

Survey of CEIRC Licence Agreements

What does this tell us?

QUT Library



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CAUL/CEIRC Licences – Audit of Perpetual Access Provisions – November 2007

- CEIRC Action Plan 2007
- Audit of Perpetual Access Provisions CAUL/CEIRC licences
- Neil Renison, JCU a major contributor
- 160 licence agreements
- <http://www.caul.edu.au/datasets/ceirc-agreements.html> as updated 21 August, 2006
- Initial survey; snapshot of current situation
- Audit spreadsheet includes all agreements but perpetual access considered important and analysed only for full-text Available at [http://www.caul.edu.au/dataset\\$/ceirc-licences-perpetual-access.xls](http://www.caul.edu.au/dataset$/ceirc-licences-perpetual-access.xls)



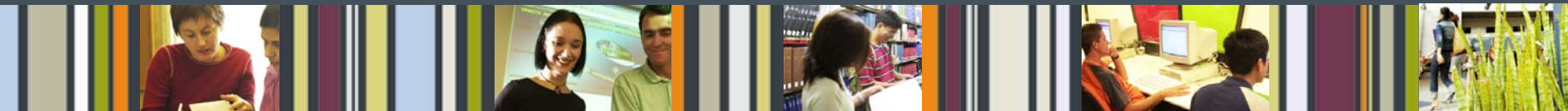
What Does it Tell Us?

- Of 160: 23 not full-text, 137 full-text
- 75 (55%) have no perpetual access and 62 (45%) have it
- 30 (48% of those with) participate in Portico, LOCKSS or CLOCKSS or combination
- Portico the LOCKSS most common perpetual access solution (19 Portico; 18 LOCKSS; 9 CLOCKSS)
- 32 (51%) “publisher or third party”.
- 25 (40%) “not specified” (2 “for discussion”)
- BioMed Central deposits articles in multiple digital archives around the world to guarantee long-term digital preservation. Including: INIST (France), Koninklijke Bibliotheek (The Netherlands), Potsdam University (Germany), PubMed Central (United States), UK PubMed Central (UK)



What Content is Included in Perpetual Access?

- Some include only the current year or volume, some the entire collection including back issues and some are unclear on this
 - that part of the Licensed Material which was published and paid for by the Licensee within the Subscription Period
 - those issues .. which were licensed during the term
 - content contained in a current subscription to which they subscribed in the given year of cancellation.
 - one (1) copy of the entire set of PDF images from the Licensed Materials and one (1) copy of text from the Licensed Materials
 - any Licensed Materials.. that were accessible during the Term of this Agreement,
- Some totally unclear eg. American Physiological Society “journal content”
- Some include subscribed titles only, not the entire package



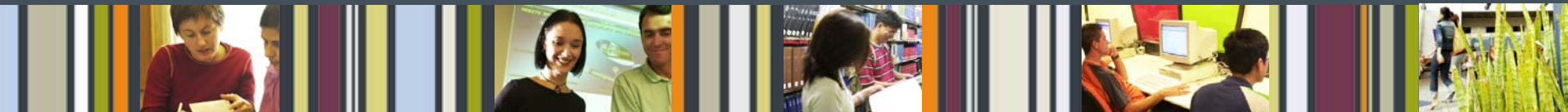
What financial models apply?

- No extra cost
- Financial commitment may or may not be specified eg. contact publisher for pricing; provided the subscriber defrays the costs of preparing the data set sought; subject to a reasonable one-time production fee
- Option of subscription with or without perpetual access (at lower rate.)
- Purchase
- Annual maintenance/access/hosting fee
 - Springer Journals and Lecture notes: nominal fee of EURO 500 per annum (may be adjusted upward at same rate as journals increase)
 - Elsevier Science back-files: annual access fee based on the number of full-text articles downloaded during the prior twelve (12) months at a rate of €0.063 per download
 - Blackwell Publishing: the third party shall be responsible for any content conversion from the format in which the Publisher provides the material. The Licensee will be responsible for any access fee due to the third party and for any fees associated with content conversion
 - IEEE Explore: by paying the then-applicable fee assessed by IEEE for access.
 - Oxford Scholarship: if continue to subscribe to updates, hosting fee will never apply
 - Paratext: annual content fee or option to acquire data added that year at US\$10 per 1,000 citations
 - 3rd party charges for which the publisher takes no responsibility



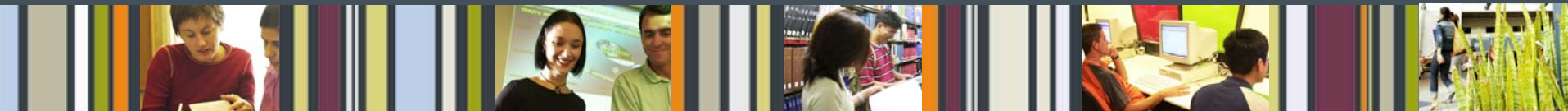
Who are the Authorised Users?

- Invariably the same users as authorised during the subscription



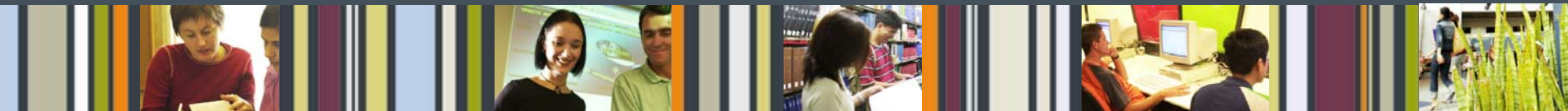
What about remote hosting?

- Remote hosting is the most common mechanism
- 45 of 62 (73%) include a remote hosting provision
- About 50:50 split between publisher hosted or both publisher and/or 3rd party hosted
- 1 x “multiple digital archives” Biomed Central
- 1 x open access after 12 months (bmj.com)



What about local hosting?

- 37 of the 62 with perpetual access (59%) allow local hosting



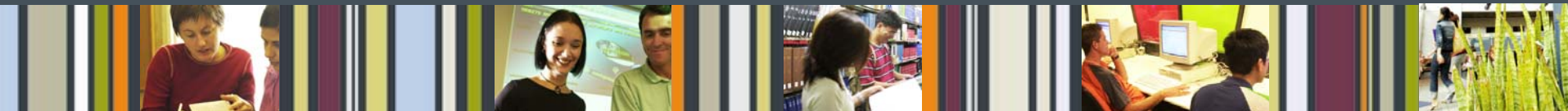
In what formats is the content provided for local hosting?

- Entire set of PDF's (via CDROM or magnetic tape or FTP transfer)
- the print equivalent of any new or revised content that was added to the Licensed Materials during the term of the Consortium's license
- By supplying electronic files to the consortium
- USB drive or comparable media
- One electronic and one print copy
- Copy of the ASCII database
- Archival (non-searchable) file on DVD-ROM
- Medium to be agreed
- The licensed Databases and the then current software by tape or CD-ROM
- Institutions must install a LOCKSS cache (See <http://lockss.stanford.edu> for further information)
- Or more generally.. “mutually agreed medium” ; “complete set media of a commercially acceptable nature at the time” or “In their current form at the time of purchase”



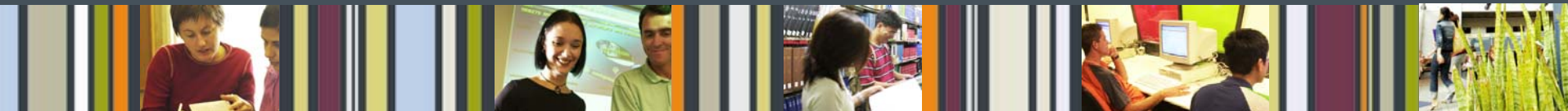
Some favourite clauses

- Publisher or third party who may impose their own charges, for which the Publisher is not accountable nor in any way involved in the negotiation process
- Publisher access. Subscribers access participating publishers' Websites for archival data. Ovid will confirm subscribers' term of subscription with the publisher should you wish to access the archival data from the publisher. Ovid cannot guarantee that a publisher will agree to offer archival access to Ovid subscribers



Other restrictions and issues raised

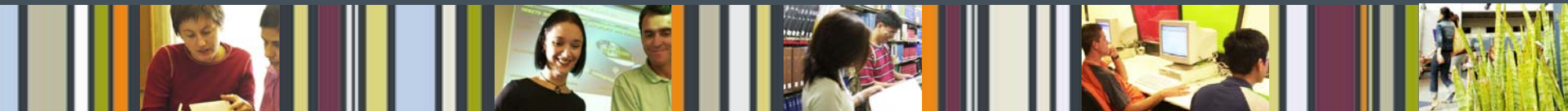
- Limited term of access eg. Brill 3 years; Karger 20 years or more
- Same level of concurrent users? Only one agreement specified this.
- Will the publisher convert the archive as technology changes? Eg. APA commitment
- Local hosting requires customer's search and retrieval software and storage
- Remote access allowed to subscription but local hosted perpetual access restricted to a single library building (World Scientific)
- Can publishers fulfil their promises even if they signed it?



What is the risk?

CEIRC risk assessment v.4.5

- publishers/vendors cease providing access to content, eg. company is in receivership, product is sold to a new vendor, which imposes new prices, conditions, etc
- Publishers fail to make satisfactory arrangements for archiving
 - Likelihood “Unlikely”
 - Impact/Consequence that Libraries no longer have access to the paid for content is “catastrophic”
 - Overall risk is high
- Some institutions won't cancel print unless perpetual access clause exists; others won't take up offers



What needs to happen?

- Business Continuity Strategies:
 - CEIRC/CAUL supports international initiatives and consider blanket investment in LOCKSS and/or Portico
 - CAUL EO raises issues with ICOLC
 - CEIRC drafts an archive access for the model clauses
 - CEIRC to communicate directly with vendors as needed (eg. target the 40% not specified and the 52% not in Portico/LOCKSS/CLOCKSS)
- Standard clause needed in all CEIRC licence agreements?
- CEIRC add a percentage to all deals to support national access to Portico?
- CEIRC encourage local publishers to join this US initiative?
- All join Portico giving greater leverage to inclusion of a Portico-friendly clause
- Clarify exactly what perpetual access content is included prior to offer (eg. subscriptions or package; current year or back-files)
- Publisher announces participation in Portico; who checks to ensure that CAUL entitlements are deposited?
 - Compare CEIRC's entitlements with lists on Portico?
 - Portico match-up service; could CEIRC match its title lists against Portico?
- Join LOCKSS/CLOCKSS if not already members?
- Other ideas?



Conclusion

- Landscape still rapidly evolving but has improved
- Independent, trusted e-journal archiving solutions are emerging
- Single definitive approach unlikely to emerge
- No single service can comprehensively cover the range of titles
- Monitor developments closely
- Invest in a range of options
- Set of standards to which all services would be expected to adhere assists potential users of archiving services to make informed choices
- Facilitate regular communication between libraries, publishers and archiving services

Source: Jones, Maggie. JISC Briefing Paper. E-Journals Archiving and Preservation. March 2007. www.jisc.ac.uk/publications

