of repositories: over five of the Spanish public universities now have one and many are developing one.

The health sector, which represents 40-50% of all science publications, has so far been left out of this progress. No Spanish hospitals or public health organizations as yet have repositories. Furthermore, with the exception of those belonging to the CSIC, no public research organizations have repositories.

The content of the existing repositories must now be increased, but this will depend largely on the institutional policies that are adopted.

### **Policies**

Few policies are in place and they are not very strict. It is good news that there will be a section on open access in the future Science Law, but it will be of little use if open access is not fostered by research evaluation agencies. There is a great deal of awareness and drive among information and documentation professionals, but as yet researchers show little awareness and initiative with regard to depositing, demanding repositories and promoting changes in the journals in which they publish or sit on expert committees.

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CSIC: Directorio de revistas (<http://bddoc.csic.es:8080/index.jsp>)

DOAJ: *directory of open access journals* (<http://www.doaj.org>)

*Latindex: sistema regional de información en línea para revistas científicas de América Latina, el Caribe, España y Portugal* (<http://www.latindex.unam.mx/>)

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Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR) (<http://roar.eprints.org/>)

Ulrich's periodicals directory (<http://www.ulrichsweb.com>).

## 7 Appendix

### 7.1 Spanish repositories

REPOSITORY	URL	ORGANIZATION
ARCA. Archive of Ancient Catalan Journals	<a href="http://www.bnc.cat/digital/arca/index.html">http://www.bnc.cat/digital/arca/index.html</a>	Biblioteca de Catalunya
Institutional Open Archive of the Rey Juan Carlos I University.	<a href="http://eciencia.urjc.es/dspace">http://eciencia.urjc.es/dspace</a>	Universidad Rey Juan Carlos I
UPM Digital Archive	<a href="http://oa.upm.es/">http://oa.upm.es/</a>	Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Virtual Library of Bibliographic Heritage	<a href="http://bvpb.mcu.es/">http://bvpb.mcu.es/</a>	Ministerio de Cultura
Virtual Library of Press History	<a href="http://prensahistorica.mcu.es/">http://prensahistorica.mcu.es/</a>	Ministerio de Cultura
Biblos-e: Institutional Repository of the UAM	<a href="http://digitool-uam.greendata.es/R">http://digitool-uam.greendata.es/R</a>	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Dadun. Digital Academic Deposit of the University of Navarre	<a href="http://dspace.unav.es/">http://dspace.unav.es/</a>	Universidad de Navarra
DDD. Digital Deposit of Documents of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.	<a href="http://ddd.uab.es/">http://ddd.uab.es/</a>	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
DIALNET	<a href="http://dialnet.unirioja.es/">http://dialnet.unirioja.es/</a>	Universidad de la Rioja
Digital.CSIC	<a href="http://digital.csic.es/">http://digital.csic.es/</a>	CSIC
Digitum: Digital Deposit of the University of Murcia	<a href="http://digitum.um.es/dspace">http://digitum.um.es/dspace</a>	Universidad de Murcia
Digital Deposit of the UB	<a href="http://diposit.ub.edu/">http://diposit.ub.edu/</a>	Universitat de Barcelona
DUGiDocs - University of Girona	<a href="http://dugi-doc.udg.edu/">http://dugi-doc.udg.edu/</a>	Universitat de Girona
DUGimedia - University of Girona	<a href="http://diobma.udg.edu/">http://diobma.udg.edu/</a>	Universitat de Girona
E-Archivo, Institutional Repository of the Carlos III University.	<a href="http://e-archivo.uc3m.es:8080/dspace">http://e-archivo.uc3m.es:8080/dspace</a>	Universidad Carlos III
eBuaH - Digital Library of the University of Alcalá	<a href="http://dspace.uah.es/dspace/">http://dspace.uah.es/dspace/</a>	Universidad de Alcalá
e-Espacio UNED	<a href="http://e-spacio.uned.es/fez/index.php">http://e-spacio.uned.es/fez/index.php</a>	UNED
E-Prints Complutense University of Madrid	<a href="http://eprints.ucm.es/">http://eprints.ucm.es/</a>	Universidad Complutense Madrid
MDC. Digital Memory of Catalonia	<a href="http://www.cbuc.cat/mdc">http://www.cbuc.cat/mdc</a>	CBUC
Digital Memory of the Canary Islands (mdC)	<a href="http://bdigital.ulpgc.es/mdc">http://bdigital.ulpgc.es/mdc</a>	Universidad de las Palmas de Gran Canaria
PADICAT. Digital Heritage of Catalonia	<a href="http://www.padicat.cat">http://www.padicat.cat</a>	Biblioteca de Catalunya
RACO	<a href="http://www.raco.cat/">http://www.raco.cat/</a>	CBUC
RECERCAT. Research Deposit of Catalonia	<a href="http://www.recercat.net/">http://www.recercat.net/</a>	CBUC
Repository of Doctoral Theses of the University of Burgos	<a href="http://dspace.ubu.es:8080/tesis/">http://dspace.ubu.es:8080/tesis/</a>	Universidad de Burgos
Institutional Repository of the University of Granada	<a href="http://www.ugr.es/%7Ebiblio/biblioteca_electronica/proyecto_digibug/index.html">http://www.ugr.es/%7Ebiblio/biblioteca_electronica/proyecto_digibug/index.html</a>	Universidad de Granada
Institutional Repository of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	<a href="http://contentdm.ulpgc.es/portal/repositorio/?id=2">http://contentdm.ulpgc.es/portal/repositorio/?id=2</a>	Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Institutional Repository of the Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena	<a href="http://repositorio.bib.upct.es/dspace/">http://repositorio.bib.upct.es/dspace/</a>	Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena
RiuNet. Institutional Repository of the Universidad Politécnica de Valencia	<a href="http://dspace.upv.es/manakin">http://dspace.upv.es/manakin</a>	Universidad Politécnica de Valencia
RuA. Institutional Repository of the University of Alicante	<a href="http://rua.ua.es">http://rua.ua.es</a>	Universidad de Alicante
Tesis Doctorals en Xarxa (TDX)	<a href="http://www.tesisenxarxa.net/">http://www.tesisenxarxa.net/</a>	CBUC
UDCDspace. Universidade da Coruña	<a href="http://dspace.udc.es/">http://dspace.udc.es/</a>	Universidade da Coruña
UPCommons - Graphic Archive of the ETSAB	<a href="http://eprints.upc.es/adminbustia/bid210/">http://eprints.upc.es/adminbustia/bid210/</a>	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
UPCommons - E-prints UPC	<a href="https://e-prints.upc.edu/">https://e-prints.upc.edu/</a>	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
UPCommons - UPC Journals and Congresses	<a href="https://e-revistas.upc.edu/">https://e-revistas.upc.edu/</a>	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
UPCommons - UPC Academic Papers	<a href="http://biblioteca.upc.es/pfc">http://biblioteca.upc.es/pfc</a>	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
UPCommons - UPC Digital Video Archive	<a href="http://biblioteca.upc.edu/video">http://biblioteca.upc.edu/video</a>	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Arias Montano: Institutional Repository of the University of Huelva	<a href="http://rabida.uhu.es/dspace/">http://rabida.uhu.es/dspace/</a>	Universidad de Huelva
UZaguán: Digital Repository of the University of Zaragoza	<a href="http://zaguan.unizar.es">http://zaguan.unizar.es</a>	Universidad de Zaragoza

Gredos	<a href="http://gredos.usal.es/">http://gredos.usal.es/</a>	Universidad de Salamanca
Helvia: Institutional Repository of the University of Cordoba	<a href="http://helvia.uco.es">http://helvia.uco.es</a>	Universidad de Córdoba
Institutional Repository of Asturias (RIA)	<a href="http://ria.asturias.es">http://ria.asturias.es</a>	Gobierno del Principado de Asturias y Universidad de Oviedo
EMD. Euskal Memoria Digitala - Basque Digital Memory	<a href="http://www.memoriadigitalvasca.es">http://www.memoriadigitalvasca.es</a>	Fundación Sancho el Sabio
Jable. Archive of digital press	<a href="http://biblioteca.ulpgc.es/?q=jable">http://biblioteca.ulpgc.es/?q=jable</a>	Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
OPLex: collection of road and rail regulations	<a href="http://infodigital.opandalucia.es/oplex/">http://infodigital.opandalucia.es/oplex/</a>	Centro de Estudios de Obras Publicas de Andalucía
e-Repository: Digital Repository of the Pompeu Fabra University	<a href="http://repositori.upf.edu/">http://repositori.upf.edu/</a>	Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Hedatuz	<a href="http://hedatuz.euskomedia.org/">http://hedatuz.euskomedia.org/</a>	Fundación Euskomedia
Repository of the Jaume I University	<a href="http://repositori.uji.es/jspui">http://repositori.uji.es/jspui</a>	Universitat Jaume I
Portal of Complutense Scientific Journals	<a href="http://revistas.ucm.es/portal">http://revistas.ucm.es/portal</a>	Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Repository of the Spanish Neuropsychiatry Association	<a href="http://documentacion.aen.es/">http://documentacion.aen.es/</a>	Asociación Española de Neuropsiquiatría
UVaDOC. Document Repository of the University of Valladolid	<a href="http://uvadoc.uva.es/">http://uvadoc.uva.es/</a>	Universidad de Valladolid

(Source: BuscaRepositorios)