Title	:	**Mosaic: Shades of Grey**
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Grey literature covers a wide range of artifacts. As indicated in a previous paper (2004), the authors consider a grey literature repository in a research-based organisation to record the intellectual property of that organisation. However, this is only usable effectively if the repository contains the grey objects and the metadata is formalised (1999, 2004) or – better - stored and accessed in a CERIF-CRIS (Common European Research Information Format – Current Research Information System) (2005). In this way the grey resource is available in the context of the work of the research organisation and/or its stakeholders managing research strategy, research evaluation, funding and cost-accounting, innovation and knowledge transfer and public information (2005). This was further refined as 'Greyscape' (2007) and the technologies for interoperation surveyed (2008). A suggestion for using advanced hyperactive objects for research output workflow linked to a grey repository (2006) was set aside to await later reconsideration.

The key messages are:

1. conventional grey literature repository metadata (usually based on DC (Dublin Core)) is insufficient;

2. great advantages are achieved when a grey repository is linked to a CERIF-CRIS: contextual metadata, workflow, interoperation and organisational integration;

The adoption of such an architecture ensures:

a) a lower effort threshold on input (workflow, formal metadata) and hence increased repository fill;

b) improved retrieval (formal metadata, semantic links);

c) improved support for workflow and the research process (formal metadata, semantic links);

d) improved links to other within-organisation systems (formal metadata, semantic links) including repositories of research datasets and software, library catalogs and systems for finance, HR, project management, directories, web-pages;

e) improved interoperation with the systems of other organizations (formal metadata, semantic links);

Mosaic was the original graphical user interface web browser. It provided a new way of accessing information – although it required considerable human effort/time to browse and click on links.

A CERIF-CRIS provides a new way to access and utilise grey information but encourages the user to let the computer system do the tedious work leaving the end-user free to do their research. This is achieved by the use of the formal syntax and defined semantics of CERIF entities, attributes and linkage together with as much or as little intelligence in the system as the user requires. The information space is navigated reliably and reproducibly by the computer, not the user. Presented through a web browser the ease of use remains but with a much more powerful information management capability.