Presentation

Ensuring perpetual access to licensed content: introduction to the main issues
Symposium of the Consortium of Swiss Academic Libraries, Bern, 5th June 2012

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Ensuring perpetual access to licensed content

Symposium of the Consortium of Swiss Academic Libraries
Bern, 5th June 2012

Introduction to the main issues

Susanne Manz, Consortium of Swiss Academic Libraries
AGENDA

- Post cancellation access to licensed content
  - Perpetual access rights
  - Accessing content with PCA
- A look across the border: Status quo and projects in other European countries
- Further course of action in Switzerland
After cancellation of an annual or perennial license:
- Ongoing access to formerly licensed content after cancellation of the license
- Often includes the content that has been published during the contract period
- Some publishers distinguish between «Core titles» and «Big Deal titles».

After a one-time purchase with perpetual access:
- Ongoing access to purchased content
- These contracts often include annual maintenance fees for ongoing access on the publisher’s platform.
PERPETUAL ACCESS RIGHTS 2

These rights are usually established in license agreements (example):

On termination of this license, the publisher shall provide continuing access for authorized users to that part of the licensed materials which was published and paid for within the subscription period, either from the server or by supplying electronic files to the consortium or via a third party.
Possible ways of exercising post cancellation access rights:

- Access on the publisher’s platform (often includes the payment of an annual maintenance fee)
- Local loading of the publisher’s data in an institution’s own repository or in a local LOCKSS-Box
- Access on a third party’s platform against payment of an access fee
Access on the publisher’s platform includes the risk of losing access in the following situations:

- When a publisher goes out of business and the content is not available from any other source.
- When a publisher ceases to publish and offer a title and it is not offered by another publisher.
- When a title is transferred to another publisher and back issues are no longer available anywhere.
- When access to the publisher’s platform stays interrupted for a significant period because of technical problems on the publisher’s site.
- When the publisher increases its maintenance fees and thus the licensee is no longer willing to pay it.

Source: Couperin (http://www.couperin.org/fr/dossier-de-veille-thematiques/archivage-perenne)
• Data delivery (full text + metadata) on an electronic medium such as CD-ROM or DVD or via web crawling
• Local loading of this data in an institution’s own repository or in a local LOCKSS-Box
• Enabling access to the content in this local repository for authorized users
• The provisions of the former license agreement such as usage rights, authorized users etc. will continue to be in force.
### LOCAL LOADING: E-DEPOT

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<th>The consortium’s project „E-Archiving“ (2005-2007)</th>
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<td>- Assessing the feasibility of a local archive for electronic journal articles.</td>
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<th>Project <strong>E-Depot</strong>, a sub-project of e-lib.ch (2008-2011)</th>
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<td>- Realising a testable local application with DigiTool by Ex Libris.</td>
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<td>- Local loading of all Elsevier journals articles from 1995-2004.</td>
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<td>- Test: Access for authorized users from the library OPAC via SFX worked successfully.</td>
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<td>- But: Massive delay because of problems with publisher data, DigiTool and the mass of data.</td>
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<td>- 2011: Decision made by the committees in charge to shut down E-Depot on DigiTool and to evaluate alternative solutions instead.</td>
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LOCKSS

- Local installation of a LOCKSS-Box (Open Source Software).
- Annual contribution to the Global LOCKSS Alliance, based on the size and type of an institution.
- Web crawling and local loading of all content where an institution has the authorization to access it and LOCKSS has the publisher‘s permission to crawl it.
- Accessing the archived content in the local LOCKSS-Box if there is no newer version available on the publisher’s website.
- Possibility of building Private LOCKSS Networks (PLN).
Portico

- Access via [www.portico.org](http://www.portico.org), no local loading of archived content.
- Annual access fees based on a Library’s Materials Expenditure (LME).
- All data is archived and accessible for participants on Portico’s servers, an additional offline copy is deposited with the Koninklijke Bibliotheek in Den Haag.
- Access for participants after a „Trigger Event“ (if content is no longer available anywhere else), post cancellation access is subject to the publisher’s approval.
CLOCKSS

« Controlled LOCKSS Network » of 12 LOCKSS-Boxes around the world

Joint venture between publishers and libraries

Many important publishers are preserving their content with CLOCKSS

Annual contribution fees are quite low

Access not only for participants, but for everybody

But: Content is only accessible after « Trigger Events », post cancellation access is not possible!
Germany

- Even higher importance because of national licenses.
- Some detached local loading projects so far: THEA (HeBIS), KOBV-Volltextserver (Berlin-Brandenburg)
- 2009: Report „Ensuring perpetual access“, on behalf of the Alliance of German Science Organisations. This report suggests the parallel analysis of the following options:
  - Participation in Portico
  - Development of independent capacities (possibly a Private LOCKSS Network), if possible in cooperation with partners abroad.
- 2012: Call for proposals for a realisable national hosting strategy by the DFG (deadline: April 30, 2012).
United Kingdom

- Portico: 55 participants
- **UK LOCKSS Alliance**: 17 members, coordinated by JISC. Goals: collaboration, advancement (technical and with regards to content) and support for LOCKSS participants.
- The set-up of a PLN is currently being analyzed.
- Other JISC projects:
  - The Keepers Registry: Index of 7 archives and their archived journal content ([Beta release](#) from the [PEPRS project](#)).
  - PECAN: This project investigated two new infrastructural facilities: an entitlement and locate registry for post-cancellation access and a secure/virtual UK journal archive ([final report](#)).
Denmark

- The issue has been discussed in the Knowledge Exchange Group and a Danish report is planned.
- DEFF, May 2012: «We have worked on the perpetual access issue but we have not reached any conclusions yet. So far all work is based on the German report (...)»

Netherlands

- e-Depot of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek: Archive that preserves articles from many important publishers
- No remote access, preserved content can only be accessed on location.
France
- **CNRS**: LOCKSS-Box had been installed, but no really active community participation so far.
- **ABES**: Local hosting of Elsevier data, currently used by 2 institutions who did not renew their licenses. There are plans for developing a platform for national licenses.

Italy
- 31 Portico members
- Several participants in the Global LOCKSS Alliance, a PLN for Italian content is currently in the pilot phase.
- **CILEA**: Local hosting with 6’500 journals from 8 publishers, currently used by more than 100 libraries.
Today: Information of the consortium‘s members about LOCKSS and Portico.

The final report about E-Depot and the evaluation of Portico and LOCKSS (including the ETH‘s experiences with the LOCKSS test implementation) will be made available to the consortium‘s member libraries.

In the further course of 2012, the consortium will conduct a survey for asking its members about their interest in participating in LOCKSS and/or Portico.

Based on this survey‘s results, the consortium will start negotiations with LOCKSS and Portico and continue to urge publishers to cooperate with these archives, too.
Thank you for your attention!

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