Implementation Status on Institutional CRIS/RIM Systems in Peru: Integration between the National PeruCRIS and Institutional CRIS systems

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Abstract

In South America, most digital platforms are institutional and research repositories, according to The Registry of Open Access Repositories. In Peru, the use of digital repositories is primarily associated with universities and research institutions, mainly operating under DSpace software. The implementation of Research Information Management (RIM) systems or Current Research Information Systems (CRIS) projects implies an opportunity for digital next generation repositories. This study aims to provide an initial overview and status of 31 cases of CRIS/RIM systems in Peru identified between May 2019 and March 2025 listed in two trusted directories.

Keywords

CRIS Systems; RIM systems; DSpaceCRIS; National CRIS systems.

Introduction

In academic and professional environments, the need to ensure seamless access to scientific and academic production has led to the development of policies and strategies at multiple levels. Digital repositories play a crucial role in this ecosystem by making content available through interoperability protocols (Beigel, 2022), yet the traditional focus on managing isolated sets of data—such as researcher profiles, publications, and innovation outputs—has revealed limitations in fostering comprehensive research evaluation and policy-making. In response to these challenges, Current Research Information Systems (CRIS) emerged in Europe during the 1990s, aiming to collect, store, and disseminate the multifaceted outputs of research activities, thereby enhancing the visibility of research institutions and informing decision-making processes (Beigel, 2022).

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In Peru, since June 2013, a law has regulated the National Digital Repository of Science, Technology, and Innovation Open Access, known as ALICIA (Congreso de la República, 2013; Alhuay-Quispe, et al., 2017). Since May 2022, CONCYTEC has established adherence to the National System of Science, Technology, and Technological Innovation (SINACTI, spanish acronym) (CONCYTEC, 2022c). The implementation of the PeruCRIS web platform began in July 2020 and was launched online in July 2022 (Gómez Razza, 2022). By the end that year, two participation methods were initiated: a) adherence through interoperability with institutions that have CRIS systems, and b) manual data uploading by CRIS managers.

For the implementation project of CRIS/RIM at public institutions, two funding sources were identified: one designated for public universities and other for public research institutes. a) CONCYTEC, through its funding agency, launched a funding opportunity in 2022 targeting public research institutes allocating a total budget of 3,597,848 soles or providing individual grants of over USD 106,600. b) The Ministry of Education, through an executing unit launch call in 2023 for implement, configure, and deploy a CRIS platform for 25 universities, financed a total budget of 2,116,196 soles (Minedu, 2023).

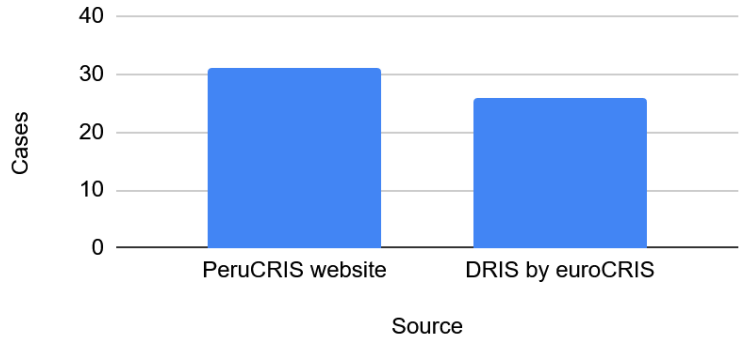
This study examines the implementation status of institutional CRIS/RIM systems within the compliance with National PeruCRIS mandates for interoperability.

Methods

A qualitative descriptive approach was employed, using criteria sampling based on the review of the following secondary and trusted sources (Figure 1):

- University websites: subdomains containing the term “cris” and related news posts.
- CRIS listing websites: Concytec (2024) and DRIS euroCRIS (2024).

Figure 1. Data source of CRIS/RIM systems in Peru



Findings

Based on the analyzed data, **31** CRIS/RIM systems were identified in Peru, covering the period from May, 2019 to the end of this study in March, 2025.

Figure 2. Implementation of CRIS/RIM systems in Peru

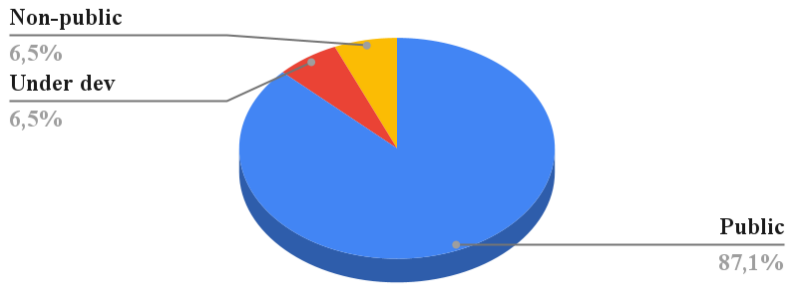


Figure 2 shows the institutions that have already developed or are in the process of developing a CRIS system. According to the collected data, 87,1 (27 cases) of the institutions included in this group already have a CRIS platform available to the general public through a website. In contrast, institutions that have a CRIS platform, but it is not available to the general public, represent 6,5% (2 cases) of the total. Finally, institutions whose CRIS system is under development and do not yet have a web platform represent 6,5% (2 cases) of the total.

Figure 3. Organisation of CRIS/RIM systems in Peru

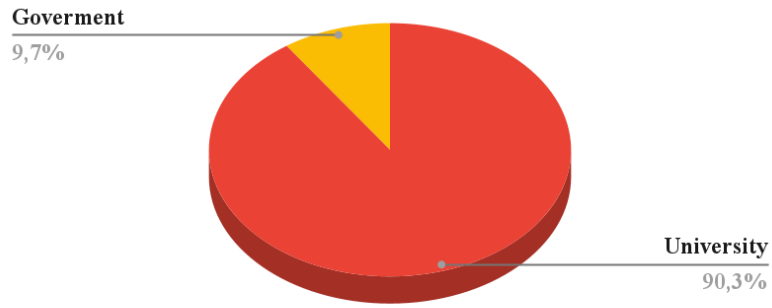


Figure 3 shows the institutions that have already developed or are developing a CRIS system, according to the type of institution to which they belong. According to the collected data, 90% (27 cases) of CRIS systems included in this group belong to university institutions, while 10% (3 cases) belong to government institutions.

Figure 4. Software used by CRIS/RIM systems in Peru

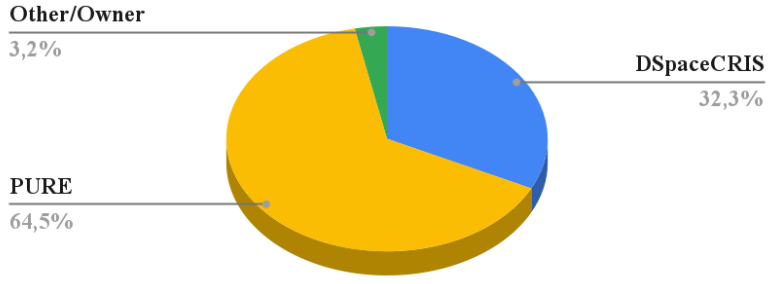


Figure 4 shows the institutions that have already developed or are developing a CRIS system, according to the software used to create their platform. According to the collected data, 64,5% (20 cases) of the institutions in this group have developed their CRIS platform through PURE, while institutions whose CRIS platform was developed through DSpaceCRIS represent 32,3% (10 cases) of total. Finally, institutions whose CRIS platform was developed through other or in-house software represent 3,2% (1 case).

Figure 5. Adherence by sending data to PeruCRIS

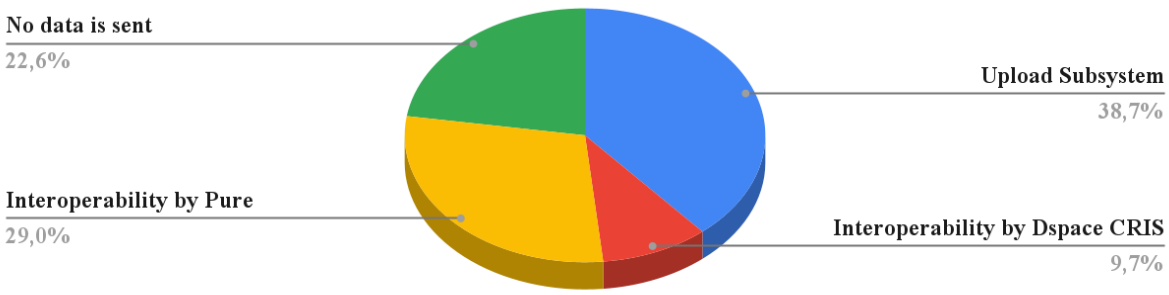


Figure 5 shows the adherence to the national project PeruCRIS of the 31 identified CRIS/RIM systems in Peru, based on their data submission method: manual, via subsystem access, or through interoperability between systems using protocols such as XML OAI According to the collected data, 38.7% (12 cases) submit data through the upload subsystem, 29.0% (9 cases) will be submit data via interoperability by PURE, 22.6% (7 cases) do not send data, and only 9.7% (3 cases) submit data via interoperability by DSpace CRIS.

However, as of May 2025 only one institution is sending data via interoperability: the PGC-INIA platform of the National Institute of Agrarian Innovation (INIA), a government research institution under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. PGC-INIA is an acronym in Spanish of the Knowledge Management Platform at INIA, was initially deployed on DSpaceCRIS 5.10.0 and is currently running on DSpaceCRIS v7.

Conclusion

The implementation of Peruvian CRIS systems is mainly promoted by universities and institutions, with most being in the public or production stage, running on two types of software: one commercial and one open-source. PeruCRIS, as a national CRIS project, has significantly advanced the systematization and visibility of scientific information in Peru. The adoption of international standards such as CERIF, OpenAIRE, and DataCite has been essential in ensuring data quality and interoperability for CRIS/RIM systems at the institutional level.

Supplementary material: Dastet input used in this study is available as supplementary material at: Supl-data_euroCRIS MM2025_Status CRIS/RIM Systems in Peru (Alhuay & Velarde)

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