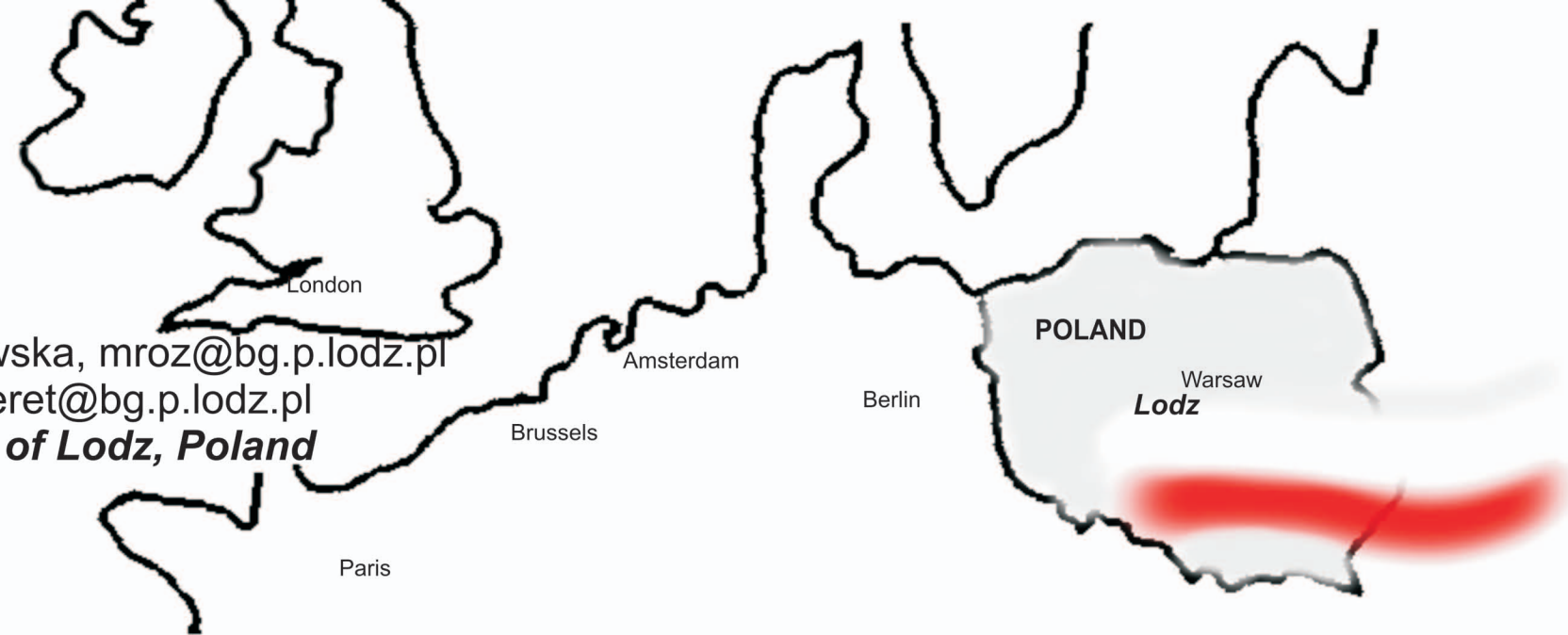




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Main Library



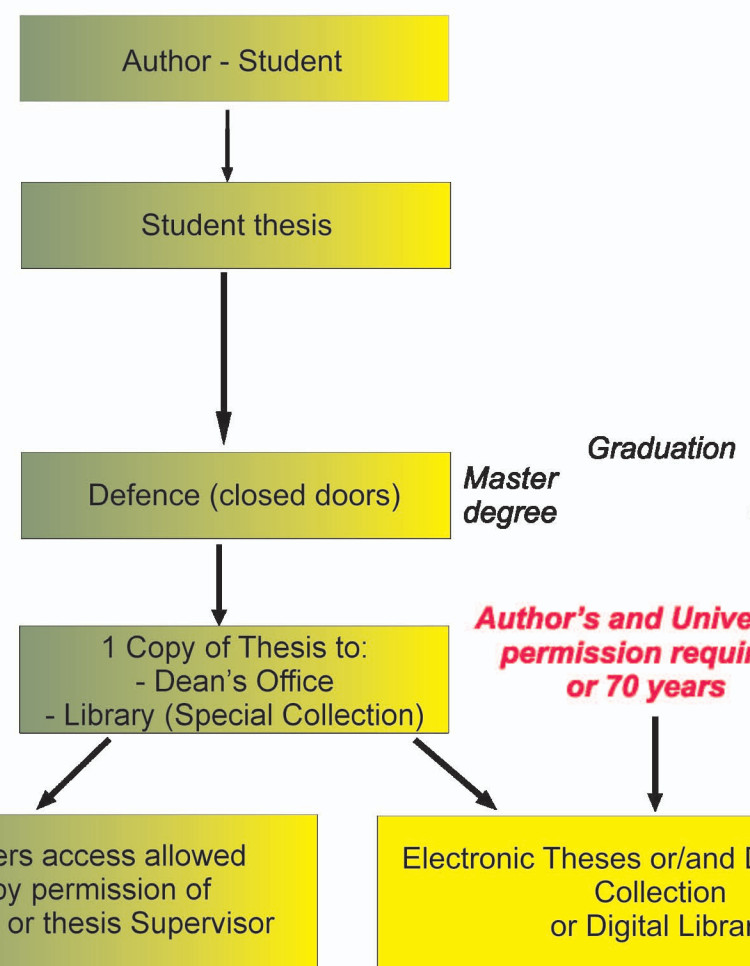
<http://bg.p.lodz.pl>



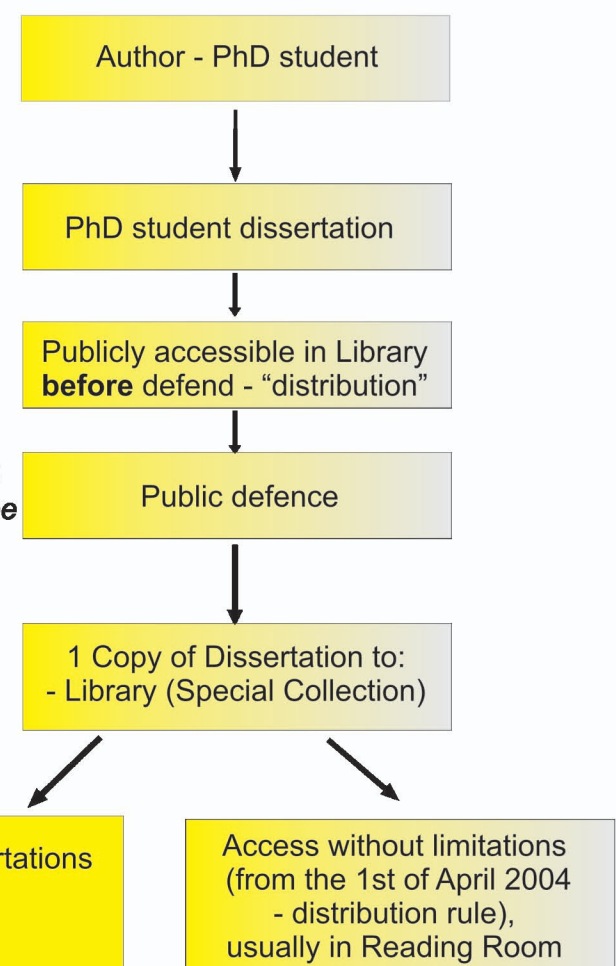
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Following the leaders - what we can do about Polish ETD projects?

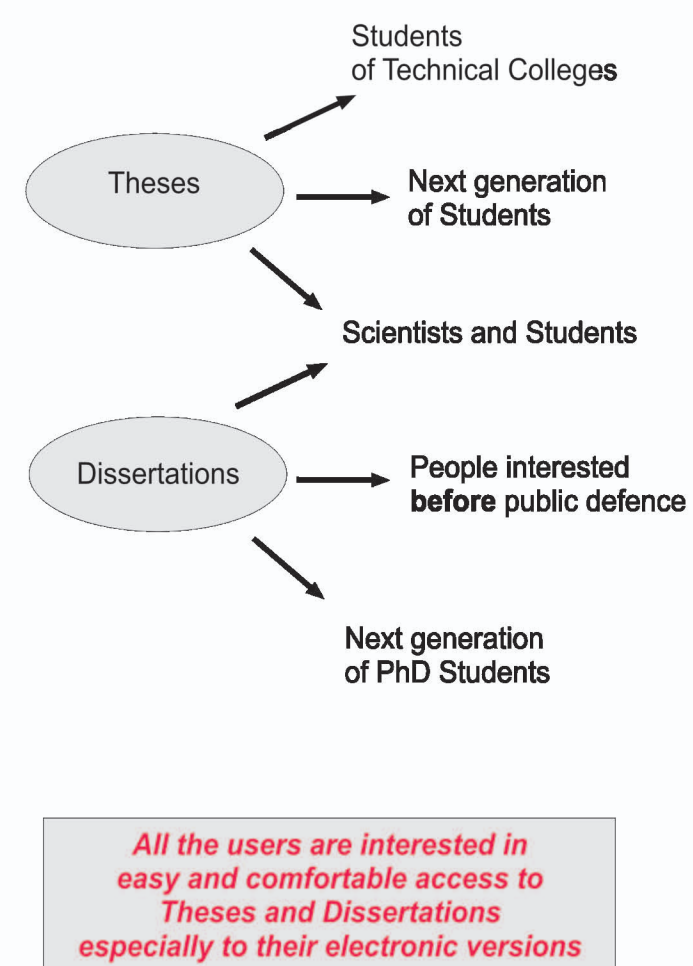
1. Life Cycle of Thesis



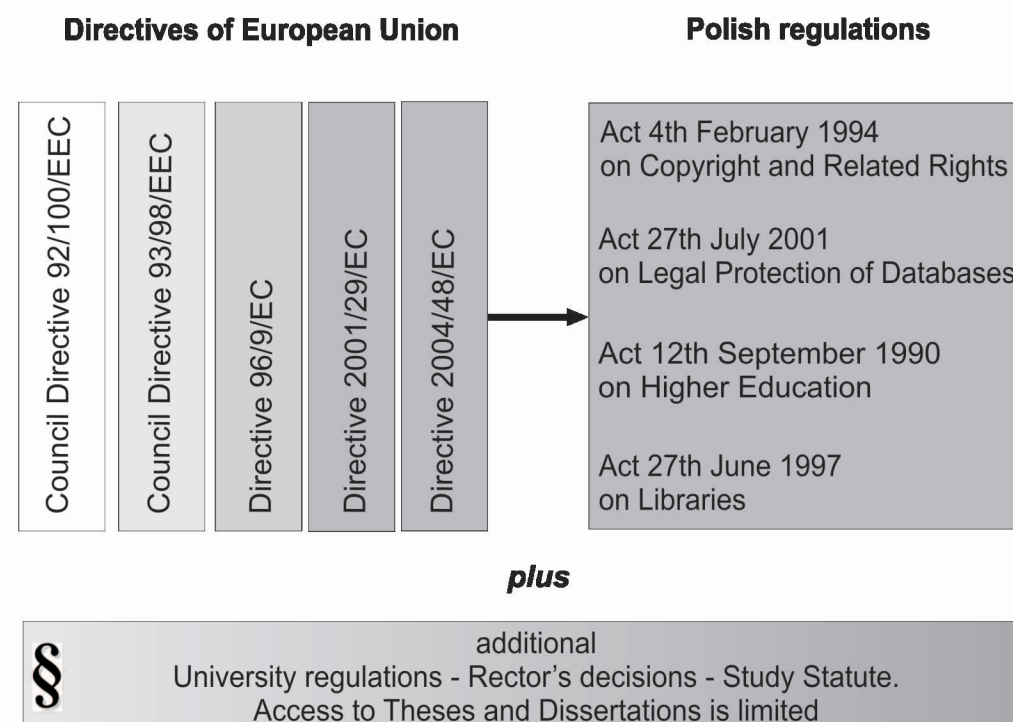
2. Life Cycle of Dissertation



3. Users of Theses and Dissertations



4. Law limitations in Academic Libraries



In the field of copyright and related rights the 9 Directives are passed (5 of them, the most important ones are: On the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, On Harmonisation of Certain Aspects of Copyright and Related Rights in the Information Society, On the Legal Protection of Databases, Harmonizing the Term of Protection of Copyright and Certain Related Rights, On Rental Right and Lending Rights Related to Copyright in the field of Intellectual Property - numbers of them listed above).

Directives are the law regulations which serve the harmonisation of home legislation, their implementation in legal order of EU countries is required:

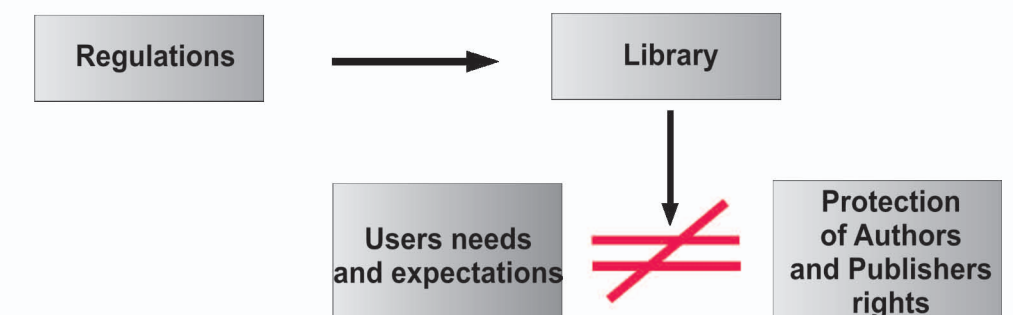
- by so-called "copy-out" (faithful copying of EU solution),
- or by so-called "re-expression" (implementation of EU solution equivalent).

There are two reasons why harmonisation of copyright within EU is done:

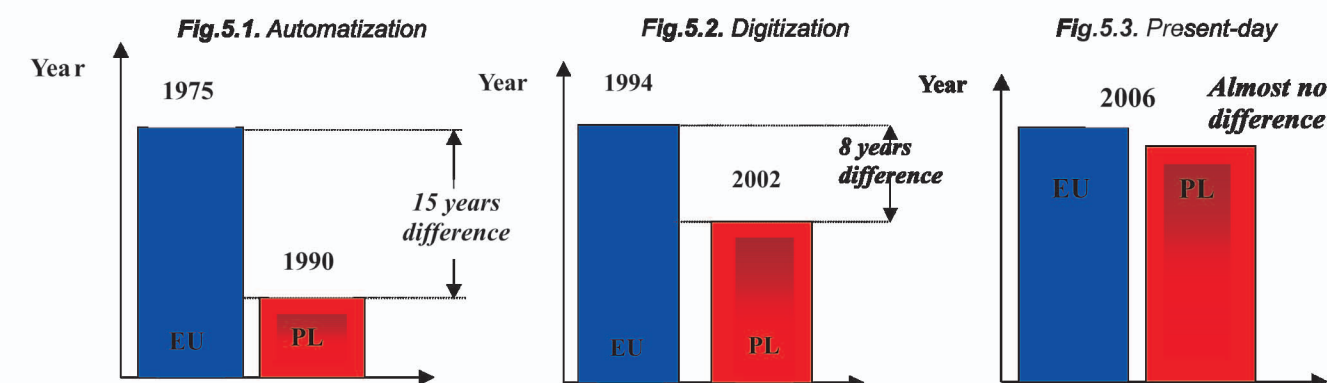
- the need to adjust copyright to developing fast digital and electronic technologies,
- cooperation within the internal market of the European Member States.

For the purposes of ETD projects creation the most important Polish Act after harmonisation with directives is the Act on Copyright and Related Rights and its last change dated from the 1st of April 2004:

- 1 point) library is allowed to make accessible free of charge copies of distributed works i.e. these, which were made by author's permission in any way publicly accessible, art. 6, 3rd point), that is libraries can make accessible every work, even not published one - as dissertation,
- the only difficulties emerge in case of theses, because they are neither distributed works nor published, a lot depends then on University internal procedures.



5. Dynamics of libraries developments in Poland



6. Digital Libraries in Poland

Fig.6.1. Digital Libraries of Academic Libraries [%].

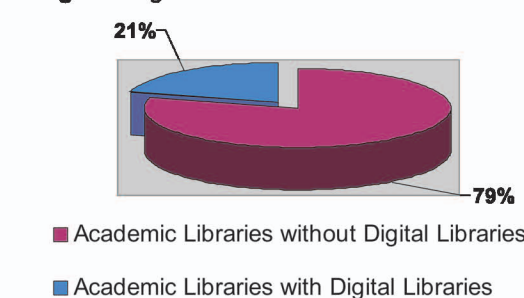
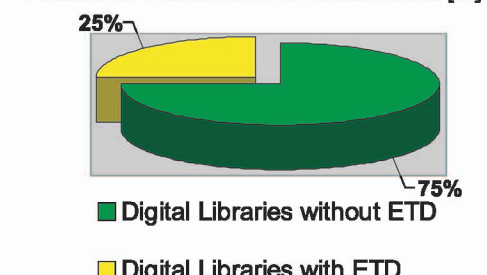


Fig.6.2. Digital Libraries which has Electronic Theses or/and Dissertations [%].



7. First Polish ETD Libraries

E-BiPol Digital Library
 Technical University of Lodz Main Library

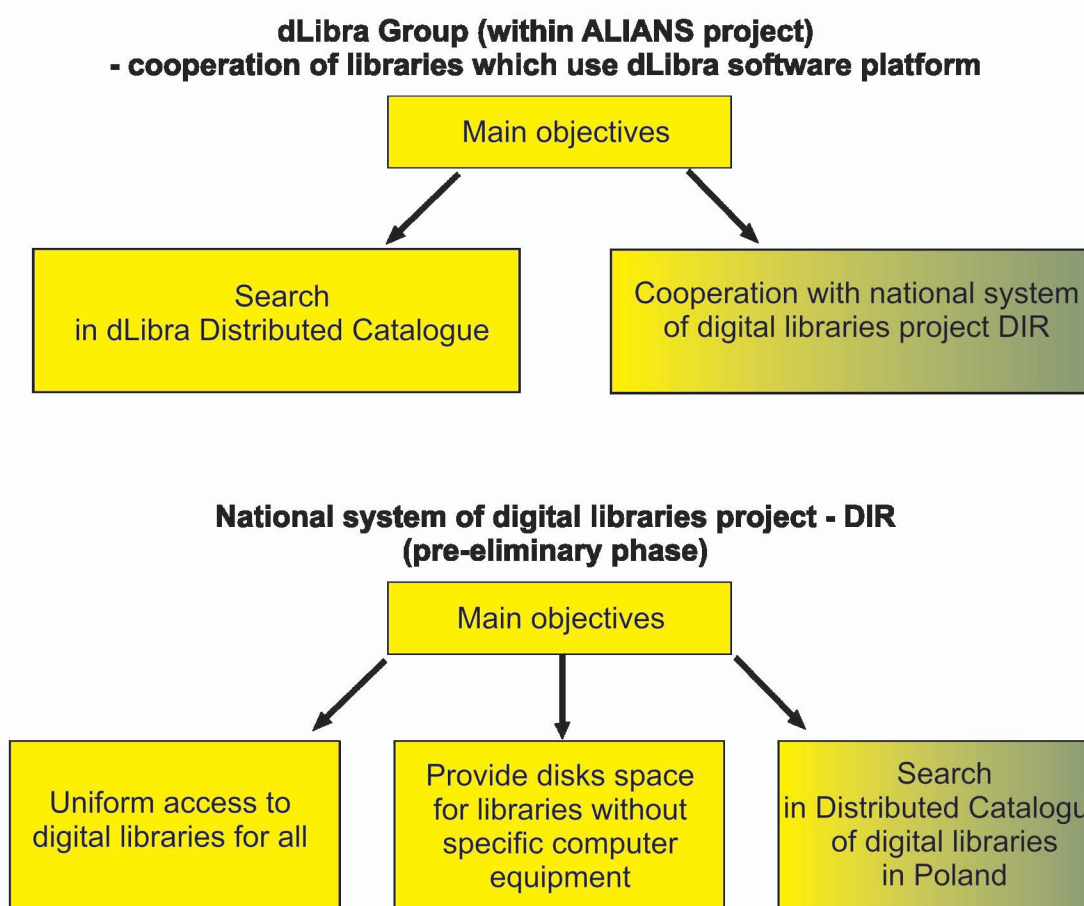
Dolnośląska Digital Library
 Main Library and Scientific Information Centre of the Wrocław University of Technology

Zielonogórska Digital Library
 University of Zielona Góra Library

Akademia Biblioteka Cyfrowa
 ABC Academic Digital Library, Main Library of the AGH University of Science and Technology

ETD database, Main Library of the Jagiellonian University

8. Cooperation of Digital Libraries



9. Future

What should be done:

- aiming at the uniformity (or at least similarity) of digital libraries interfaces to make them more user friendly,
- aiming at the unlimited access to dissertations, which are according to the regulations distributed ones,
- strengthening of the plagiarism control,
- providing search mechanisms in Distributed Catalogue of digital libraries.

What must be done:

- implementation of ETD project in every university,
- making authors interested in benefits, which can be realized from the ETD databases creation,
- negotiation with scientists and with legislators in order to find the balance between protection of intellectual property rights and wide access to research results for good of science development,
- creation of groups and consortia of libraries in order to achieve diverse ETD collections and to increase chances for finding financial support for their creation and development.

What can be done:

- actually, each objective of listed above can be realized at least in the range in which the mother universities authorities will be interested in.