







E-BASS25: E-Books Acquisition as a Shared Service in M25

Patron Driven Acquisition (PDA) models

PDA purchase:

All money spent on libraries' purchase of titles But readers have access to fewer titles overall

PDA rental:

- Low costs mean more titles can be accessed
- But some titles are never owned

PDA usage:

- Low usage fees & access to a wide range of titles
- But it adds fewer books to the permanent collection

PDA evidence-based Libraries have most control over both the titles purchased and money spent

The issues for M25 to consider in establishing the PDA evidence-based model

Licensing

Libraries can use the model licence, such as the Joint Consortia Book Agreement. However this can put limits on a consortial approach to the deal. Some publishers believe such licences favour the institution over the publisher.

Guidance: clear definition of 'Licensed material' and 'significant usage' is required

Pricing and Payment

Despite publishers' approval, aggregators prefer to deal with a centralised payment system, giving little choice to individual libraries for alternative payment methods. Publishers' stated prices may contain negotiation room

Guidance: the library consortia can have a key role in price negotiation

Ingestion of ebooks' metadata

E-books' metadata records must be added to the library catalogue. These can be provided free of charge

Metadata records of unpurchased e-books must be removed from the catalogue later

Usage monitoring:

Usage statistics must be supplied by the publisher to the institution and the consortium to enable the evidence-base to drive the purchase decisions

Content

This must be agreed in advance, and publishers will prefer to keep to within the defined parameters of an agreed list.



E-BASS25 project reports:





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