



**Blackwell  
Publishing**

**JISC/BL/EDP E-Journal  
Archiving and Preservation Workshop**

**The Publisher's Perspective**

**27 March 2007**

Which publisher's perspective?

---



 **WILEY-BLACKWELL**



## The move to online-only

---

- **EPS forecast**
  - 50% of all serial publications online-only by 2016 (study for BL)
- **EBSCO forecast**
  - For STM titles, online journal subscriptions will exceed print subscriptions by 2008 (Cary Bruce, EBSCO)
- **Blackwell online-only trends**
  - 21% of Blackwell institutional subscriptions at end 2006; up from 14% at end 2005
  - 29% of Blackwell institutional subscriptions at end February 2007; will be more than 30% by end 2007
  - Science journals showing where we are heading at 39% online-only at end February 2007
  - Blackwell forecasts 65% of all its journal subscriptions online-only by 2010



## Blackwell archiving and access initiatives

---

- **Archiving by Blackwell**
  - Full Blackwell content store
  - Regular full and incremental back-ups
  - Continuing value of archival content
  - Secure facility at online service provider, offsite back-ups, multiple redundancy, earthquake-proof, etc
- **TRANSFER**
  - Blackwell start-up member of project and full participant since its launch

## Wiley and Blackwell participation in archiving services

---



- **Pilot schemes**
  - **British Library e-journals pilot scheme**
  - **JISC/BL LIFE project (Life-Cycle Information for E-Literature)**
- **Koninklijke Bibliotheek e-Depot**
- **LOCKSS**
- **CLOCKSS**
- **Portico**
- **Kobal**
- **PMC**
- **Local archiving schemes**
  - **OhioLINK, Ontario Scholars Portal**



## **Publisher principles**

---

- **Wiley-Blackwell supports the long-term preservation of e-journal content**
- **Wiley-Blackwell supports the perpetual access rights of licensed users**
- **Wiley-Blackwell agrees that the long-term preservation of e-journals, for future generations of scholars, beyond the period of copyright, is not the same as the provision of continuous access for licensed users with perpetual access rights**
- **Wiley-Blackwell agrees that there is no single proven solution currently to long-term preservation**
- **Wiley-Blackwell agrees that there might be a need for one or more independent guarantors of perpetual access rights, under strictly licensed conditions**



## Some responses to library principles and recommendations

---

- **“The service must be run by an independent not-for-profit organisation.”** *Discussion Paper: Principles for E-Journal Archiving Services.*
  - **Why not-for-profit?**
- **“There must be a clear statement of access conditions, including a statement clarifying post-cancellation access.”** *Discussion Paper: Principles for E-Journal Archiving Services.*
  - **What is meant by “post-cancellation access”?**
- **“Publishers should extend liberal archiving rights in their licensing agreements with content aggregators and consortia.”** *E-Journal Archiving: Metes and Bounds, p.2.*
  - **Every consortium, every aggregator?**



## Some responses to library principles and recommendations

---

- “Archiving programs should ensure that, once content is ingested, it becomes the repository’s property and cannot be removed or modified by a publisher or its successor.” *E-Journal Archiving: Metes and Bounds*, p.3.
  - **In every case and circumstance?**
- “Concern over reliance on leased, rather than owned, electronic content has led libraries to include “perpetual access” rights in their licenses.” *E-Journal Archiving: Metes and Bounds*, p.7.
  - **Leasing, or “access not ownership”, is a legitimate business model and archival rights may not be appropriate to it.**





## Some responses to library principles and recommendations

---

- “By 2000, libraries’ concerns over their e-journal vulnerabilities had led many to press for trusted e-journal archiving programs... The past several years have seen the following developments:
  - The National Institutes of Health’s (NIH) effort to create a freely accessible archive of government-funded research publications and the corresponding protests from commercial and not-for-profit publishers and societies.” *E-Journal Archiving: Metes and Bounds*, p.9.
  - **Open Access, not preservation.**
- “A development closely related to mandatory legal copyright deposit is the mandatory deposit of funded research into an open access research repository...” *E-Journal Archiving: Metes and Bounds*, p.23.
  - **These are not closely related.**



## Preservation, access and open access

---

- **Preservation**
  - is not the same as
- **Access**
  - and neither is the same as
- **Open Access**
- **Publishers will support long-term preservation of the scholarly record**
- **Publishers will support a library's legitimate perpetual access rights**
- **If libraries see preservation and perpetual access principles as a means of securing Open Access, publishers will be reluctant to collaborate on those terms.**
- **Open Access is a separate issue; keep it separate.**