

学術コミュニケーションの最新動向：
日本の全般的状況
Current Trends in Scholarly
Communication:
A Report on Japan's Situations

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At NII (November 11, 2001)

In short,

- Japanese university libraries are suffering both from
 - “Foreign journal” problem, which is chronic and almost unmanageable, and
 - “Electronic journal” problem, which is current and apparently manageable
- Libraries are generally doing good with e-journals but “foreign journal” problem always gets in the way
- Fundamental solutions are being sought for.

Topics

- Backgrounds
 - Internet explosion, Budget system on campus, High cancellation rate, Duplication, Tragic decline of title holdings in 90s
- Elsevier's approaches
 - SD21 program (1999-2001)
 - Yen pricing
- ANUL's responses
- Other responses
- Prospects for 2002
- New moves

What is ANUL?

- The Association of National University Libraries
 - All 99 national universities
 - 3 other organizations in the same funding scheme as national universities
 - Differing in purpose, size, and history
- Spent about 10,000M yen (estimated) on print journals in 2001, with 3,000M yen on Elsevier (National School Special Account: 2,742,800M yen)
- (Private universities are 400 and some, prefectural and municipal about 70)

Backgrounds

- Internet explosion and “IT Revolution”
 - 1996
- Digital Library projects
 - Focusing on preservation by digitization
- Tragic decline of title holdings in 90s
 - For unknown reasons
- Budget system on campus
 - No central funds resulting in
Duplication at one time, and then high cancellation rate
- “University Reform” for national universities
 - Government-wide general budget cut
 - Independent Administrative Agency installation
- Basic Plan for Science and Technology(1996-, 2001-)
 - Focusing on basic research at universities
 - No measures taken for university libraries

Internet Explosion and IT Revolution

- “White Papers” from ministries in 1995
 - Optical fiber infrastructure by 2020
 - “knowledge based society”
- All indices showing the explosion in 1996
 - The numbers of Internet connected hosts, PCs and ISPs
- Results:
 - Use by “laymen” as opposed researchers who were traditional users of the Internet
 - Universities left behind, all of a sudden

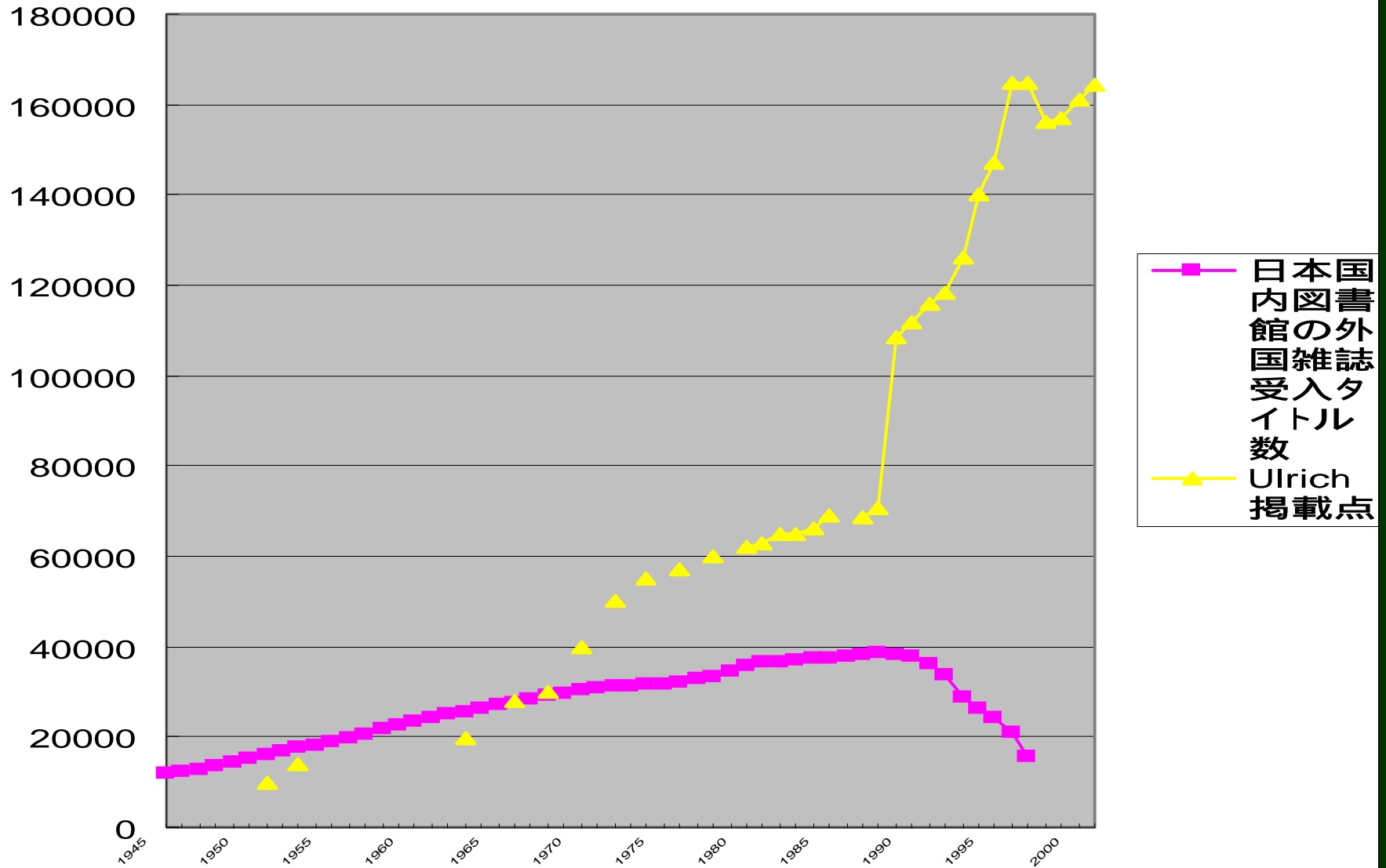
Digital Library Projects

- Proposal by Monbusho's council
 - Enhancement of digital library functionalities
 - Digitization for preservation
 - Digital research environment (all resources accesible on line by digitization)
- Money allocation to university libraries(1996-)
 - Nara Advanced Institute for S & T
 - Kyoto University, Tsukuba University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, University of Library Scieces, Kobe University
 - Onetime followups to 10 more univesities
- **But NO MENTION of ELECTRONIC JOURNAL Situation**

Tragic decline of journal title holdings

- “Foreign” journal titles increased from late 50s to 80s gradually
- The peak in 89 with 40,000 titles
- Then decreased to less than half in 90s
 - Same tendency with foreign journal centers, and NDL
- Possible REASONS:
 - Price increase?
 - Budget cut?
 - Information concentration to small number of journals?

日本国内図書館の外国雑誌受入タイトル数と
Ulrich掲載点数



Library budget system on campus

- Libraries do not decide on titles to subscribe to, or even CAN NOT
- Journal purchase money is part of research budget controlled by researchers on campus
- Researchers want this and that, and as a result
 - Unstable holdings (cancel this year, resubscription next year, etc)
 - Duplications(THE stumbling block for electronic site licensing)
- Libraries did not know publishers, only subscription agents

National University Reform

- Budget cut in general
- Shift of research money to “competitive resources” while journals are bought by basic funds, which are being diminished
- Reform statements usually do not mention libraries, though “networks” are mentioned

Science and Technology Basic Plan

- 1st Period: 1996-2000(17,000,000M yen)
- 2nd Period: 2001-2005(24,000,000M yen)
 - Stress on basic research
 - Focusing on
 - Life sciences
 - Information technology
 - Environment science and technology
 - Nanotechnology and materials
 - But NO MENTION of scientific and scholarly communication

Elsevier's Approaches(1)

- SD21
 - Proposed in February 1999 for the purpose of promoting ScienceDirect, for 3 years from 1999
 - Access to all subscribed journal titles without surcharge if the total payment exceeds a certain limit
 - Access to all titles for 2000 and 2001 (the first “database model”)
 - More than 60 national university libraries for 1999 but only 20+ for 2000, due to the difficulty in paying enough for the limit

Elsevier's Approaches(2)

- Yen Pricing
 - Proposed for the year 2000
 - Separate pricing for yen country, namely Japan
 - THEIR justifications:
 - Free from exchange rate fluctuation
 - Therefore expectable future expenditure
 - OUR arguments:
 - One company can not afford to compensate for all possible exchange rate fluctuations
 - Practically, the proposed setting for the base rate for 2000 is unreasonable, i.e., 30% increase from 1999

Problems with Elsevier's approaches

- “Foreign journal” problem was not solved
 - Cancellation for dis-duplication was not possible
 - Exchange rate problem was not solved in reality
 - Price increase was more conspicuous than before
- “Electronic journal” problem was not solved
 - Relation between SD21 and Yen Pricing was not clear, but
 - Charge based on Yen Pricing to access via SD21 contract

ANUL's Responses

- Serious discussion in ANUL from Fall, 1999 to Spring 2000
- Letter of “annoyance” from library directors to Elsevier Science in the Netherlands (June 2000)
- Reply from Derek Haank, CEO, in which discussion is suggested (July 2000)
- Installation of the “Electronic Journal Task Force” (September 2000)
- The 1st meeting (October 2000)

Results of discussions

- Mutual awareness of “communication gap”
- Better knowledge of the situation on part of libraries
- Some degree of discounts, due to national university situations
- Formation of a cross access consortium
 - 40 university libraries
 - More than 700 titles accessible
- Archiving in view

Discussion with other publishers

- Wiley InterScience
 - About 50 libraries accessing all titles, based on electronic plus pricing
- Springer LINK
 - About 40 libraries accessing all titles, based on surcharge price, but reasonable
- Blackwell Synergy
 - Now forming over 20 libraries accessing all titles, without consortium fee
- Academic Press IDEAL
 - About 40 libraries accessing all titles, based on electronic plus pricing

Big Deal: Yes or No

- Titles are important
 - Packaging deprives “the right to select”
 - Containment in a sense, can not escape once committed
- Value for money is important
 - OhioLINK: Elsevier’s article for \$1 as opposed to more than 1000 yen in Japan
 - Unsubscribed titles are accessed
 - SD21 statistics
 - LINK trial statistics

Other responses

- Private universities, medical libraries etc though anti-monopoly law can be applied
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, Sports and Technology(MEXT) thought some input was necessary:
 - Budget for national universities for 2002 to introduce e-journal environment
 - Plan for archive
 - And are very eager to support
- ARL and CURL approached ANUL and SPARC Japan/Asia is under discussion

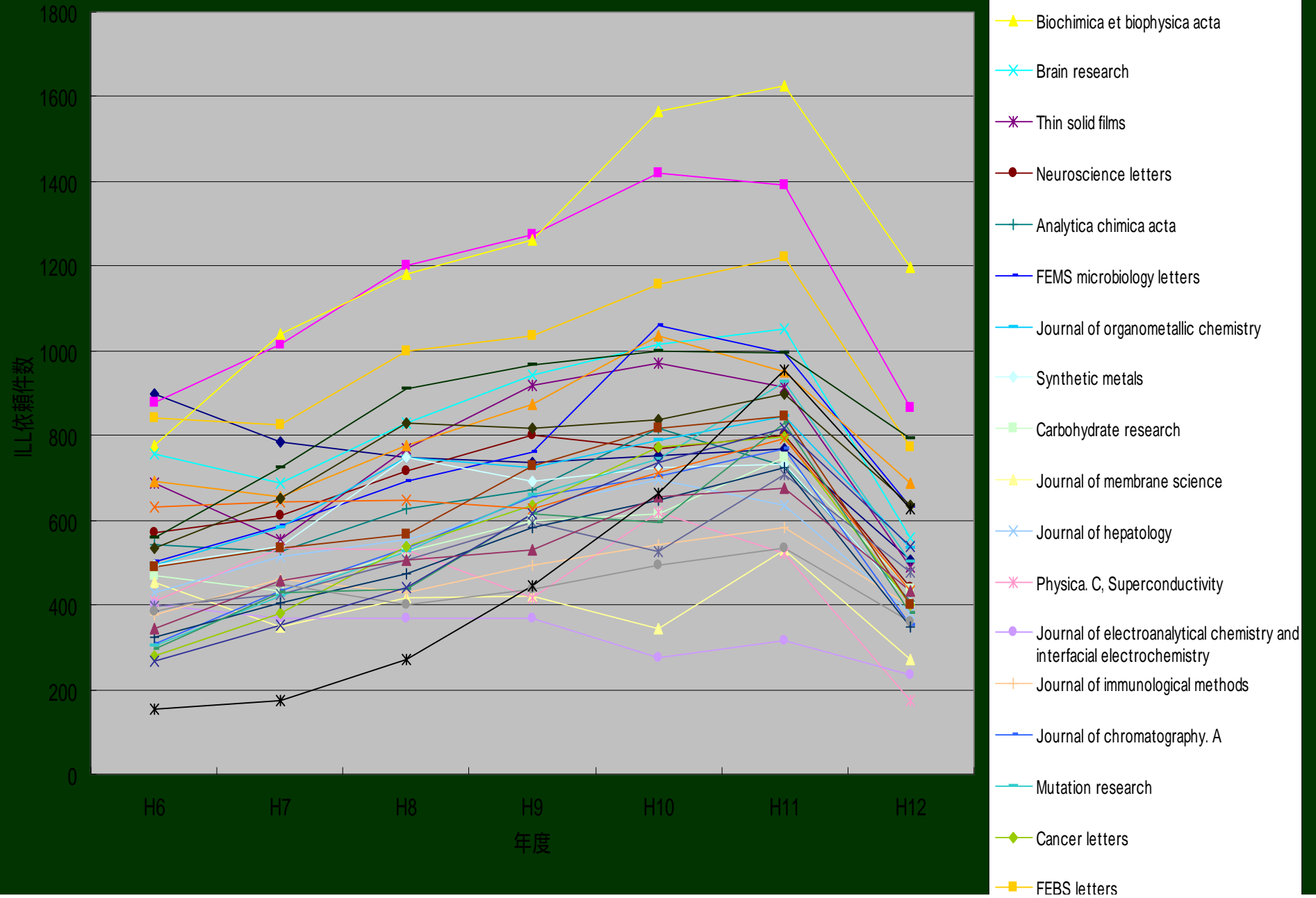
ある大学における電子ジャーナル(SD)の利用状況(2000年9月-2001年4月)

アクセス回数	タイトル数	(割合)	内訳			
			購読誌		非購読誌	
				(割合)		(割合)
1001回以上	27	2.3%	26	2.2%	1	0.1%
101-1000回	369	30.9%	276	23.1%	93	7.8%
11-100回	525	44.0%	234	19.6%	291	24.4%
6-10回	88	7.4%	21	1.8%	67	5.6%
5回	19	1.6%	6	0.5%	13	1.1%
4回	25	2.1%	9	0.8%	16	1.3%
3回	21	1.8%	2	0.2%	19	1.6%
2回	24	2.0%	5	0.4%	19	1.6%
1回	39	3.3%	7	0.6%	32	2.7%
0回	57	4.8%	7	0.6%	50	4.2%
合計	1194	100.0%	593	49.7%	601	50.3%

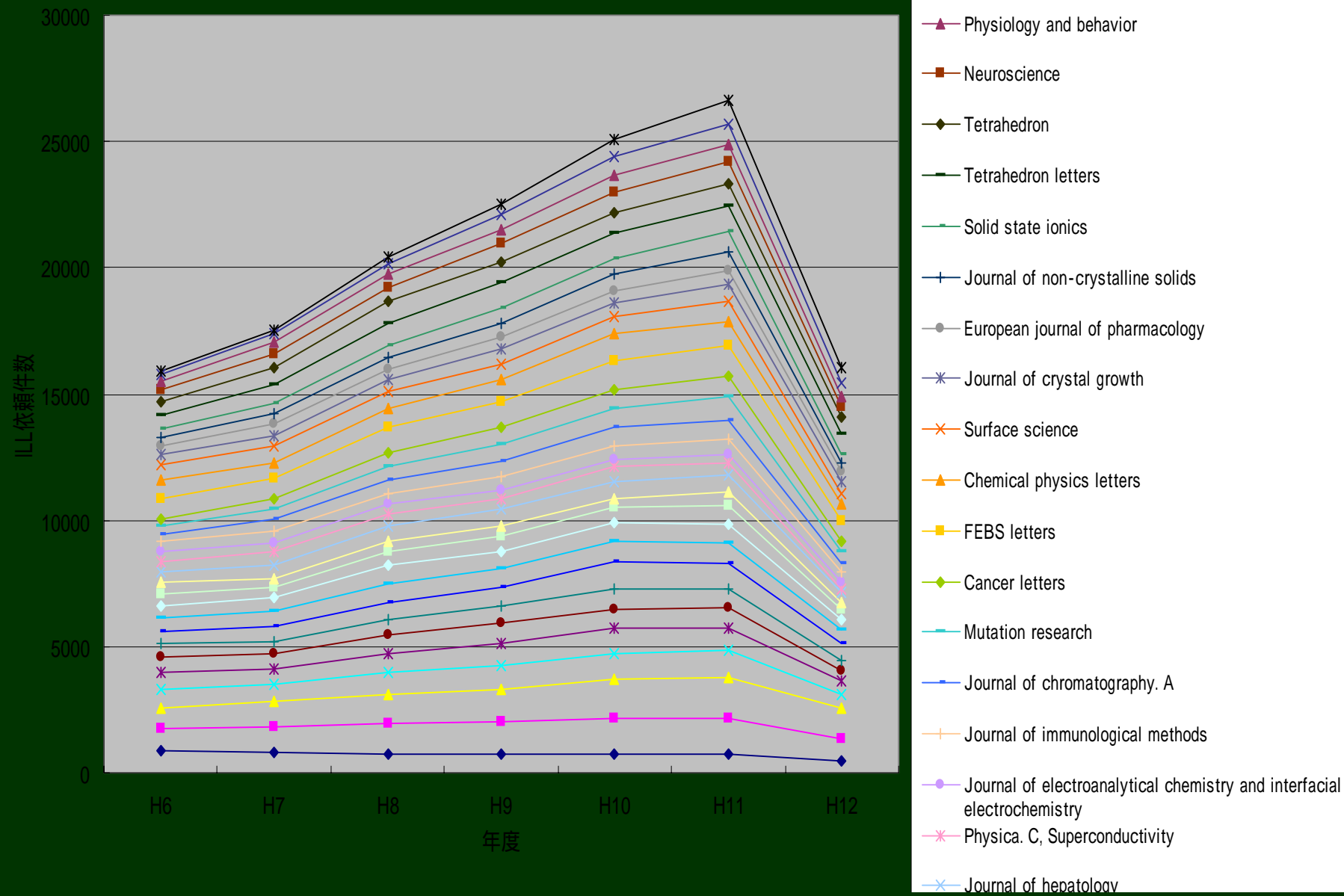
Impact on ILL

- Can package deal reduce libraries' burden?
 - Theoretically, reducible
- Verifiable by the NII's statistics
 - The whole Science Direct accessible from 20-30 universities from 2000
 - Dramatic drop of the number of transactions per title from 1999 to 2000

NACSIS-ILLにおけるElsevier刊行雑誌の依頼件数



NACSIS-ILLにおけるElsevier発行雑誌の依頼件数(積上げグラフ)



Archiving

- The one of the most important unsolved problem
 - Electronic stuff is unreliable
 - Publishers can go bankrupt
 - Academic societies can be disbanded
 - Titles come and go, and can not be trace perfectly
- Some experiments
 - In US and Europe
 - In Japan in future

Prospects:

- Optimistic
 - Libraries can survive the electronic journal age
- Pessimistic
 - Libraries can not survive the electronic journal age