

About us

JISC Collections was established by the UK Higher and Further Education funding councils in 2006 to negotiate, procure and license digital content at a national level on behalf of the academic and research community.

Originally operating within the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), JISC Collections is now a limited company that mutually trades with its members – all Higher and Further Education institutions and Research Councils that receive direct funding from the UK Higher and Further Education funding councils.

A JISC-funded service, JISC Collections also licenses digital content for an expanding range of affiliate members – organisations in the UK and overseas which qualify for membership through their engagement in life-long learning, for example schools and museums.

Our strengths

- We are trusted experts in procuring and licensing digital content for libraries.
- As an organisation, we are highly skilled at negotiation, procurement and licensing.
- We collaborate with our members and the publishing community to undertake research that will drive forward the development of licensing and business models in line with user needs and the constantly evolving digital information environment.
- We are proactive in furthering our knowledge of the digital information environment, not only through our research projects, but also by attending conferences, discussing developments with the publishing sector and individual research.
- We engage with our members, listening to their needs and the pressures they are under, in order to develop and champion licensing terms, business models and tools that are practical, effective and demonstrate value for money.
- We save our members time and money by negotiating and licensing digital content at a national level.

Some facts and figures

- It is estimated that our national negotiating role currently provides the academic community with efficiency gains of over £43 million per annum.
- 24 resources have been purchased and are now available as part of the UK National Academic Archive.
- We have negotiated 18 agreements for journals from through the NESLi2 initiative.
- We have negotiated 22 agreements for journals from small and medium-sized publishers as part of NESLi2 SMP.
- We have negotiated and licensed over 80 online resources at discounted rates.
- As at September 2009, we manage over 6,400 subscriptions
- We have undertaken a wide range of projects and studies in areas such as re-purposing e-learning materials, business and community engagement, e-books, business models, post cancellation access and usage statistics.

Find out more at www.jisc-collections.ac.uk

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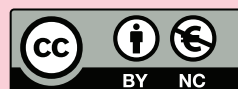
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1. Introduction

Overview and objectives

'Libraries have in the past assumed preservation responsibility for material they collect, while publishers have supplied the material they need. These well understood divisions of labour do not work in the digital environment and especially so when dealing with licensed e-journals.' *From the JISC Briefing Paper on e-Journals Archiving and Preservation, 2007*

The trend towards e-only access for scholarly journals is continuing at a rapid rate, and a growing number of journals are 'born digital' and have no print counterpart. According to a study commissioned by the British Library, half of all serial publications will be online only by 2016.¹

Researchers and students now have online access to journal articles to read and download, anywhere, any time. There are also many benefits associated with publishing and accessing academic journals online. E-only access has the potential to save the academic sector a considerable amount of money. Suppliers are willing to provide discounts for e-only access, and libraries also save money in terms of the management and storage of print journals.

However, there are concerns that what is now in digital form may not always be available; this and how to ensure post-cancellation access to paid-for content are key barriers to institutions making the move to e-only. Fortunately, although debate continues around many of the issues involved, a number of initiatives have emerged in an effort to address these concerns. In addition, publishers are adapting to changing library requirements, participating in the different archiving schemes and increasingly providing options for post-cancellation access.

This booklet provides a starting point for institutions interested in investigating e-archiving options. It gives a practical guide to the solutions offered by three of the main long-term preservation schemes and provides an overview of the distinguishing features of each solution.

Post-cancellation access and long term preservation – what's the difference?

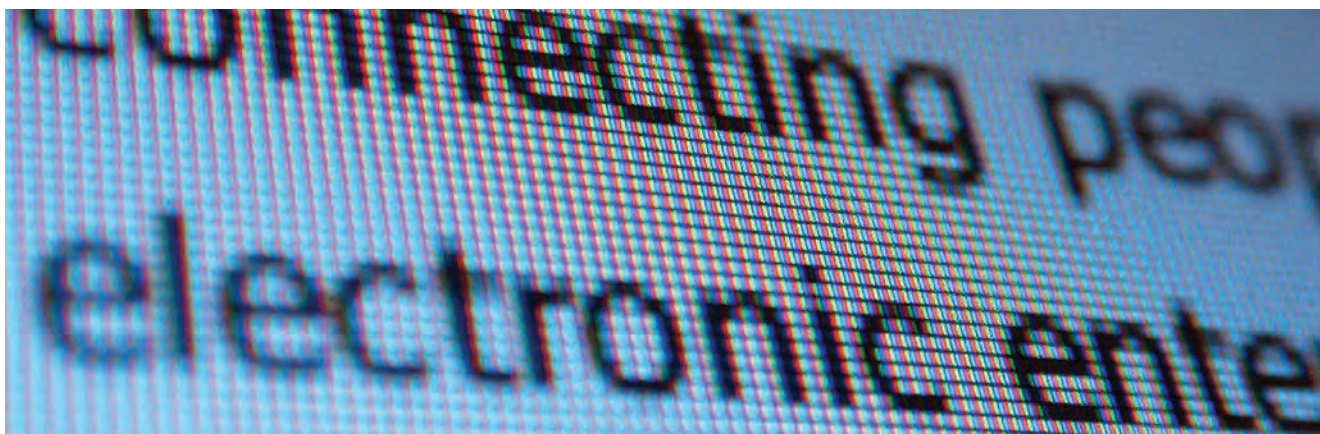
Securing post-cancellation access rights for paid-for content is an important requirement for e-journal licences, and this right is embodied in the NESLi2 model licence.

8.5 After termination of this Agreement (save for a material breach by the Licensee of its obligations under this Agreement) the Publisher will provide (at the option of the Licensee) the Licensee and its Authorised and Walk-in Users with access to and use of the full text of the Licensed Material which was published and paid for within the Subscription Period, either by i) continuing online access to archival copies of the same Licensed Material on the Publisher's server which shall be without charge; or ii) by supplying archival copies of the same Licensed Material in an electronic medium mutually agreed between the parties which will be delivered to the Licensee or to a central archiving facility operated on behalf of the UK HE/FE community or other archival facility (excluding an archival facility of a STM publisher) without charge; or iii) supplying without charge archival copies via ftp protocol of the same Licensed Material.

For the avoidance of doubt access and use of archival copies shall be subject to the terms and conditions as set out in Clauses 3 and 4 of this Agreement.

However, this clause needs to be underpinned by schemes both for long-term preservation and for the exercise of entitlement post-cancellation and in the event of a publisher going out of business and titles ceasing to be available. One solution involves establishing a dark archive.

¹ *Where Shall We Put It? Spotlight On Collection Storage Issues* – papers given at the National Preservation Office Conference 4 October 2004: www.bl.uk/npo/pdf/conf2004.pdf



What is a dark archive?

This is an archive of online content that is held securely by one or more trusted third-party organisations and can be accessed by users only when strict conditions (known as 'trigger events') are met. This provides for 'orphaned' content, although in recent examples this has extended to content that is no longer available from a publisher.

Costs versus risks

The risk and impact of losing access to e-journals may vary from institution to institution and from title to title, but it is nevertheless a generic problem. Every institution needs to ensure that researchers and students have continuity of access to the materials they require in order to do their work.

That said, any e-journal preservation process is going to cost, in terms of staff effort as well as money. It is therefore important for libraries, individually and collectively, to assess the risks and to undertake some form of cost/benefit analysis which takes into account savings resulting from moving to e-only (pricing, management time, storage etc).

Archiving solutions – factors to consider

A library's choice of archiving solution is likely to depend on judgements made about a number of factors – for example:

- The range of content covered
 - number and type of publishers, titles, year ranges
 - size and focus of the institution and its library holdings (research, teaching, a mixture of the two)

- the possible existence within an institution of teams or departments with special needs (for example, a highly rated research team relying on special journal collections within a predominantly teaching university)
- The level of IT support within the library or the institution as a whole
- Terms and conditions of access, with open access an important consideration
 - e.g. Creative Commons licensing
- Costs and the basis of charging
- Governance and business model
 - e.g. how is it run, who makes the decisions and how is it funded for long-term sustainability

What e-content archiving options are available?

Six archiving options were examined in the Comparative Study of e-Journal Archiving Solutions report commissioned by JISC Collections and published in May 2008 (see www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/archiving/e-journalarchiving for the full report). Five of these are participating in the JISC-funded PEPRS project which is piloting an e-journals preservation registry service, to test ways to allow libraries to obtain systematic and up-to-date information on the various archiving schemes (see www.edina.ac.uk/projects/peprs/).

This guide focuses on the three digital archiving schemes: UK LOCKSS Alliance, CLOCKSS and Portico. In the Appendix there is also an update on the British Library's digital library programme, focusing specifically on electronic journals.

2. UK LOCKSS Alliance

Overview and governance

UK LOCKSS Alliance is a co-operative movement of UK academic libraries that deploy LOCKSS (Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe) technology to share archival responsibility through a network of local archives. It was established following a successful two-year JISC-funded pilot (see www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/catalogue/lockss and <http://edina.ac.uk/lockss/> for further information).

UK LOCKSS Alliance works with libraries to negotiate permission for the ingest of the publishers' content into the LOCKSS boxes held by the libraries, so that whenever scholarly content on a publisher's website is unavailable, the library's LOCKSS box will deliver that content on-the-fly to the end user. Members of UK LOCKSS Alliance determine what is stored, subject to agreement from rights holders.

UK LOCKSS Alliance forms part of the larger LOCKSS Alliance of libraries.

LOCKSS (www.lockss.org) was founded by Stanford University Libraries in 1998 with support from the National Science Foundation, the Mellon Foundation, the Soros Foundation, and the Library of Congress. The LOCKSS technology enables participating libraries to collect, store, preserve and provide access to journal or e-book content to which they have subscribed or which they have purchased, together with other content such as Open Access materials, websites and blogs.



How does it work?

LOCKSS provides libraries with open-source software to enable them to:

- Set up a LOCKSS box that acts as the digital equivalent of a library shelf.
- Select content for preservation according to an institution's collection policies.
- Secure content for archiving using the 'web-crawling' capabilities of LOCKSS, taking e-journal content as it was rendered to the web.
- Take advantage of LOCKSS' automated preservation technology, which ensures that almost no daily administration is needed.
- Access preserved content when needed via integration with existing library and university systems.

Find out more at www.lockss.org/lockss/How_It_Works.

When is access triggered?

Preserved content is accessed when material cannot be viewed from the publisher's website (for whatever reason). As a library has custody of content in their LOCKSS box, this also guarantees post-cancellation access.

How many libraries and publishers are participating?

As at January 2010, approximately 400 publishers had committed more than 2,700 titles to the LOCKSS system, with 200 member libraries. 20 UK libraries are participating; an up-to-date list of those in UK LOCKSS Alliance can be found at <http://edina.ac.uk/lockss/institutions.html>.

What is the business model?

Membership fees from UK institutions are the primary sources of funding for the UK LOCKSS Alliance.

The Alliance's goal is to assist the UK library community to make collective and considered responses in a changing environment. As an example, it aims to ensure continuing access to resources which its members regard as significant but which are not given archival care by other archiving agencies.

What are the costs?

- There is no fee for publishers.
- Institutional rates for joining the UK LOCKSS Alliance are based on JISC Banding:

JISC Band	Membership fee (ex VAT) 01.08.09-31.07.10
A	£5,000
B	£3,750
C	£2,750
D	£2,250
E-J	£1,800

See www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/catalogue/lockss for further information.

Weighing up the benefits

- Libraries have possession of and control over the materials important to their community.
 - LOCKSS allows libraries to collect and exert control over the material they license, as they do when purchasing print journals.
- With local custody of content, continuity of access is guaranteed.
 - Libraries have access to archived content whenever there is a problem with communication with a publisher's server, even if this is very short term.
 - Post-cancellation access is also assured.



- Publisher participation in LOCKSS, and the number of titles available, is increasing fast. A significant number of smaller, and therefore probably more vulnerable, publishers are also making their content available. LOCKSS is also continuing to add content from larger STM publishers.
 - As with all approaches, not all titles from a particular publisher, nor all issues of a particular title, are necessarily yet included in the LOCKSS collection.
- The highly distributed nature of the approach aims to safeguard content against potential problems that might befall individual LOCKSS institutions.
- The UK LOCKSS Alliance offers ongoing technical support and knowledge sharing at relatively low cost.
- The UK LOCKSS Alliance provides a national approach for the UK community, minimising dependence on parties from outside the UK.
- LOCKSS has ten years' experience in preserving all the emerging document, multimedia and data formats published on the web.
- Preserved files can be reliably managed and migrated over the long term as technology changes and file formats become obsolete.

3. CLOCKSS

Overview and governance

CLOCKSS (Controlled LOCKSS) is a not-for-profit collaboration between libraries and publishers (see www.clockss.org for more details). It deploys the LOCKSS software, as a 'private LOCKSS network', to create a dark archive, which is globally distributed across a number of long-lived steward libraries that have agreed to take on an archival role on behalf of the wider international community. CLOCKSS was launched in 2006 following a two-year project period self-financed by 12 publishers and seven library organisations.

The CLOCKSS archive is managed by and for its stakeholders, with an equal number of representatives (currently 11 of each) from the publishers and library organisations on the CLOCKSS Board deciding procedures, priorities, and when to trigger content.

As at January 2010, the library organisations acting as geographically distributed archive nodes are:

University of Alberta (Canada), Hong Kong University (China), University of Edinburgh (Europe), National Institute of Informatics (Japan & North Pacific), Australian National University (South Pacific), Indiana University, New York Public Library, OCLC, Rice University, Stanford University, University of Virginia (USA).

How does it work?

CLOCKSS ingests and preserves either source or presentation files, as supplied by publishers. Each archival node currently maintains two servers as part of a dark archival network. When authorised by the Board, triggered e-journal content is made available from each of two host platforms, at EDINA (University of Edinburgh) and Stanford University Library. Publishers agree in advance that triggered material is available for worldwide open access, obviating the cost and complication of authentication and authorisation.

When is access triggered?

- When content is no longer available online, the decision as to whether or not to regard this as orphaned content is put to the CLOCKSS Board.

- If a trigger event is confirmed the content is made freely available under a Creative Commons (CC) open access licence.
 - So far access to content from three discontinued journals has been 'triggered', and is available to all at the CLOCKSS host sites – see www.clockss.org/clockss/Triggered_Content.
- Post-cancellation access to subscribed content is not within the remit of the CLOCKSS Archive.

How many libraries and publishers are participating?

There are 11 steward libraries acting as archive nodes, with plans to increase the number to a maximum of 15, in order to ensure worldwide engagement. A further 21 libraries support CLOCKSS financially by contributing to an endowment fund, and there are plans to increase this recruitment.

There are a total of 15 publishers participating in CLOCKSS, accounting for over 60% of e-journal content. BioMed Central, the world's largest open access publisher, is the most recent addition. More publishers are being recruited, both to extend journal coverage and to contribute financially.

For up-to-date information on who is participating in CLOCKSS, visit www.clockss.org. All supporting institutions may appoint one representative to the Advisory Council to the CLOCKSS Board.

What is the business model?

CLOCKSS is a community established and community governed collaboration of publishers and libraries working to achieve a sustainable and globally distributed archive. Over a five-year period, CLOCKSS aims to raise an endowment to sustain ongoing costs and mitigate the risks of preserving materials during hard economic times. The endowment, which is intended to lower participatory fees over time, is being built by supporting libraries and publishers who pay annual fees.

What are the costs?

- Contributions from libraries are based on the size of the materials budget and range from US\$450 to US\$15,000 per annum. Support from library consortia is encouraged.
- Contributions from publishers vary according to revenue and range from US\$1,000 to US\$25,000 per annum.
- Publishers are also charged \$0.25 per article for the ingest of 'front files' (back files are free), capped at a maximum of US\$75,000.

Weighing up the benefits

- CLOCKSS provides a community approach, governed by and for its beneficiaries, not a third party.
 - Publishers and librarians have equal say in deciding procedures, priorities and when to trigger content.

- CLOCKSS keeps content in the library sector, gaining leverage from a small number of long-lived steward libraries that have accepted responsibility for long-term archiving.
- It has the support of 15 major STM publishers, with plans to increase this coverage.
- Orphaned and abandoned content that ceases to be available via any publisher is made free to all.
 - Use of open access reduces costs and serves all the world's scholars, not just member libraries.
- The CLOCKSS preservation model is decentralised and dispersed across geopolitical and geographical boundaries.
- Preserved files are reliably managed and migrated over the long term as technology changes and file formats become obsolete.



4. Portico

Overview and governance

Portico is a service of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organisation which helps the academic community use digital technologies to preserve the scholarly record and to advance research and teaching in sustainable ways. Portico was founded in 2002 as a grant project funded by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to build on The Foundation's seminal E-Journal Archiving Program (www.diglib.org/preserve/ejp.htm). ITHAKA is also home to JSTOR, which pioneered the digitisation of print journals and the management of their preservation through a centralised, community-supported repository.

More than 20 ITHAKA staff members are dedicated to Portico or contribute to it every day. The ITHAKA Board of Trustees which includes professionals from the academic and publishing communities, foundations, commercial companies, government agencies, and not-for-profit organizations, has responsibility for Portico.

How does it work?

Portico accepts source and web rendition files from publishers and preserves them for the long term. Publisher metadata and full-text files are normalised or migrated to a standard archival format and the originals are preserved side-by-side with the migrated files. All content in the Portico archive is made available for participants to audit.

Content that is triggered or is being provided to a participant to fulfil a post-cancellation access request is made available via a delivery website that is maintained and supported by the same team that delivers the JSTOR website. All content is available via an Open URL resolver and Portico works with all linking vendors to ensure that access to this content is seamless.

When is access triggered?

- A publisher stops operations, or
- A publisher ceases to publish a title, or
- A publisher no longer offers back issues, or
- Upon catastrophic and sustained failure of a publisher's delivery platform



- Publishers can also opt to have Portico handle post-cancellation access claims. Portico has been designated a post-cancellation access platform for more than 87% of e-journal titles and 100% of e-book titles.

How many libraries and publishers are participating?

As at January 2010, 82 publishers representing over 2,000 societies and associations have committed over 10,00 e-journal titles and four publishers have committed nearly 30,000 e-book titles to Portico. There are 650 libraries participating in Portico, including 11 in the UK (see boxed panel).

UK libraries participating in Portico as at January 2010:

Canterbury Christ Church University
 Imperial College London
 King's College London
 Liverpool John Moores University
 London School of Economics
 University College London
 University of Bristol
 University of Huddersfield
 University of Liverpool
 University of Nottingham
 University of Oxford

What is the business model?

Fees from publishers and institutions are the primary sources of funding for Portico, but it also receives funding from charitable foundations and government agencies.

What are the costs?

- JISC Collections has negotiated a 5% discount for UK institutions:

JISC Band	Annual fee (ex VAT)
A	US\$12,250
B	US\$9,450
C	US\$7,250
D	US\$5,400
E	US\$4,200
F	US\$3,100
G	US\$1,500
H-J	US\$1,000

The Portico library agreement has a five-year term. Over that period the annual access fee is subject to a reasonable increase, however in the event of any increase the library may terminate the agreement by written notice. See www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/catalogue/portico for further information.

- Fees for publishers vary according to revenue and range from US\$250 to US\$75,000 per annum.

Weighing up the benefits

- Portico manages and preserves content on behalf of the library and provides assurance of long-term preservation.
 - However, like CLOCKSS, it requires a cultural shift for libraries in terms of their traditional custodial role.
- It can provide post-cancellation access provided the publisher has taken up this option (see 'When is access triggered').

- Publisher participation has grown at an impressive rate and some major STM publishers have joined. Some of these publish on behalf of small associations and that content is also preserved. Steady progress on signing smaller publishers continues to be made – 46 of Portico's 82 publisher participants have an annual revenue of less than \$1,000,000. However, some critics believe that the title and publisher coverage could become rather US-centric once major international publishers have been covered.
- Portico manages the archive and content on a daily basis, and the files will be migrated over the long term as technology changes and file formats become obsolete. The 'look and feel' of the original HTML is not maintained.
- An agreement with the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (the National Library of the Netherlands) to preserve an off-line replica of the Portico archive strengthens Portico's credibility.
- Portico preserves content from over 59% of the NESLi2 and NESLi2 Small and Medium sized Publishers (SMP) packages.
- It (arguably) provides an equitable business model, with publishers contributing to costs as well as libraries. But some see the dependence on publishers for revenue as a weakness, and the annual fees for many UK libraries may be higher than other options.

Table of participation and fees (as at January 2010)

Solution	Number of participating publishers	Number of participating libraries worldwide	Number of participating UK libraries	Annual fees for publishers (based on revenue)	Annual fees for libraries
UK LOCKSS Alliance	400	200	20	No charge	For UK libraries: £1800 to £5000 depending on JISC band
CLOCKSS	21 (actual plus planned)	38	1	From US\$1000 to \$25,000 plus \$0.25/article for ingesting front files (capped at US\$75,000)	From US\$450 to US\$15,000 depending on size of library materials budget
Portico	82 (representing over 2000 societies and associations)	650	11	From US\$250 to US\$75,000	For UK libraries: US\$1,000 to US\$12,250 depending on JISC band

Trigger Event			
	LOCKSS	CLOCKSS	PORTICO
Library cancels subscription and needs access to past issues to which they subscribed	Yes	No	Post-cancellation access can be provided as a service to participating publishers and participating libraries. If a library chooses to discontinue Portico participation, then they will no longer be able to get post-cancellation access to content through Portico.
E-Journal or its past issues are no longer available from the publisher	Yes	Yes. The title would be made openly accessible to all.	Yes. The title would be opened up to all active participants, regardless of whether they previously subscribed to the content.
Publisher has ceased operation and e-publication is no longer possible.	Yes	Yes. The title would be made openly accessible to all.	Yes. The title would be opened up to all active participants, regardless of whether they previously subscribed to the content.
Catastrophic failure of publisher's operations/servers	Yes	Yes, providing the publisher is unable to provide a service.	Yes, providing the publisher is unable to provide a service.
Temporary failure of publisher's operations/servers	Yes	No	No

Which NESLi2 and NESLi2 SMP publishers are participating in e-journal archiving programmes?

As at January 2010, the following NESLi2 and NESLi2 SMP publishers are participating in e-journal archiving programmes:

		LOCKSS	CLOCKSS	Portico	
		Participating?	Participating?	Participating?	Post-cancellation access route?
AAAS Science Online	NESLi2				
American Chemical Society	NESLi2			y	
American Institute of Physics	NESLi2		y	y	
American Society of Civil Engineers	NESLi2 SMP			y	
Annual Reviews	NESLi2	y		y	
Australian Academic Press	NESLi2 SMP			y	y
Berg Publishers	NESLi2 SMP	y			
Berkeley Electronic Press (Bepress)	NESLi2 SMP	y	y	y	y
BMJ Publishing Group	NESLi2	y			
Brill	NESLi2 SMP			y	
British Psychological Society	NESLi2	y			
Cambridge University Press	NESLi2			y	
Cell Press	NESLi2			y	
Duke University Press	NESLi2 SMP	y		y	y
Earthscan	NESLi2 SMP				
Edinburgh University Press	NESLi2 SMP	y		y	y
Elsevier	NESLi2		y	y	
Expert Reviews	NESLi2 SMP				
Future Medicine	NESLi2 SMP				
Geological Society of America	NESLi2 SMP	y			
Hart Publishing	NESLi2 SMP				
Institute of Physics Publishing	NESLi2	y	y	y	
IOS Press	NESLi2 SMP				
Karger	NESLi2 SMP				
Maney Publishing	NESLi2 SMP	y			
MIT Press	NESLi2 SMP	y		y	y
Liverpool University Press	NESLi2 SMP				
Multi-Science Publishing	NESLi2 SMP				
Nature Publishing Group	NESLi2		y	y	
New England Journal of Medicine	NESLi2				
Now Publishers	NESLi2 SMP				
Oxford University Press	NESLi2	y	y	y	y
Professional Engineering Publishers	NESLi2 SMP				
Project Muse	NESLi2				
Royal Society of Chemistry	NESLi2	y	y	y	
Royal Society of Medicine Press	NESLi2 SMP	y		y	y
SAGE Publications	NESLi2	y	y	y	
SPIE	NESLi2 SMP				
Springer	NESLi2		y	y	
University of California Press	NESLi2 SMP	y		y	y
Walter de Gruyter	NESLi2 SMP			y	
Wiley-Blackwell	NESLi2	y	y	y	y
Total		17	10	23	9
Total as a percentage of total NESLi2 and NESLi2 SMP publishers		40.48%	23.81%	54.76%	21.43%

This list will be updated online and is available at www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/archiving/participation

5. Appendix: The British Library's Role



The British Library has been working with other legal deposit libraries on a number of fronts to ensure that the necessary mechanisms are in place. A main objective of the British Library's Digital Library Programme (www.bl.uk/aboutus/stratpolprog/digi/dom/) is to create a system that will enable all aspects of the deposit of digital content, from acquisition to access, to be managed. A key aspect underpinning the resilience of the system has been to replicate the content at three sites: at British Library premises in Boston Spa and St Pancras, and at the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth. A further site will be introduced at the National Library of Scotland in 2010.

The British Library has also been working with a small group of publishers who have agreed to provide their content under a voluntary scheme. While this system will provide for the long-term preservation of e-journals, the Library continues to collect print copies and, through the UK Research Reserve project, is working directly with the HE sector to provide long-term retention, storage and access to low-use printed research journals.

Providing access to and long-term preservation of the content of scholarly journals is a vital component of the British Library's statutory duty as the UK's legal deposit library. In addition, the Library supplements its legal deposit content by purchasing or licensing a wide range of scholarly journals and provides access to this material largely through its document supply service.

The British Library has been able to fulfil its role as the 'nation's memory' largely through the mandate of the Legal Deposit Libraries Act 2003 (www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/ukpga_20030028_en_1). However, the Act states that 'Publishers of non-print works will not be required to deposit their works until regulations are made'. In order to ensure that the regulations are reasonable and achievable by the publishers and the legal deposit libraries, the UK Government has allowed a period of evidence gathering. For more information about the interim arrangements please see: www.bl.uk/aboutus/stratpolprog/legaldep/index.html

Quick links...

CLOCKSS

www.clockss.org

**Comparative Study of e-Journal Archiving Solutions
report commissioned by JISC Collections and
published in May 2008**

www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/archiving/e-journalarchiving

EDINA

www.edina.ac.uk

**Ensuring that 'e' doesn't mean ephemeral: a practical
guide to e-journal archiving solutions**

www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/archiving

JISC Collections

www.jisc-collections.ac.uk

**List of NESLi2 and NESLi2 SMP publishers
participating in e-journal archiving programmes**

www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/archiving/participating

LOCKSS

www.lockss.org

Portico

www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/catalogue/portico

The British Library

www.bl.uk/

UK LOCKSS

www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/catalogue/lockss and
<http://edina.ac.uk/lockss/>





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