

Electronic Scholarly Communication: Japanese experience

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Outline

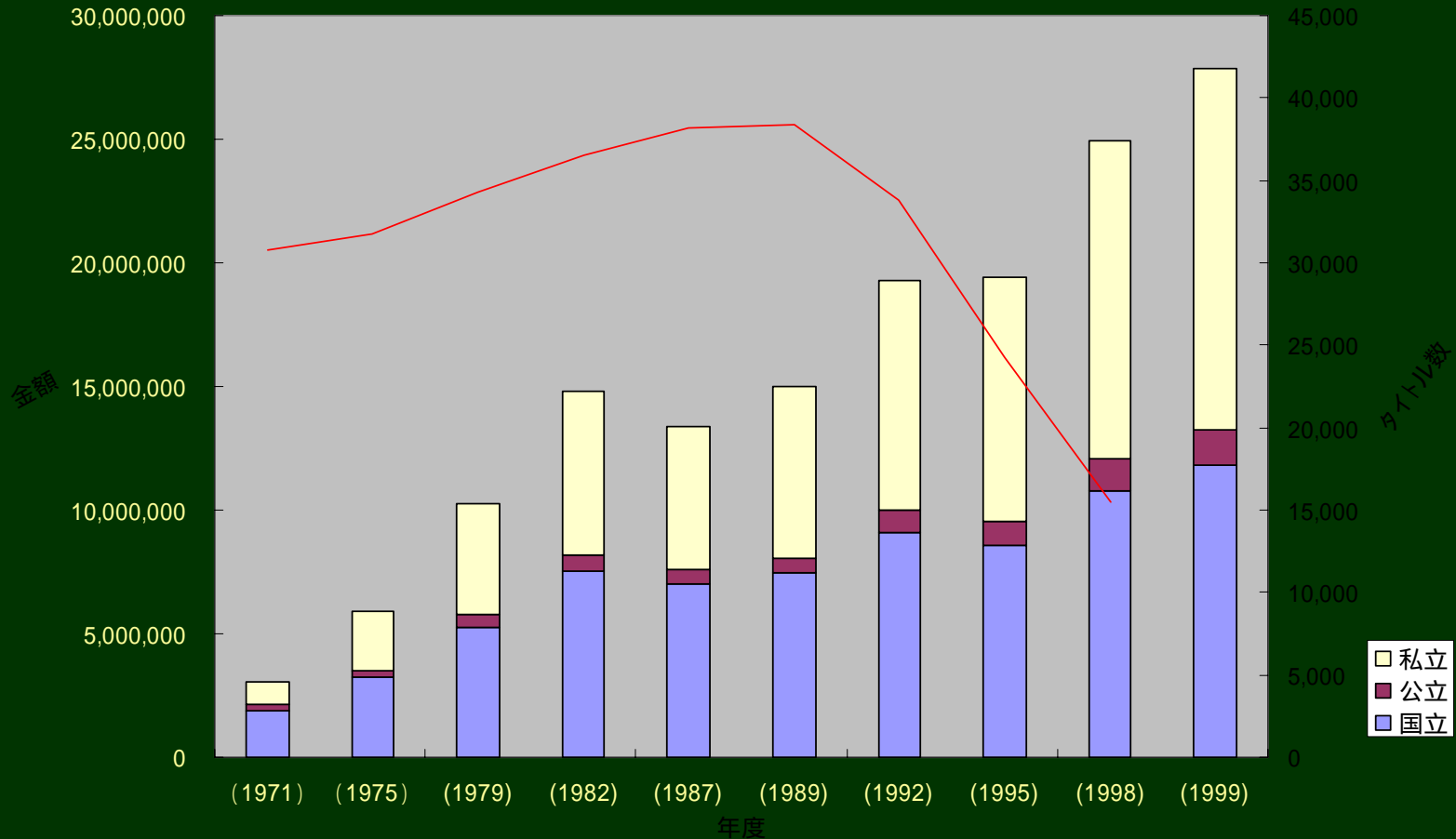
- Crisis(?) in 1990s
- Publishers' approaches
- National university libraries' responses
- Limitation of the responses
- (Near) Future approaches
 - Talk with publishers
 - SPARC Japan/Asia
 - Advocacy to academics on campus
 - Institutional server approach

Increasing expenditures on journals with decreasing number of titles purchased

単位:千円

日本国内図書館の外国雑誌購入費および受入れタイトル数

但し1992年度までは和雑誌も含む



Is this the “Serials Crisis”?

- I doubt it.
- Because of
 - The rising expenditures, i.e. no budget cut.
 - Russian titles issue
 - Concentration of submission
 - Advent of the Internet(?)
- Then why?
- **WHY** is not important now, but what is important is that there was nothing we did.

The Internet

- NII in US in 1993
- GII to Japan, 1994-1996
- From researchers to the public to all researchers
- From academia to ISPs
- No research without the Internet
- Infrastructure of knowledge based society
- Lots of advantages: speed, hypertext/hyperlinks, simultaneous use

Publishers' approaches

- Elsevier
 - SD21
 - Free access to ScienceDirect based on NO-Cancellation
 - Yen pricing
- Academic Press
 - IDEAL Open Consortium
 - 5(2000) -> 17(2001) -> 41(2002)
- And Springer, Wiley, Blackwell(2002)
- And Kluwer, aggregators, societies(2003)

National universities' consortia

- Not real consortia
 - Single negotiation point
 - No unified user interface
 - No unified access control
 - No direct, central budget allocation
 - More than one price model to accommodate the variety of universities
- Still useful
 - Flexibility in handling budget
 - Substantial discounts

Limitations of consortial efforts

- Prices never stop rising
 - Volume increase understandable
 - More researchers, more papers
 - New investment not unintelligible
 - Keeping print costs more
- Budgets never grow
 - Reformation of national university system
 - Governmentwide budget cuts
 - Private universities no exception
- Coordination expensive

Near future

- Further negotiations with publishers (commercial and non-commercial)
 - Backfile access, perpetual access
 - Archiving
- Advocacy to academics
 - Two-fold effects
 - Scholarly communication
 - Central budget for journals
 - Library's role important
 - Faculty's role yet to know

SPARC Japan/Asia

- Different approach than North America/Europe
 - Government funding
 - Dissemination oriented
- The same kind of advocacy
- Stress on **electronic** journals
 - Promoting existing journals
 - Making quality print journals electronic
 - Starting new journals in favored areas
 - Use of J-STAGE(JST)
 - NII's commitment
- Indifference to Open Access philosophy

Institutional servers

- Dissemination direct from universities
- Metadata and NII's Portal
 - Persistently accessible
 - Library's role in metadata creation
- Problems
 - Copyright (relation with publishers)
 - Lessons from Tsukuba model
 - Incentive on researchers' part