

TECUP Project

- TECUP stands for Testbed-ECUP
- Gottingen Univ. (Co-ordinator), EBLIDA, Univ. of Helsinki, KOPIOSTO, INIST, VG Wort, Tilburg Univ., Statoil Norway, Public Library Croydon, Springer Verlag, ABC, Brill, Saur and Hog
- Aim:
 - to analyse existing business models used for the distribution, use and archiving of electronic products
 - to reach consensus on business models which are regarded best in meeting the needs and interest of users, providers and rights owners



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- Methodology:
 - empirical approach: questionnaire + matrix
 - 46 projects initially:
 - retro-digitised material
 - born digital material
 - self-publishing
 - after selection, further analysis of 25 projects

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Retro-digitised material:

- Model A. - Incidental/on demand digitisation, access for users of
 1. intranet (CALLIOPE, DOCDirect, VG-Wort LAN, E-CLA)
 2. extranet
 3. internet
- Model B - Systematic digitisation, access for users of:
 1. intranet (JSTOR)
 2. extranet (HERON)
 3. internet (DIEPER, LAURIN)

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Born digital material:

- Model C - Access via a library as aggregator, for users of
 1. intranet (MUSE)
 2. extranet (EZUL, FinELib, NEDLIB, PANDORA)
 3. internet (HighWire)

- Model D - Access via a publisher server, for users of
 1. intranet (Science ONLINE, ScienceDirect)
 2. extranet (IDEAL/APPEAL)
 3. internet (Springer LINK)

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- Model E - Access via other aggregators, for users of
 1. intranet (AMICO, Ingenta, NESLI)
 2. extranet (OhioLINK, SwetsNet, EBSCO Online)
 3. internet (netLibrary, Web of Science, MIRA)
- Model F - Combining born digital and retrodigitised material, involving libraries & RRO's
 1. intranet (AMICO, ELEKTRA)
 2. extranet
 3. internet
- Model G - Self-publishing
 1. intranet (ELEKTRA)
 2. extranet (HERON)
 3. internet (Internet Archaeology, NJPhysics)

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- 3 Advisory Groups: LAG, SAG and TAG

LAG:

1. retro-digitisation policies
VG-Wort Guidelines for digitisation
(payment for scanning, storage and usage)
2. analysis of legal aspects in current business models (draft EU Copyright Directive)
3. evaluation and recommendations on contracts and licences (perpetual access fees)



LAG Findings

- Rights owners are relying on further protection in the law, licensing and technological measures to strengthen their rights and control. Copyright exceptions are diminishing rapidly (law and contract).
- The role of the legislator in safeguarding access to information needs discussion, especially for access to retro-digitised material and archives. Strategic alliances will possibly be the short term solution.



LAG Findings

- The ownership of databases is a very important issue as ownership issues could affect the role of libraries. The owner of the database will determine future access to that database.
- In the academic environment, authors and to a certain extent the universities are important players in the industry. They decide by granting certain rights by assignment or licensing to either the publishers or the library, how their work can be used in the future and on what terms.



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- SAG - Objectives
 - Discussion of 8 business models
 - what is working/what is missing in current business models?
 - Memorandum of Understanding (Prof. Thomas Dreier)
 - Strategic alliances (especially for archiving)
 - STM White Paper on Publisher/Library Relationships in the Digital Environment (<http://www.stm-assoc.org> under LR Committee)



Public Access to Information

- Green Paper on Public Sector Information
 - transparency of governmental information
 - CEC adoption on 20-01-1999
 - CEC communication expected (DGXIII)
- CEC proposal for a Regulation regarding public access to EP, Council and CEC documents
 - CEC proposal on 21.02.2000
 - next step is discussion by EP and Council