

Keith Webster

Dean of University Libraries and Director of Emerging and Integrative Media Initiatives



# Data Analytics for Negotiating Transformative and Open Access Agreements

Plenary session

Only librarians, on the whole, complain about the Big Deal, since their researchers are mostly not aware of costs and cost increases. And librarians have limited power. They also have no strong track record when it comes to negotiating, only in rare cases employing professional negotiators, it seems. That is their weakness, and the publishers' strength.

Jan Velterop, quoted in Reed Elsevier NV: Feedback from Meeting with Jan Velterop, FLASH NOTE, February 6, 2012, published by Cheuvreux Credit Agricole Group.

Open access movement vs business models

What's your plan if you can't make progress?

Who are your influencers on campus?

What's your university's significance?

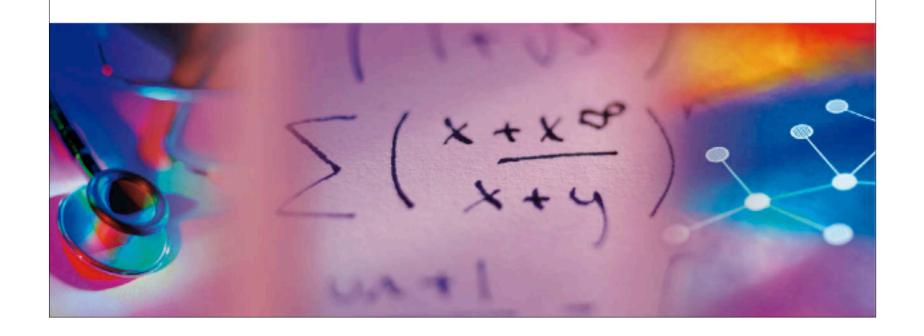
Perpetual ownership of rights





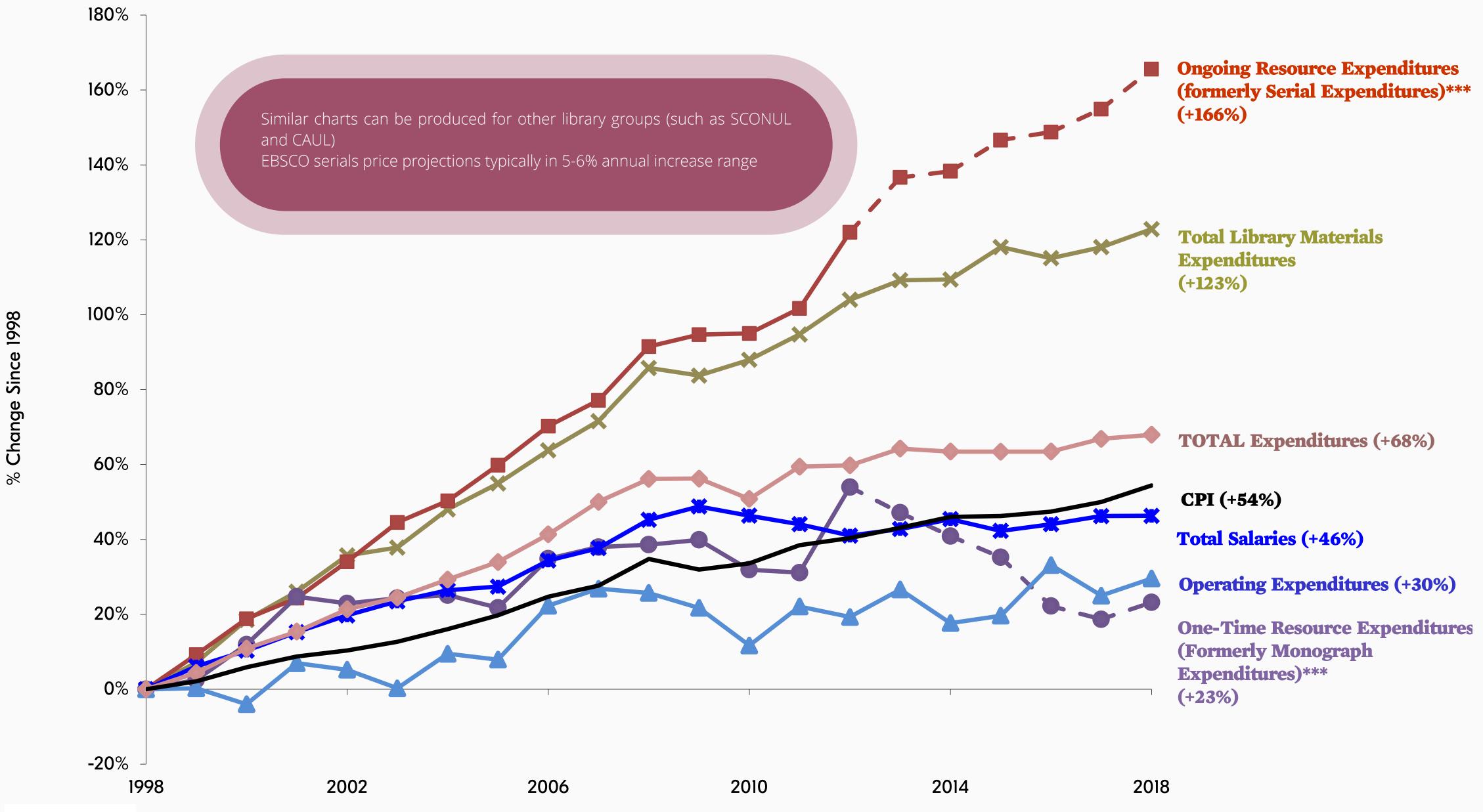
# An Overview of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishing and the Value it adds to Research Outputs

April 2008



- Registration
- Certification
- Formalization
- Improvement
- Dissemination
- Preservation
- Use

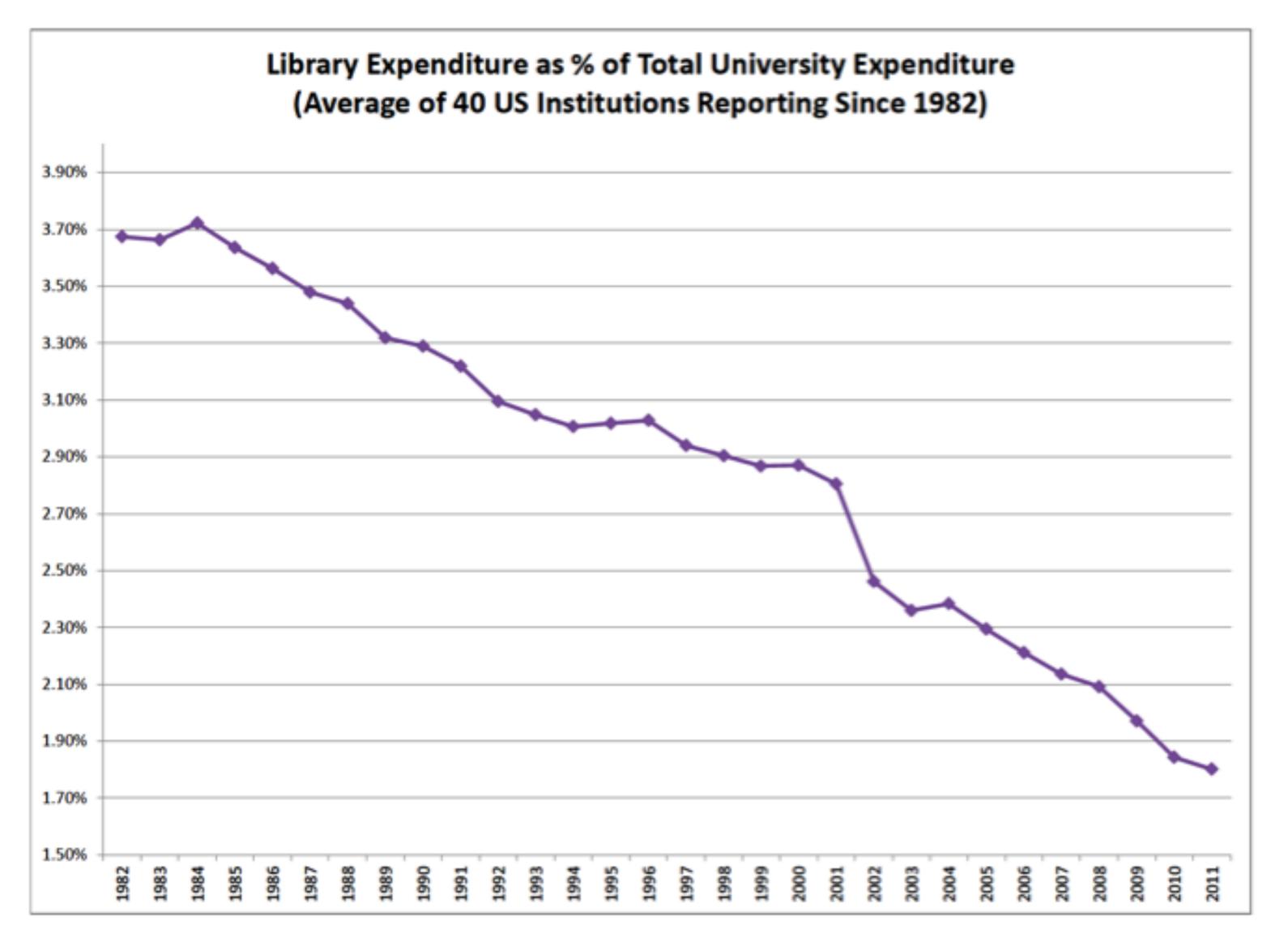
## Expenditure Trends in ARL Libraries 1998-2018





Source: ARL Statistics 2017-18 Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.
\*\*Figures not adjusted for inflation

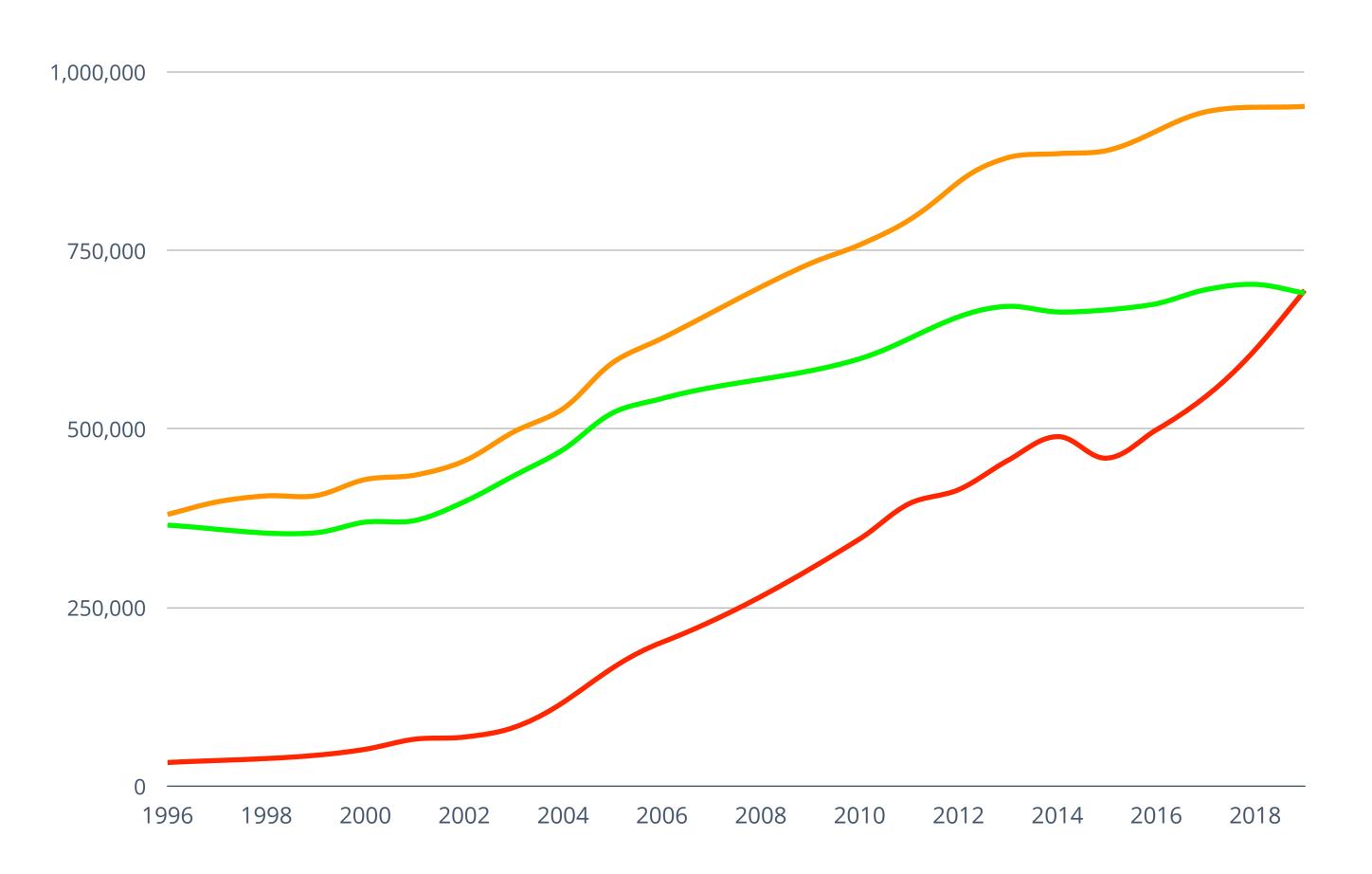
# Library budgets under pressure





## Scholarly Output, 1996-2019

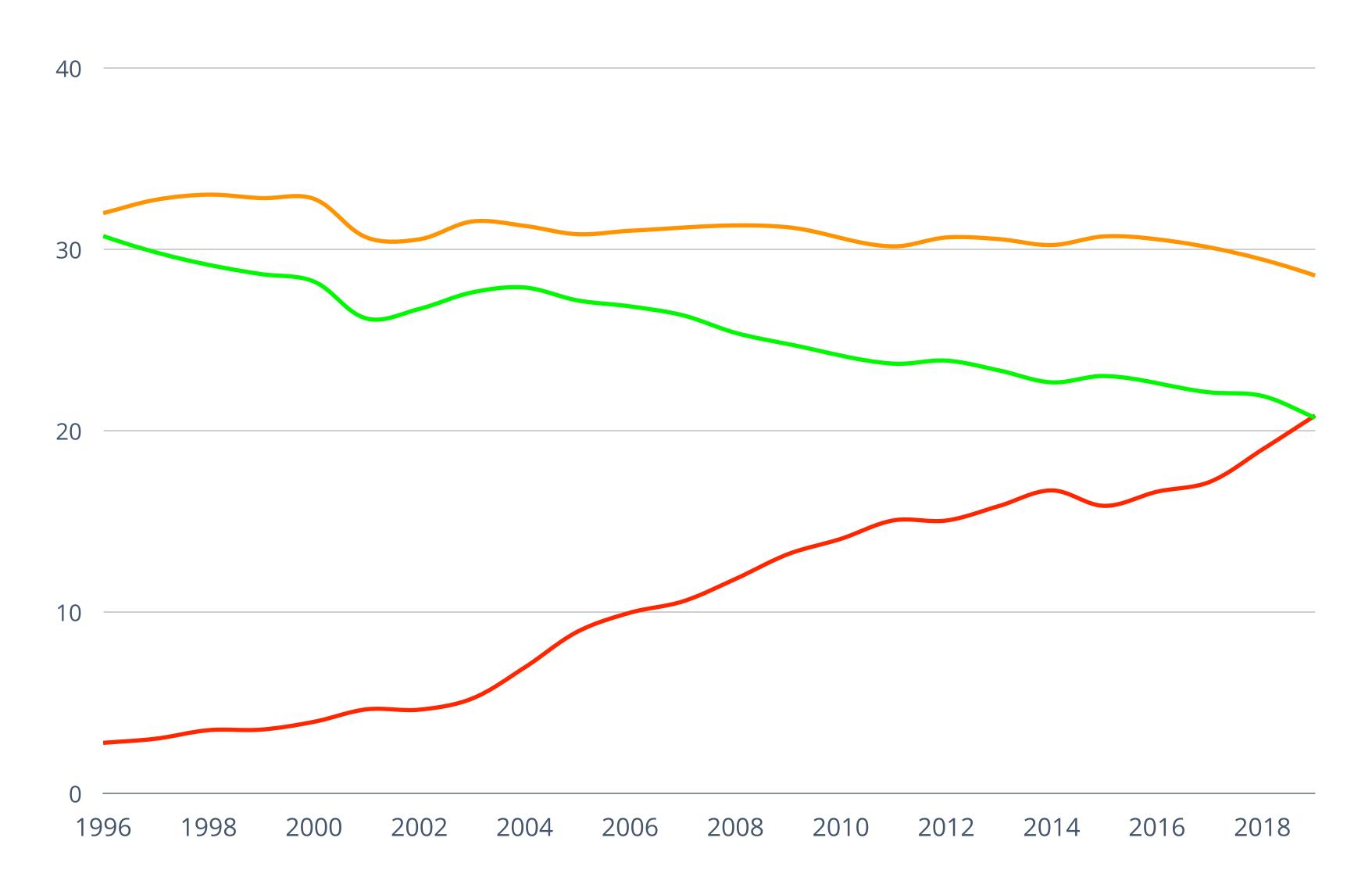
- United States
- EU28 European Union
- China





## Share of World Scholarly Output, 1996-2019



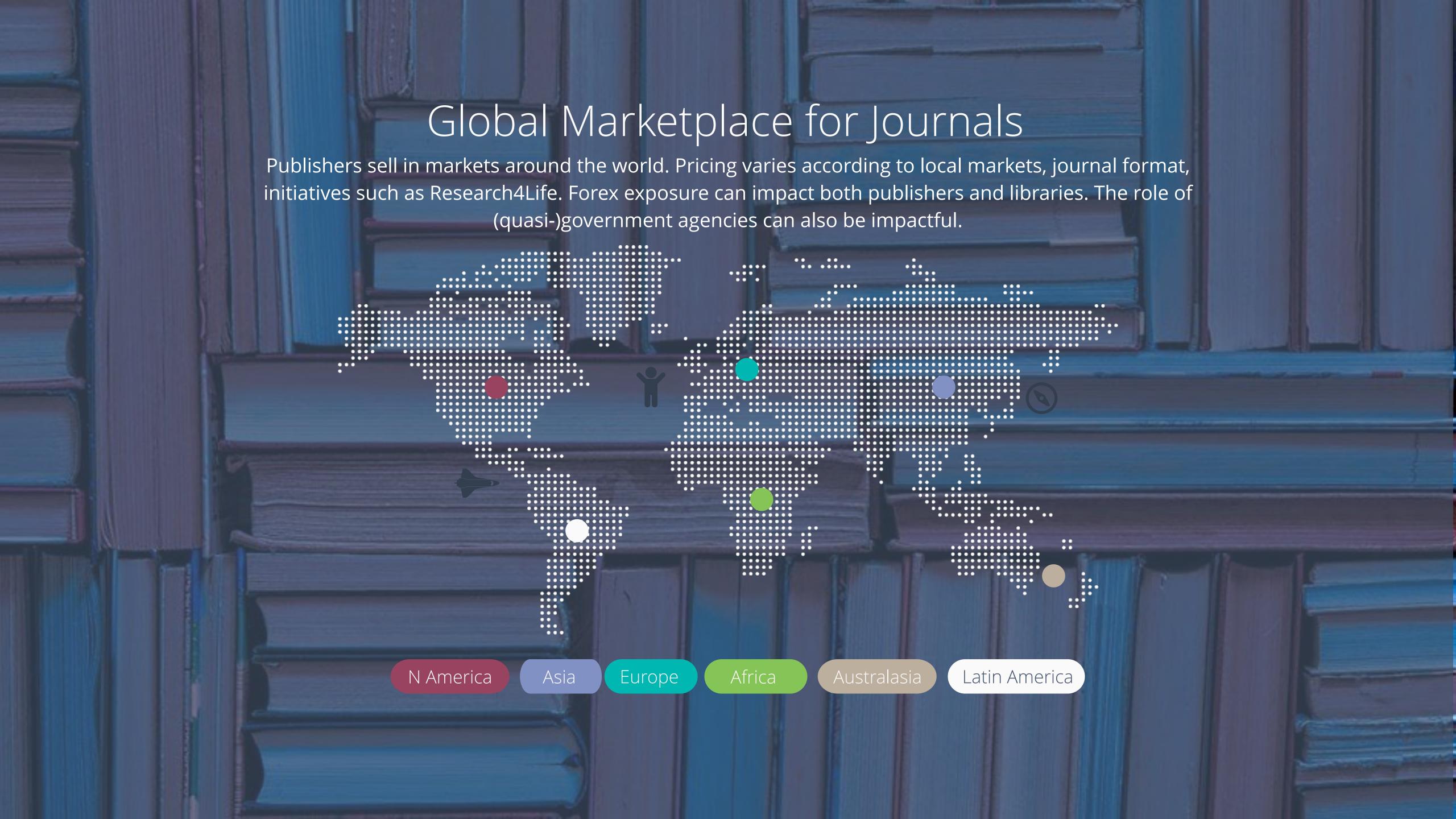


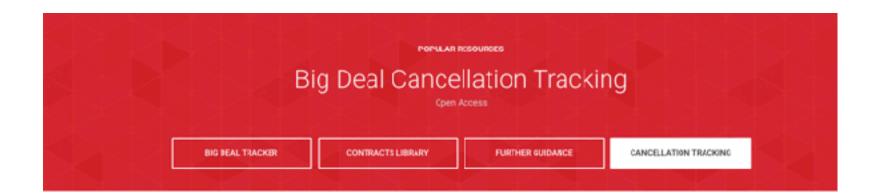


# Customer pressure



Investor pressure





## Overview

Large publishers have marketed bundles of journals at a discount off of aggregated list price since the late 1990's. The value proposition for publishers is a guaranteed revenue stream at a high overall dollar value. The perceived benefit for the institutions has been access to a large volume of journal titles, at a lower per-title price than ala carte purchasing would afford. Over time, however, the actual value of these "big deals" has grown less clear. Publishers have often raised the price of the packages by 5-15%, far outpacing library budgets. This has been justified, in part, by the addition of a growing number of specialized journal titles, launched in quick succession. Libraries have found a growing chunk of their budgets allocated to servicing these big deals, as well as their ability to curate resources and build collections most appropriate for their communities severely hampered.

What was once a no-fuss way to get a significant collection of journals at a discount off of list price has devolved into a restrictive agreement that limits financial and strategic flexibility. The "big deal" has often been compared to a cable or satellite TV package, an apt analogy insofar as the customer cannot choose to pass on con:ent that is of no interest, with initial price breaks quickly giving way to locked-in ircreases. Much like the millions of consumers who have chosen to "cut the cord", a growing number of libraries are electing to critically appraise these big deals by assessing their collections, the value for money they are receiving from these packages, and how they might more strategically spend their finite collections resources.

## FINANCIAL TIMES

## Mutinous librarians help drive change at Elsevier

Move to cut fees adds pressure to funding model already under strain



A quiet revolution is sweeping the \$20bn academic publishing market and its main operator Elsevier, partly driven by an unlikely group of rebels: eashstrapped librarians.

When Florida State University cancelled its "big deal" contract for all Elsevier's 2,500 journals last March to save money, the publisher warned it would backfire and cost the library \$1m extra in pay-per-view fees.

## Is RELX PLC's (LON:REL) High P/E Ratio A **Problem For** Investors?

Simply Wall St Simply Wall St. October 15, 2019





This article is for investors who would like to improve their understanding of price to earnings ratios (P/E ratios). We'll apply a basic P/E ratio analysis to RELX PLCs (LON:REL), to help you decide if the stock is worth further research. Based on the last twelve months, RELX's P/E ratio is 23.37. That is equivalent to an earnings yield of about 4.3%.

See our latest analysis for RELX

#### How Do I Calculate RELX's Price To Earnings Ratio?

#### The formula for price to earnings is:

Price to Earnings Ratio = Share Price ÷ Earnings per Share (EPS)

P/E of 23.37 = £18.16  $\div$  £0.78 (Based on the trailing twelve months to June 2019.)

#### Is A High Price-to-Earnings Ratio Good?

A higher P/E ratio means that investors are paying a higher price for each £1 of company earnings. That is not a good or a bad thing per se, but a high P/E does imply buyers are optimistic about the future.

#### Does RELX Have A Relatively High Or Low P/E For Its Industry?

The P/E ratio indicates whether the market has higher or lower expectations of a company. You can see in the image below that the average P/E (20.3) for companies in the professional services industry is lower than RELX's P/E.



Business

More

MAY 8, 2018 / 7:45 AM / 2 YEARS AGO

## Weak demand forces Springer Nature to cancel \$3.2 billion float at last minute

Arno Schuetze

4 MIN READ





FRANKFURT (Reuters) - Springer Nature, the publisher of science magazines Nature and Scientific American, canceled its 3.2 billion euro (\$3.8 bln) stock market flotation planned for Wednesday on weak investor demand, dealing a heavy blow to Germany's vibrant IPO season.



## Publishers in distress?

- Delays in concluding license agreements due to COVID lockdowns
- Exposure to university financial challenges/cash conservation
- Global economic challenges/currency exposure
- Downward pressure on sales and pricing of books/textbooks
- Declining enrollment in higher education
- Threats to IP rights
- Credit risk of serials agents (20% revenue) and bookstore chains
- Cost savings and outsourcing already achieved
- Open access regulations

## BREXIT

Science funding and collaboration

UK sales into EU/FOREX

Workforce



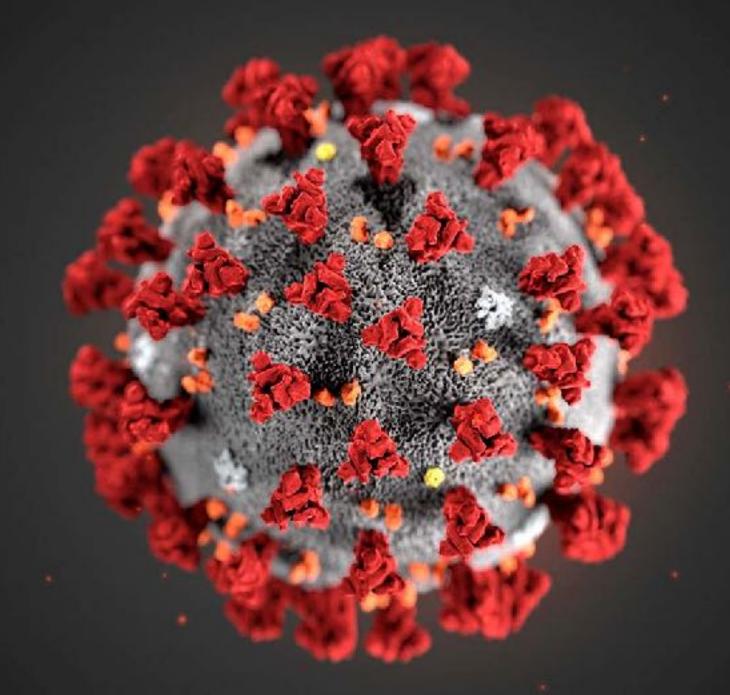
## COVID-19

Success of open sharing
Financial pressures
Loss of conferences (and time)



## RESEARCH FROM CHINA

Shift away from Impact Factor
"Fewer but better"
Publishing in Chinese journals





- Author pays transaction fee (APC)
- · Institution pays (eg read & publish)
- Funder pays (APC or direct sponsorship (eg eLife))
- Multipayer model
- "Flip" to open; subscribe to open
- Excess of funds in system

# The Big Three

Market strength of the world's major publishers



18% world share

Revenues (STM only) \$3.49billion (2019) Profit \$1.298billion (+4% over PY) 2,500 journals



10% world share

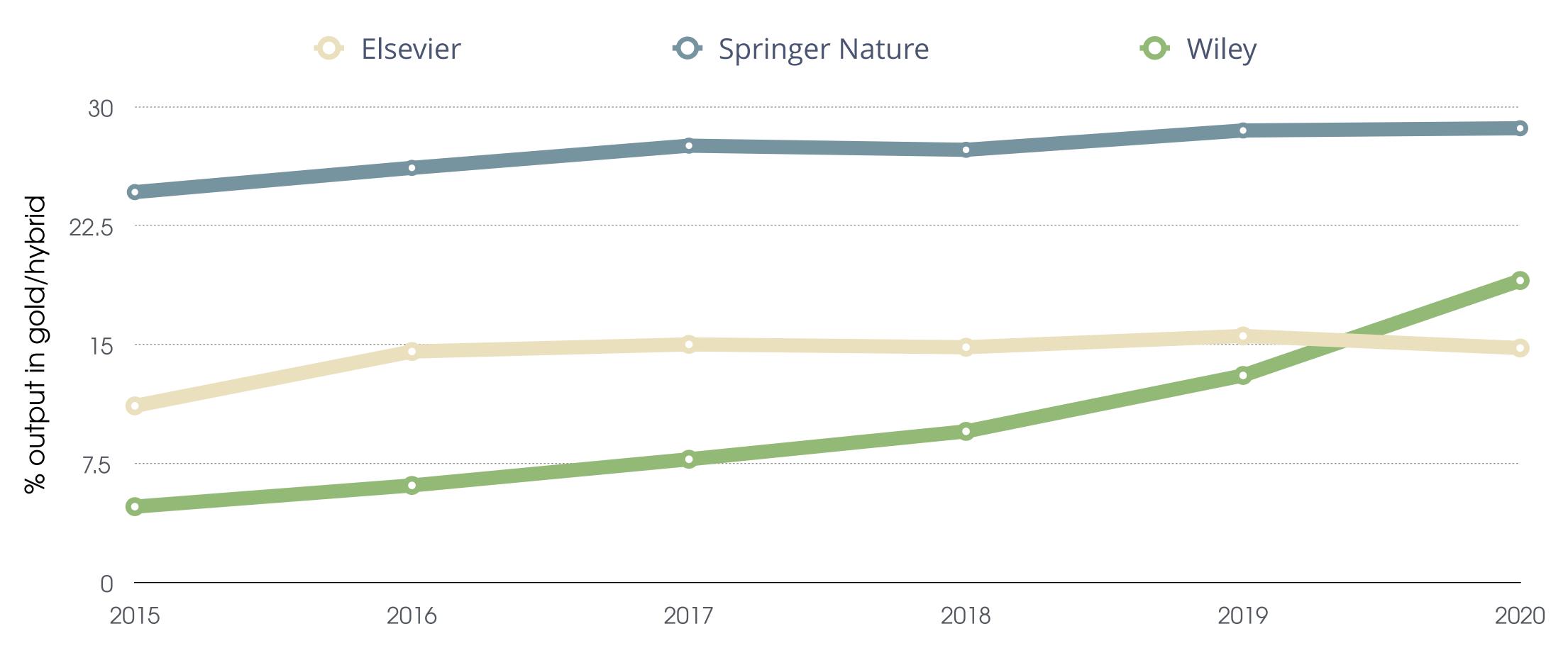
Revenues \$1.98billion (2017) Profit \$631million 3,000+ journals



7% world share

Revenues (Research Publishing) \$949million (2020) Profit \$265million 1,675 journals

## OA Output in gold or hybrid journals















# Wiley buys Hindawi in bid to expand open access platforms

US-based academic publisher eager for digital expertise of London counterpart, but outsiders express concern about growing commercial control of scholarly communication

January 5, 2021

Paul Basken

Twitter: @pbasken

The US-based academic publisher Wiley has agreed to acquire London-based Hindawi in what it described as a push to improve its delivery of open access options.

Wiley, with nearly 1,700 journals, adds about 200 more and gains a stronger presence in Asia with its \$298 million (£219 million) purchase of Hindawi.

The most important aspect of the deal, Wiley's leadership explained, was Hindawi's expertise in open access models



Source: Wiley

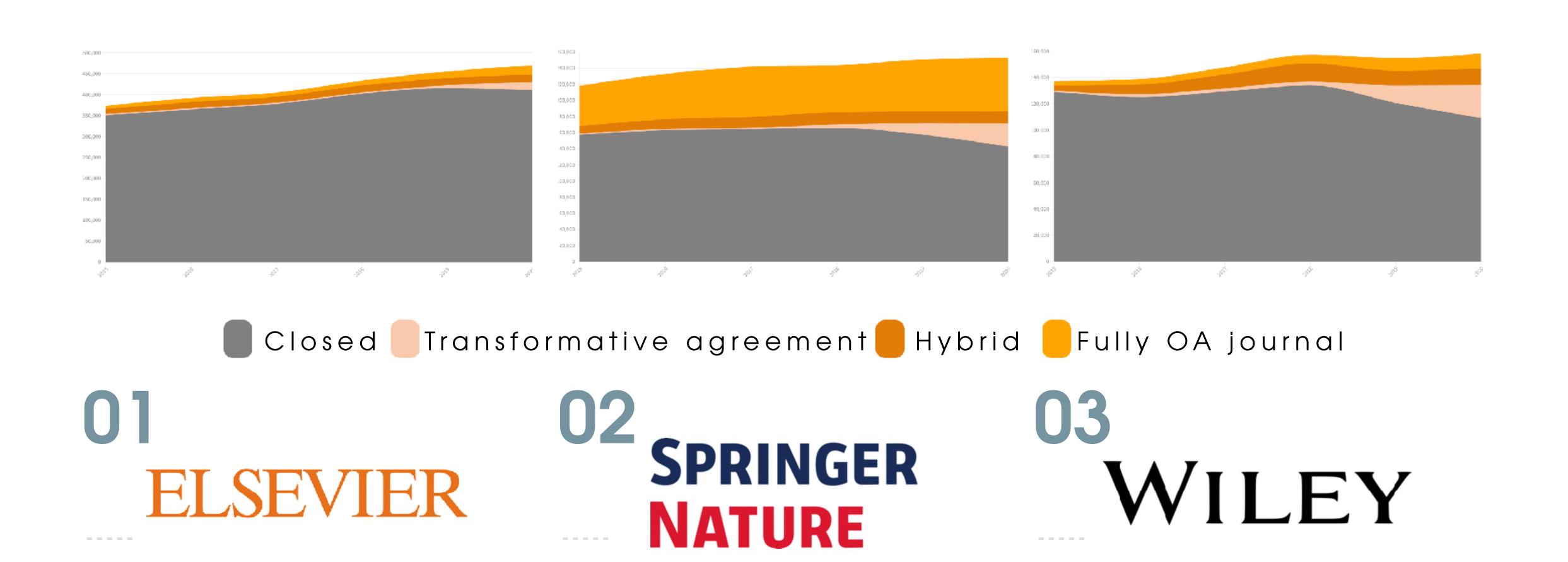
Brian Napack, president and chief executive officer of Wiley

that use author-paid fees to make articles immediately available to all readers.

The acquisition comes five years into a partnership that began when Hindawi took several of Wiley's subscription-based journals and converted them into such "gold" level open access versions.

"They were early pioneers in this area, and we are taking it up to a new level," Wiley's president and chief executive, Brian Napack, said in an interview.

## TRANSFORMATIONS 2015-2020



DATA: ESAC Registry, Adam Dér

# What are your priorities?





Price

Do you want to reduce spend?



Value

Do you want to maximize ROI?



Openness

Do you want to maximize OA?



Readership

Do you want to maximize access to content?

## Preparing to negotiate



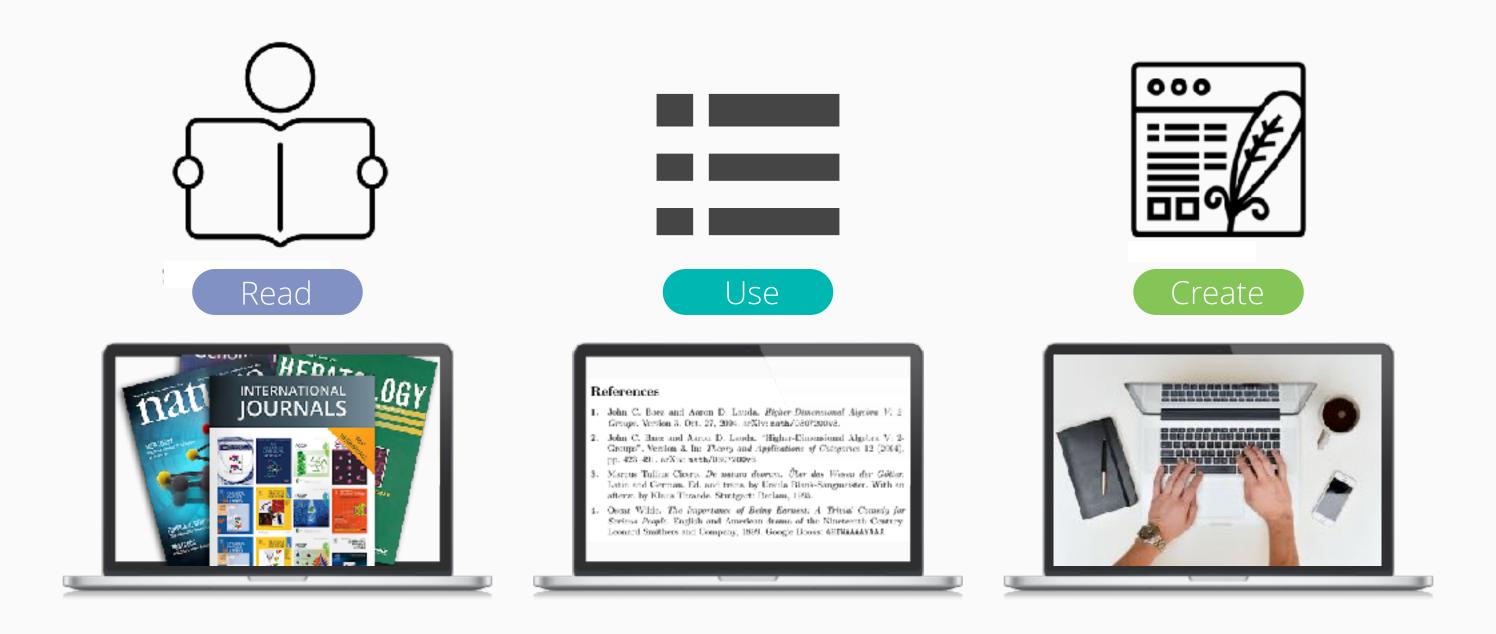
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A lot of this sits outside the library

# Our relations with scholarly content

There are three things that are (or should be) countable



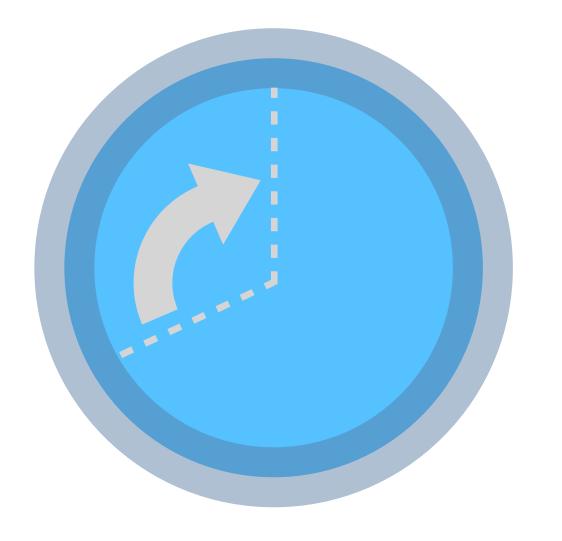
What are our community members reading?
How frequently?
What's being ignored?
What can't they access
(turnaways)?

community members in their work?
Are things being cited to which we don't have access?

What's being cited by our

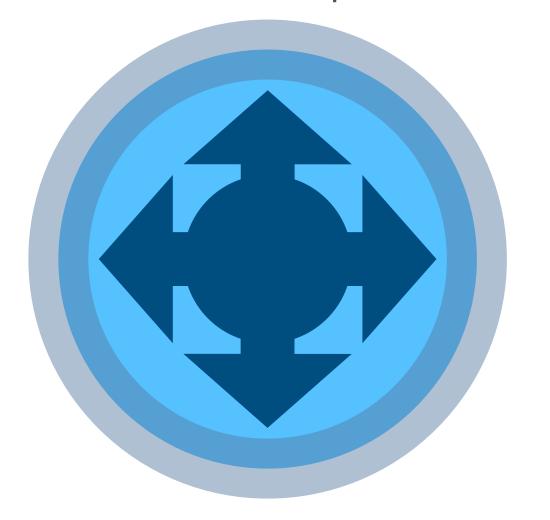
Where are our community members placing their articles/ papers?
Are they publishing in journals to which we don't have access?
What's their open access practice?
Who's funding their research (and any OA mandate)?
How is their work being cited?

Fight for a slice of the pie



Focus on price
Winning vs losing
Distrust
Brinksmanship

Grow the pie



Creative approaches to terms, scope, price
Collaborative problem solving
Trust
Exploring mutual interests

# Data Analytics for Negotiating Transformative and Open Access Agreements

Break-out session: strategy



## **NEGOTIATION GAME PLAN WORKSHEET**

NEGOTIATION GAME PLAN WORKSHEET			
		<del></del> -	
Negotiating Partner			
Date			
Negotiating Topic			
Needs & Interests	Rank Order	Description	Negotiating Partner Insight
	1	•	
	2		
	3		
	4		
Desired Scope	1		
	2		
	3		
Desired Terms			
	2		
	3		
	5		
	3		
Price Range	Target		
	Max		
	IVIGA		
BATNA			
Communication			
Strategy			
Relationship Strategy			

# What are your priorities?





Price

Do you want to reduce spend?



Value

Do you want to maximize ROI?



Openness

Do you want to maximize OA?



Readership

Do you want to maximize access to content?

## **How to Do Vendor Due Diligence**

## COLLECTION > REVIEW

Due diligence should be risk-based and tailored to match the product or service provided by a third party.

It's important to do initial due diligence prior to signing a contract and then ongoing due diligence during the course of the relationship. Continue to stay abreast of regulatory expectations as this will help guide you through the process as well-



## Why You Need to Do Due Diligence



Performing due diligence protects your organization from unnecessary risk.



It's a regulatory expectation and overall sound business practice.



It provides a baseline or standard of minimum requirements reeded in order to onboard a new vendor.

#### tandard due diligence includes, but is not limited to, these items as it's dependent on your organizations policy:

- Articles of Incorporation

- Y TAX D
- Business type
- Website
- Ownership information
- Reputational risk check complaint database)

- All physical locations (but depends on if required by pelicy/program,
- Any 'doing pusiness as' or all. "also/previously known as"
- (d/b/c, ata, pks)
- Business Icense

- State of Incorporation
- (Better Bysinest Bureau and CFFB consumer

Do standard

## due diligence on all vendors

#### ✓ OFAC/PEP Check

- Secretary of State Check
- Any specialized certification or licenses. (e.g. PC) certification, GO certification, proof of admission to the bor for state practices)
- Insurance information
- Certificate of Good Standing (if required by policy/program)
- Onsite tour or at minimum.a. picture of the facility (especially for critical vendors)

#### Medium Risk

- All standard due diligence requirements plus...
- 3 Years Audited Financials (if con't get, then credit report or arnua! report can help)
- Insurance Certificates
- Applicable Compliance Policies

### Low Risk

Al standard due diligance requirements

#### Are they low, medium or high risk?

diligence is required based on

Therefore, look to see which of your vendors are

If your vendor is critical you should ensure that the

vendor has all the relevant controls in place in order

considered critical and non-critical.

to limit any risks to your organization.

Critical vendors may impact your day to day

operations and place you in operational, financial

and reputational risk should they fail to perform.

the vendor type, criticality and

risk leve

Here are lists to use as guidelines of what to collect based on regulatory risk impact. Keep in mind there can be some overlap of requirements from your previous step of criticality best practices as a vendor must have a business impact level AND regulatory risk level.

> It's important to understand your vendor's

so you will also collect these yearly.

Keep in mind the frequency of due

You may not always

be able to obtain the

documentation, but you should note when you reached

out, the request type and the

can contractually commit the

number of attempts. Perhaps you

vendor to supply the document to

If your vendor is non-critical, you should differentiate between non-critical

vendors which are high risk and non-critical that are low risk. If the vencor is

high risk and has access to non-public personal information (NPPI) but can be

easily replaced, the level of oversight is similar to a critical vendor since the fall

out for copperformance is the same. The key difference is that the non-critical.

vendor can easily be replaced with another complementary vendor.

requested

avoid this.

something triggers a risk event.

- Vendor's Third Party Management Practices. SOC Report (with bridge letter, if needed)
- Reports of Internal and External Audits
- AML Folicies (if applicable)
- Information Security Policy
- Record Retention/Data Destruction Policy
- Background Check Policy
- Hiring Practices

#### High Risk

All standard due diligence requirements

- and the medium risk requirements plus... Policies and Procedures
- Biographies of Key Managers
- Logical Account Management Policy
- Data Classification and Handling Policy
- Incident Management Policy

You're likely to collect SOC reports, business continuity plans and disaster

documents can change based on changes to regulations or internal best

practices the frm is implementing. Request periodically on an as needed

basis. It's unlikely you will need to ask for these more than annually unless.

Always document

your attempts to collect the

documentation

from each vendor

Publicly traded firms issue quarterly financials, so you could

request these documents to be shared and reviewed as

they occur. These are available online so it's important.

released. If the firm is private, it's more likely that

you'll request the financials on an annual basis.

to set reminders to gather the information as

nternal policies are typically a living, breathing document so thase

recovery plans on an annual basis. SSAE 18 reports are annual attestations,

- Business Continuity/Disaster Recovery
- Plans, Protocols and Results
- Penetration Testing Results
- Vulnerability Testing
- Network Diagram
- Data Flow Diagram (including third and fourth party)
- Record of Outages and SLA Violations
- (usually a contractual obligation) Complaint Escalation Procedure
- Potential Onsite Visit

operation, the higher the frequency of doing ongoing due diligence. Due diligence should be updated no less than annually to confirm the vendor still meets expectations.

> Repeat this process for ongoing due diligence, especially when considering a renewal of a contract

## After you have all documentation in hand, don't just file it all away!



Review everything and ensure there are no issues. questions and you truly

have all you need.

business impacting issues and can act upon those findings to prevent actual damage to you and your consumers.

By reviewing your vendors, you catch

errors, potential breaches and other major

Remember,

due diligence

mitigates risk.

Download free due diligence samples and see how Venminder can help reduce your workload.

DOWNLOAD NOW

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PRINTABLE VERSION



# Questions for your publisher

- What has your growth been?\*
- Which customer has the best pricing? Why?
- What is important you in this negotiation?
- What are the big drivers of your economics/finances/growth?\*
- When does your financial quarter/year end?\*
- What are some ways we can work together to come down on price?

\* you should know the answers to these (at least) before asking

# Questions for you

- What will the publisher's demands be?
- What do they really want?
- What BATNA do they have?
- What bargaining room do they have?
- What questions will they ask you?
- How will they respond to your questions?
- What is their interpersonal style likely to be?

# Types of organization



Many large scale-publishers are for-profit corporations listed on one or more stick exchanges. They are subject to widespread disclosures. Examples: Elsevier (RELX), Wiley, T&F (Informa)

Some commercial publishers are privately owned.
Whilst their activities are reported in the press and by
analysts and brokers, there are no filing
requirements. An IPO prospectus may be the only
available source.
Examples: Springer, SAGE





Many academic societies operate publishing programs, either through licensing rights to commercial publishers, or by direct publishing programs. Societies often are incorporated as charities and are subject to disclosures through charity reporting (UK) or IRS (USA). Some open access publishers also have charitable status. Examples: IEEE, ACS, PLoS

# Sources of information

Many of these are available in your library



Search by Title, Author, Keyword or ISBN





#### Investor Relations Email Alerts Subscribe Here

### WHY INVEST IN WILEY?

John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (NYSE: JW-A and JW-B) is a global leader in two large, important, and growing markets – Research and Education – as well as one of America's oldest publicly-traded companies.

- Wiley is powering the global knowledge ecosystem through scientific research and career-oriented education. Our mission is to unlock human
  potential by connecting research and education to innovation and career outcomes.
- Wiley is uniquely positioned to capitalize on accelerating long-term trends in open research, online education, and digital curriculum, including everincreasing demand to publish and access quality research, the permanent shift to digital learning, and the urgent need to close the skills gap in critical areas such
  as IT, Finance, and Teaching.
- Wiley's consistent strategies and market-leading innovation in open research, online education, and digital curriculum are paying off with strong underlying performance, Wiley is must-have content, platforms, tools, and services in high-demand research and education disciplines. Wiley's global network of thousands of universities and corporations and millions of researchers and learners is unmatched. 85% of Wiley revenue is now from digital products and techenabled services.
- Wiley's core Wiley's core businesses in Research and Education are essential and counter-cyclical with strong economic moats and long term growth prospects.
- **Wiley's long-standing foundational strengths** include must-have content, platforms, tools, and services; leading global brands; a global footprint of universities and corporations; and a diverse portfolio.
- Wiley's exceptional financial position includes over 55% of revenue that is recurring, high margins and robust cash generation, and strong balance sheet. Wiley is consistently well positioned to invest in growth opportunities and return cash to shareholders in the form of dividends (27 years of consecutive raises) and share repurchases.
- **Wiley's performance-driven, agile culture** is continuously energized by its mission to unlock human potential and advance society through knowledge and learning. We are innovating markets and driving the world forward.

Search by Title, Author, Keyword or ISBN



## NEEDHAM INVESTOR CONFERENCE

Speakers: Brian Napack, CEO, and John Kritzmacher, CFO

January 12, 2021

Review the session presentation.

CLICK HERE TO LISTEN →

## MORNINGSTAR BEHIND THE MOAT INVESTOR CONFERENCE

Speakers: Brian Napack, CEO, and John Kritzmacher, CEO September 29, 2020

CLICK HERE TO LISTEN →

**EVENTS** 

PREVIOUS EVENTS

Fiscal 2021 Earnings Release and Conference Call Dates Tentative schedule subject to change.

- Q2 2021 December 8, 2020
   View 2Q Earnings Presentation (PDF)
   Link to Webcast
- Q3 2021 March 4, 2021
- Q4 2021 June 10, 2021

Search by Title, Author, Keyword or ISBN



#### REPORTS, FILINGS, AND EARNINGS RELEASES

You may access all of Wiley's SEC filings, including Forms 3, 4 and 5, at www.sec.gov.

FINANCIAL RELEASES

ANNUAL (10K)

QUARTERLY (10Q)

PROXY

CURRENT (8K)

#### FINANCIAL RELEASES

Wiley Reports Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2021 Results - December 8, 2020

Wiley Reports First Quarter Fiscal Year 2021 Results - September 3, 2020

Wiley Reports Fourth Quarters and Fiscal Year 2020 Results - June 11, 2020

Wiley Provides Business Update for COVID-19 - April 9, 2020

Wiley Reports Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2020 Results - March 4, 2020

Wiley Reports Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2020 Results - December 4, 2019

Wiley Reports First Quarter Fiscal Year 2020 Results - September 5, 2019

Wiley Reports Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2019 Results - June 11, 2019

Wiley Reports Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2019 Results - March 5, 2019

Wiley Reports Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2019 Results - December 5, 2018

Wiley Reports First Quarter Fiscal Year 2019 Results - September 6, 2018

Wiley Reports Fourth Quarter and Fiscal Year 2018 Results - June 12, 2018

Wiley Reports Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2018 Results - March 06, 2018

Wiley Reports Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2018 Results - December 06, 2017

Wiley Reports First Quarter Fiscal Year 2018 Results - September 07, 2017

Wiley Reports Fourth Quarter and Fiscal 2017 Results - June 13, 2017

Wiley Reports Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2017 Results - March 07, 2017

Wiley Reports Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2017 Results - December 07, 2016

Wiley Reports First Quarter Fiscal Year 2017 Results - September 07, 2016

Fiscal 2011-2016 Earnings Releases

### VIEW ALL NEWS >

Wiley Reports Second Quarter Fiscal 2021 Results

12/08/2020

HOBOKEN, N.J.--(BUSINESS WIRE)-- John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (NYSE:JWA)(NYSE:JWB), a global leader in research and education, today announced results for the second quarter ended October 31, 2020.

## SECOND QUARTER SUMMARY

- GAAP Results: Revenue of \$491 million (+5%) and EPS of \$1.22 (+54%)
- Adjusted Results (at constant currency): Revenue +4% to \$491 million, EBITDA +7% to \$120 million, and EPS +12% to \$1.00
- Research Publishing & Platforms (at constant currency): Revenue +5% and Adjusted EBITDA +14% on strong double-digit growth in Open Access
- Academic & Professional Learning: Revenue for Education Publishing marginally ahead of prior year as accelerated growth in digital content and courseware more than offset decline in print books
- Education Services: Second Quarter and First Half Adjusted EBITDA margin of 21% and 17%, trending ahead of FY22 target of 15%

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

"Wiley's consistent strategies in open research and online education continued to deliver strong returns with record research output and content consumption, robust online enrollment growth, and broad digital courseware adoption," said Brian Napack, President and CEO. "The pandemic is accelerating important trends underlying our core strategies, including a global increase in the demand to publish and access high-quality research and a decisive shift to online learning and digital curriculums."

## SECOND QUARTER PERFORMANCE

GAAP Measures Q2 2021Q2 2020Change

Unaudited (\$millions except for EPS)

Revenue \$491.0 \$466.2 5%
Diluted EPS \$1.22 \$0.79 54%

Search by Title, Author, Keyword or ISBN



#### REPORTS, FILINGS, AND EARNINGS RELEASES

You may access all of Wiley's SEC filings, including Forms 3, 4 and 5, at www.sec.gov.

FINANCIAL RELEASES ANNUAL (10K) QUARTERLY (10Q) PROXY CURRENT (8K)

#### QUARTERLY (10Q)

Quarterly period ended October 31, 2020

Quarterly period ended July 31, 2020

Quarterly period ended January 31, 2020

Quarterly period ended October 31, 2019

Quarterly period ended July 31, 2019

Quarterly period ended January 31, 2019

Quarterly period ended October 31, 2018

Quarterly period ended July 31, 2018

Quarterly period ended January 31, 2018

Quarterly period ended October 31, 2017

Quarterly period ended July 31, 2017

Quarterly period ended January 31, 2017

Quarterly period ended October 31, 2016

Quarterly period ended July 31, 2016

Quarterly period ended January 31, 2016

Quarterly period ended October 31, 2015

Quarterly period ended July 31, 2015

Quarterly period ended January 31, 2015

Quarterly period ended October 31, 2014

Quarterly period ended July 31, 2014

Quarterly period ended January 31, 2014

Quarterly period ended October 31, 2013

Quarterly period ended July 31, 2013

Quarterly period ended January 31, 2013

Quarterly period ended October 31, 2012

Quarterly period ended July 31, 2012

Quarterly period ended January 31, 2012

#### UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

#### FORM 10-Q

	•	OILWI IO Q							
•	QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934								
	For the quarterly period ended October 31, 2020								
		OR							
	TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECT		HE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934						
	For the transi	tion period from to							
	Commi	ission File No. 001-1150	7						
	JOHN WIL								
	(Exact name of F	Registrant as specified in i	its charter)						
	New York		13-5593032						
(S	State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organiza 111 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey	tion)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.) 07030						
	(Address of principal executive offices)		Zip Code						
		201) 748-6000							
	Registrant's teleph	one number, including ar	rea code						
		Not Applicable							
	Former name, former address a	and former fiscal year, if	changed since last report						
Secu	rities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:								
	Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered						
	lass A Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share lass B Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share	JW.A JW.B	New York Stock Exchange New York Stock Exchange						
Exch	ate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has fit ange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or 2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the	r for such shorter period t	hat the registrant was required to file such reports),						
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ⊠ No □									
repor	Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.								
	Large accelerated filer ⊠		Accelerated filer □						
	Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐ Emerging growth company ☐								
If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.									
Indic	ate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell co	mpany (as defined in Rul	e 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes □ No ⊠						
The number of shares outstanding of each of the Registrant's classes of common stock as of November 30, 2020 were:									

Class A, par value \$1.00 – 46,938,043 Class B, par value \$1.00 – 9,072,148

#### Note 10 - Segment Information

We report our segment information in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 280, "Segment Reporting". These segments reflect the way our chief operating decision maker evaluates our business performance and manages the operations.

Segment information is as follows:

	Three Months Ended October 31,				Six Months Ended October 31,			
	_	2020		2019		2020		2019
Revenue:								
Research Publishing & Platforms	S	251,334	\$	234,709	S	492,144	\$	464,084
Academic & Professional Learning		170,590		177,725		297,503		322,583
Education Services		69,087		53,771	_	132,690		103,068
Total Revenue	\$	491,011	\$	466,205	\$	922,337	\$	889,735
Contribution to Profit:								
Research Publishing & Platforms	S	74,088	\$	63,291	S	143,906	\$	118,937
Academic & Professional Learning		29,878		35,050		29,498		39,961
Education Services		7,425		2,583		7,983		(4,616)
Total Contribution to Profit	S	111,391	\$	100,924	S	181,387	\$	154,282
Corporate Expenses		(41,486)		(37,533)	_	(81,443)		(86,332)
Operating Income	<u>s</u>	69,905	\$	63,391	\$	99,944	\$	67,950
Adjusted Contribution to Profit: (1)								
Research Publishing & Platforms	S	73,850	\$	64,017	S	143,471	\$	122,283
Academic & Professional Learning		31,419		35,850		31,072		43,566
Education Services		7,509		2,108	_	8,206		(3,002)
Total Adjusted Contribution to Profit	S	112,778	\$	101,975	S	182,749	\$	162,847
Adjusted Corporate Expenses		(40,953)		(34,583)		(78,667)		(80,161)
Total Adjusted Operating Income	s	71,825	\$	67,392	\$	104,082	\$	82,686
Depreciation and Amortization:								
Research Publishing & Platforms	S	19,765	\$	17,037	S	39,466	\$	34,190
Academic & Professional Learning		17,720		17,349		36,524		33,873
Education Services		7,210		5,522	_	14,489		11,020
Total Depreciation and Amortization	S	44,695	\$	39,908	\$	90,479	\$	79,083
Corporate Depreciation and Amortization		3,735		2,730		7,458		5,774
Total Depreciation and Amortization	s	48,430	\$	42,638	\$	97,937	\$	84,857
Adjusted EBITDA: (2)								
Research Publishing & Platforms	S	93,615	\$	81,054	S	182,937	\$	156,473
Academic & Professional Learning		49,139		53,199		67,596		77,439
Education Services		14,719		7,630	_	22,695		8,018
Total Segment Adjusted EBITDA	S	157,473	\$	141,883	\$	273,228	\$	241,930
Corporate Adjusted EBITDA		(37,218)		(31,853)		(71,209)		(74,387)
Total Adjusted EBITDA	\$	120,255	\$	110,030	\$	202,019	\$	167,543

Adjusted Contribution to Profit is calculated as Contribution to Profit adjusted for restructuring and related charges. See Note 9, "Restructuring and Related Charges" for these charges by segment.
 Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as Adjusted Contribution to Profit with depreciation and amortization added back.

#### **SECOND QUARTER SUMMARY:**

- U.S. GAAP Results: Consolidated revenue of \$491 million (+5%, compared to prior year) and EPS of \$1.22 (+54%, compared to prior year);
- Adjusted Results (at constant currency compared to prior year): Revenue +4% to \$491 million, EBITDA +7% to \$120 million, and EPS +12% to \$1.00;
- Research Publishing & Platforms (at constant currency compared to prior year): Revenue +5% and Adjusted EBITDA +14% on strong double-digit growth in Open Access;
- Academic & Professional Learning: Revenue for Education Publishing marginally ahead of prior year as accelerated growth
  in digital content and courseware more than offset decline in print books;
- Education Services: Second Quarter and First Half Adjusted EBITDA margin of 21% and 17%, trending ahead of FY22 target of 15%.

We continue to generate significant COVID-19 related cost savings due to the cancellation of travel and events and lower facilities expenses, which are discussed in more detail by segment below. We are taking actions to sustain much of these savings in our post-pandemic operations.

#### CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS

#### **Revenue:**

Revenue for the three months ended October 31, 2020 increased \$24.8 million, or 5%, as compared with the prior year. On a constant currency basis, revenue increased 4% as compared with the prior year. This increase was mainly driven by the following factors:

- an increase of \$14.7 million in Education Services, primarily due to the contributions from mthree, which was acquired in January 2020; and
- an increase of \$11.7 million in Research Publishing & Platforms.

These increases were partially offset by a decline of \$9.4 million in Academic & Professional Learning.

		Three Mor				Constant Currency	
RESEARCH PUBLISHING & PLATFORMS:		2020		2019	% Change Favorable (Unfavorable)	% Change Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenue: Research Publishing	\$	240,691	ç	225,085	7%	5%	
Research Platforms	Φ	10,643	J	9,624	11%	11%	
Total Research Publishing & Platforms Revenue		251,334		234,709	7%	5%	
Cost of Sales		69,015		64,109	(8)%	(5)%	
Operating Expenses		100,445		99,542	(1)%	1%	
Amortization of Intangibles		8,024		7,041	(14)%	(11)%	
Restructuring (Credits) Charges (see Note 9)		(238)	_	726	#	#	
Contribution to Profit		74,088		63,291	17%	15%	
Restructuring (Credits) Charges (see Note 9)		(238)		726			
Adjusted Contribution to Profit		73,850		64,017	15%	14%	
Depreciation and amortization		19,765		17,037			
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	93,615	\$	81,054	15%	14%	
Adjusted EBITDA Margin		37.2%		34.5%			

# Variance greater than 100%

#### Revenue:

Research Publishing & Platforms revenue for the three months ended October 31, 2020 increased \$16.6 million, or 7% as compared with the prior year on a reported basis. On a constant currency basis, revenue increased 5% as compared with the prior year. This increase was primarily due to continued growth in Open Access in Research Publishing primarily due to growth in comprehensive "read and publish" agreements, and to a lesser extent, the contribution from acquisitions and growth in content platforms.

#### Adjusted EBITDA:

On a constant currency basis, Adjusted EBITDA increased 14% as compared with the prior year. This increase was due to higher revenues, operational efficiencies and COVID-19 related expense savings.

#### **Society Partnerships:**

For the three months ended October 31, 2020:

- 1 new society contract was signed with a combined annual revenue of approximately \$0.3 million,
- 30 society contracts were renewed with a combined annual revenue of approximately \$13.3 million,
- 4 society contracts were not renewed with a combined annual revenue of approximately \$0.3 million.

#### UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, DC 20549

#### FORM 10-K

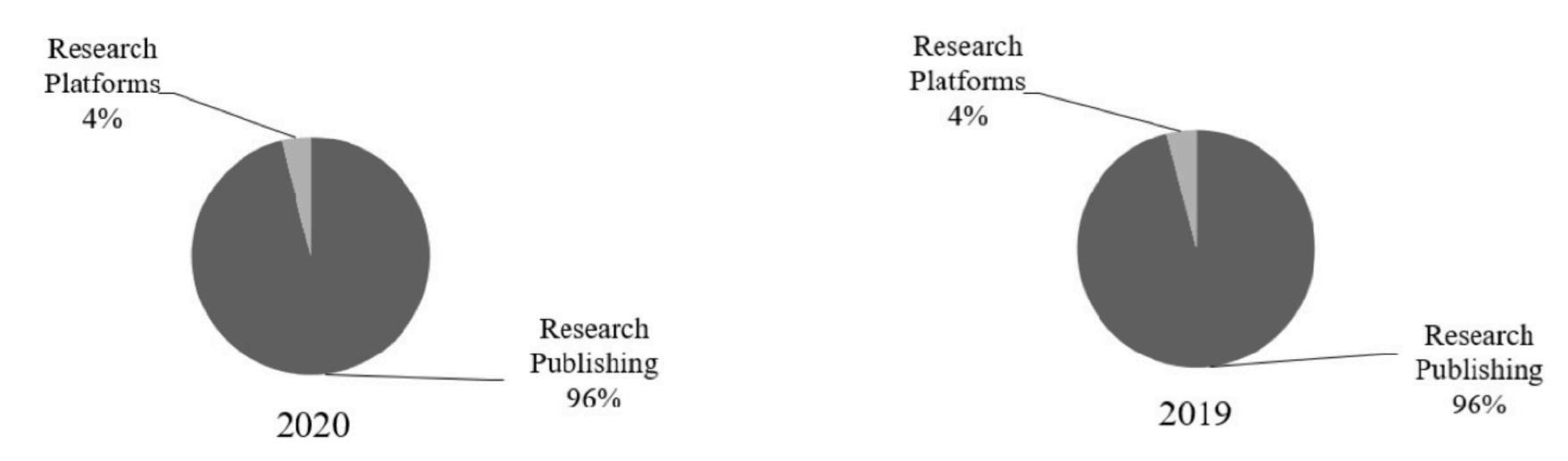
(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15	(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year end	ed: April 30, 2020
OR	
☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OF	R 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from Commission file nur	
JOHN WILEY (Exact name of Registrant a	,
New York	13-5593032
State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ	07030
Address of principal executive offices	Zip Code
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issu	
Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports Yes □ No ⊠	pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all report Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such s and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 day	shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports),
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electron posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chart that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes	apter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period
Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registr incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amend	ant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements

#### Research Publishing & Platforms:

Research Publishing & Platforms' mission is to support researchers, professionals and learners in the discovery and use of research knowledge to help them achieve their goals. Research provides scientific, technical, medical, and scholarly journals, as well as related content and services, to academic, corporate, and government libraries, learned societies, and individual researchers and other professionals. Journal publishing areas include the physical sciences and engineering, health sciences, social sciences and humanities and life sciences. Research Publishing & Platforms also includes Atypon Systems, Inc. ("Atypon"), a publishing software and service provider that enables scholarly and professional societies and publishers to deliver, host, enhance, market, and manage their content on the web through the *Literatum*<sup>TM</sup> platform. Research Publishing & Platforms' customers include academic, corporate, government, and public libraries, funders of research, researchers, scientists, clinicians, engineers and technologists, scholarly and professional societies, and students and professors. Research Publishing & Platforms products are sold and distributed globally in digital and print formats through multiple channels, including research libraries and library consortia, independent subscription agents, direct sales to professional society members, and other customers. Publishing centers include Australia, China, Germany, India, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Research Publishing & Platforms' revenue accounted for approximately 52% of our consolidated revenue in the year ended April 30, 2020, with a 35.3% Adjusted EBITDA margin.

Research Publishing & Platforms revenue by product type includes Research Publishing and Research Platforms. The graphs below present revenue by product type for the years ended April 30, 2020 and 2019:



Key growth strategies for the Research Publishing & Platforms segment include evolving and developing new licensing models for our institutional customers ("pay to read and publish"), developing new open access products and revenue streams ("pay to publish"), focusing resources on high-growth and emerging markets, and developing new digital products, services, and workflow solutions to meet the needs of researchers, authors, societies, and corporate customers.

#### Journal Subscriptions

We publish approximately 1,675 academic research journals. We sell journal subscriptions directly through our sales representatives, indirectly through independent subscription agents, through promotional campaigns, and through memberships in professional societies for those journals that are sponsored by societies. Journal subscriptions are primarily licensed through contracts for digital content available online through *Wiley Online Library*, which is delivered through our *Literatum* platform. Contracts are negotiated by us directly with customers or their subscription agents. Subscription periods typically cover calendar years. Print journals are generally mailed to subscribers directly from independent printers. We do not own or manage printing facilities. Subscription revenue is generally collected in advance.

Approximately 50% of Journal Subscription revenue is derived from publishing rights owned by us. Publishing alliances also play a major role in Research Publishing's success. Approximately 50% of Journal Subscription revenue is derived from publication rights that are owned by professional societies and published by us pursuant to a long-term contract (generally 5–10 years) or owned jointly with a professional society. These society alliances bring mutual benefit, with the societies gaining Wiley's publishing, marketing, sales, and distribution expertise, while Wiley benefits from being affiliated with prestigious societies and their members. Societies that sponsor or own such journals generally receive a royalty and/or other financial consideration. We may procure editorial services from such societies on a pre-negotiated fee basis. We also enter into agreements with outside independent editors of journals that define the duties of the editors and the fees and expenses for their services. Contributors of articles to our journal portfolio transfer publication rights to us or a professional society, as applicable. We publish the journals of many prestigious societies, including the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the British Journal of Surgery Society, the European Molecular Biology Organization, the American Anthropological Association, the American Geophysical Union, and the German Chemical Society.

Wiley's performance in the 2018 release of Clarivate Analytics' Journal Citation Reports (JCR) remains strong, maintaining its position as #3 in terms of the number of titles indexed, articles published, and citations received. Wiley saw a 9.5% increase in JCR articles, giving it 9.7% overall share (+0.6%) – its biggest increase since 2008.

A total of 1,223 Wiley journals were included in the reports, 58% of these were society publications – reaffirming Wiley's position as the world's leading society publishing partner. Wiley journals ranked #1 in 27 categories across 25 titles and achieved 349 top-10 category rankings.

The annual Journal Citation Reports (JCR) are one of the most widely-used sources of citation metrics used to analyze the performance of peer-reviewed journals. The most famous of these metrics, the Impact Factor, is based on the frequency with which an average article is cited in the JCR report year. Alongside other metrics, this makes it an important tool for evaluating a journal's impact on ongoing research.

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Licensing, Reprints, Backfiles, and Other includes advertising, backfile sales, the licensing of publishing rights, journal and article reprints, and individual article sales. We generate advertising revenue from print and online journal subscription products, our online publishing platform, *Literatum*, online events such as webinars and virtual conferences, community interest Web sites such as spectroscopyNOW.com, and other Web sites. A backfile license provides access to a historical collection of Wiley journals, generally for a one-time fee. We also engage with international publishers and receive licensing revenue from photocopies, reproductions, translations, and other digital uses of our content. Journal and article reprints are primarily used by pharmaceutical companies and other industries for marketing and promotional purposes. Through the *Article Select* and *PayPerView* programs, we provide fee-based access to non-subscribed journal articles, content, book chapters, and major reference work articles. The Research Publishing business is also a provider of content and services in evidence-based medicine ("EBM"). Through our alliance with The Cochrane Collaboration, we publish *The Cochrane Library*, a premier source of high-quality independent evidence to inform healthcare decision-making. EBM facilitates the effective management of patients through clinical expertise informed by best practice evidence that is derived from medical literature.

#### The recent global coronavirus outbreak may continue to harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious outbreak and the related adverse public health developments, including orders to shelter-in-place, travel restrictions and mandated business closures, have adversely affected workforces, organizations, customers, economies and financial markets globally, leading to an economic downturn and increased market volatility. It has also disrupted the normal operations of many businesses, including ours.

This outbreak, as well as lockdown measures undertaken to contain the spread of COVID-19, caused disruptions and had a significant impact on our business, including, but not limited to:

- declines in print book sales due to indefinite closings of retail bookstores and the temporary prioritization of essential goods by online retailers;
- declines in businesses that rely on in-person engagement, primarily test prep and corporate training;
- delays in signing annual journal subscription agreements in certain parts of Europe and Asia due to challenges of remote selling and university disruption;
- delays in customer payments due to widespread disruption and pervasive cash conservation behaviors in the face of uncertainty;
- reduced student demand for continuing education which impacted our undergraduate and masters online program
  management programs, due to funding constraints related to loss of employment and/or lack of interest in pursuing education
  during a period of uncertainty; and
- lower demand for early career technology talent due to client constraints including, the closure of corporate offices, staffing uncertainty, internal contractor hiring restrictions or financial constraints.

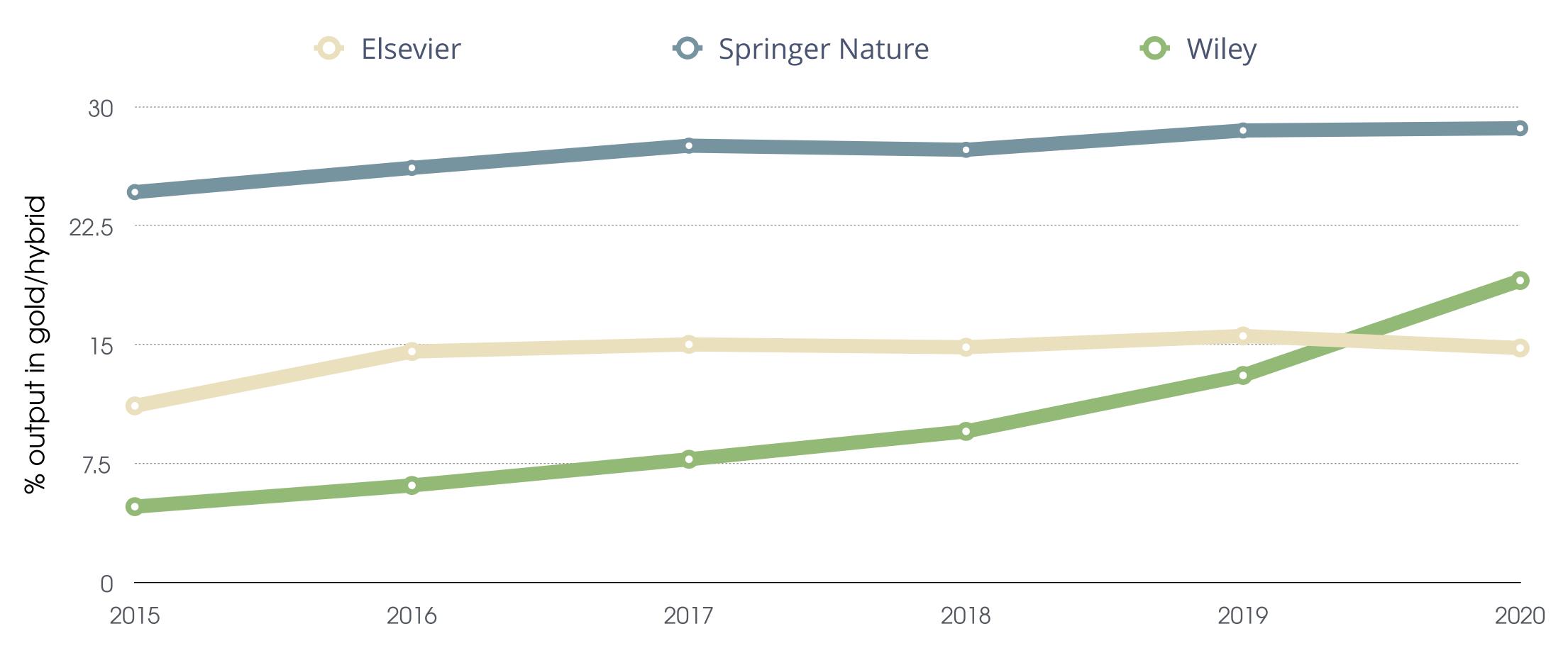
Changes in laws, tariffs, and regulations, including regulations related to open access, could adversely impact our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

We maintain operations in Asia, Australia, Canada, Europe, and the United States. The conduct of our business, including the sourcing of content, distribution, sales, marketing, and advertising, is subject to various laws and regulations administered by governments around the world. Changes in laws, regulations, or government policies, including tax regulations and accounting standards, may adversely affect our future consolidated financial position and results of operations.

The scientific research publishing industry generates much of its revenue from paid customer subscriptions to online and print journal content. There is debate within government, academic, and library communities whether such journal content should be made available for free, immediately or following a period of embargo after publication, referred to as "open access," For instance, certain governments and privately held funding bodies have implemented mandates that require journal articles derived from government-funded research to be made available to the public at no cost after an embargo period. Open access can be achieved in two ways: Green, which enables authors to publish articles in subscription based journals and self-archive the author accepted version of the article for free public use after an embargo period, and Gold, which enables authors to publish their articles in journals that provide immediate free access to the final version of the article on the publisher's Web site, and elsewhere under permissive licensing terms, following payment of an APC. These mandates have the potential to put pressure on subscription-based publications. If such regulations are widely implemented, our consolidated financial position and results of operations could be adversely affected.

To date, the majority of governments that have taken a position on open access have favored the green model and have generally specified embargo periods of twelve months. The publishing community generally takes the view that this period should be sufficient to protect subscription revenues, provided that publishers' platforms offer sufficient added value to the article. Governments in Europe have been more supportive of the gold model, which thus far is generating incremental revenue for publishers with active open access programs. Several European administrations are showing interest in a business model which combines the purchasing of subscription content with the purchase of open access publishing for authors in their country. This development removes an element of risk by fixing revenues from that market, provided that the terms, price, and rate of transition negotiated are acceptable.

### OA Output in gold or hybrid journals





# ELSEVIER

## We fully support open access!

#### **ANNUAL REPORT FORM 20-F 2019**

Growth rate in articles submitted and published accelerated further as we continue to gain market share.

Electronic revenues saw continued good growth, partially offset by print declines

There is continued debate in government, academic and library communities, which are the principal customers for our STM content, regarding to what extent such content should be funded instead through fees charged to authors or authors' funders and/or made freely available in some form after a period following publication. Some of these methods, if widely adopted, could adversely affect our revenue from paid subscriptions.

#### Share of national output 2020

China	29.53
United States	24.27
Netherlands	23.11
Finland	22.06
United	21.68
Austria	21.58
Norway	21.16
Sweden	20.51
Hungary	20.28
Poland	19.76
Germany	19.07
Japan	18.96

# Helping researchers share their work with the world

ANNUAL REPORT FORM 10-K 2020 QUARTERLY REPORT FORM 10-Q OCT 2020

Revenue +5% and Adjusted EBITDA +14% on strong doubledigit growth in Open Access

Mandates have the potential to put pressure on subscription-based publications. If such regulations are widely implemented, our consolidated financial position and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Green OA embargo periods should be sufficient to protect subscription revenues

Gold OA is generating incremental revenue



Share of national output 2020

Sweden	12.39
Germany	11.75
United Kingdom	11.63
Netherlands	11.51
Finland	10.88
Norway	10.78
United States	10.76
Austria	10.54
Japan	10.07
China	8.82
Hungary	8.07
Poland	6.17

#### Q Back to Listing ≡ Hide Navigation

Deals

SWOT Analysis

#### ⊫ Overview Profile

Financials 匷 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. A Overview

Published on 25 Jan 2021

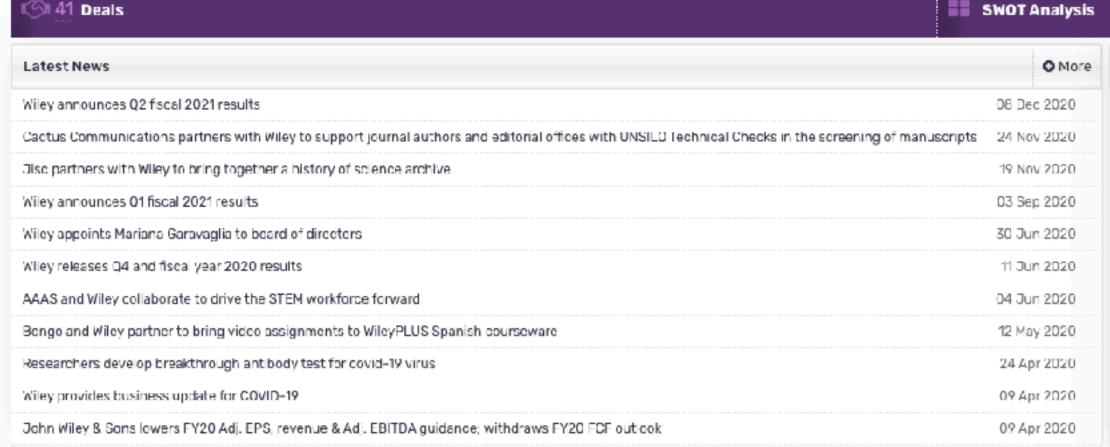
Company Summary John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (Wiley), is a research and learning company. It develops digital education, learning, assessment and certification solutions. The company publishes online scientific, technical, medical and scholarly journals, books and other digital content. Wiley's offerings assist universities, businesses and individuals in developing skills and knowledge. The company collaborates with the research community including societies, authors and libraries to provide access to scientific information. It has operations in Europe, North America, Asia Pacific and other regions. The company owns and operates publishing centers in Australia, Germany, India, China, the UK and the US. Wiley is headquartered in Hoboken, New Jersey, the US.

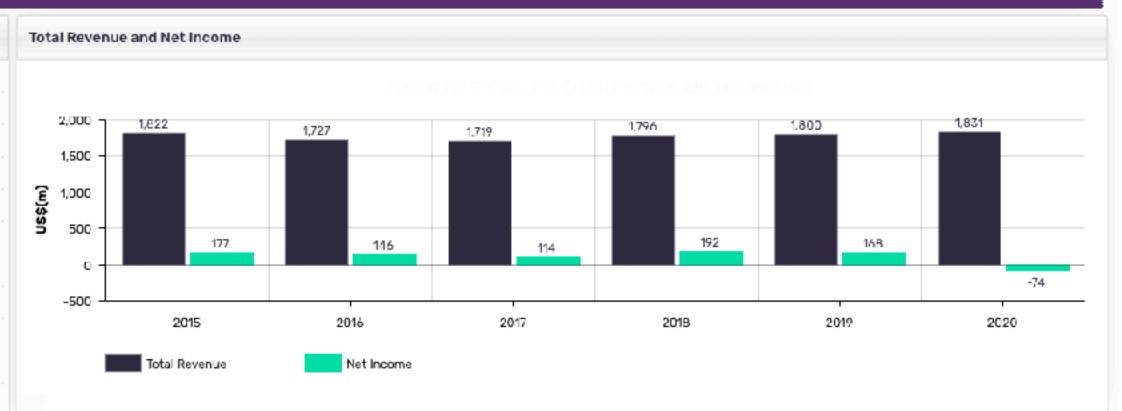
The company reported revenue of (US Dollars) US\$1,831.5 million for the fiscal year ended April 2020 (FY2020), which showed an increase of 1.7% over revenue for FY2019. The company reported an operating loss of US\$54.3 million in FY2020, compared to an operating income of US\$224 million in FY2019. The company posted net loss of USS74.3 million in EY2020, compared to a net profit of US\$168.3 million in EY2019. The company reported revenue of US\$431.3 million for the first guarter ended July 2020, which indicated a decrease of 9.1% over revenue for the previous quarter.

Key Stats Headquarters
United States of America Telephone 12017486000 □ Website 12017486088 www.wiley.com Revenue (2021) so Net Income (2021) Q 1.72% <u>⊪</u> O-143.98% <u>III</u> \$1,831 m \$-74 m 2021 vs 2020 2021 vs 2020 M Cap \* Net Profit Margin O-143.42% iii \$2,922.74 m -4.06% 2021 vs 2020 Elscal Year End No. of employees. 5,700 Ticker Symbol Company Subtype JW.A [NYSE] Public Parent Address 111 River St, Hoboken, New Jersey, 07030-5773

\*Note: Ratios based on the share price as of 17-February-2021, in absolute numbers and US\$.

Export Section 🛵

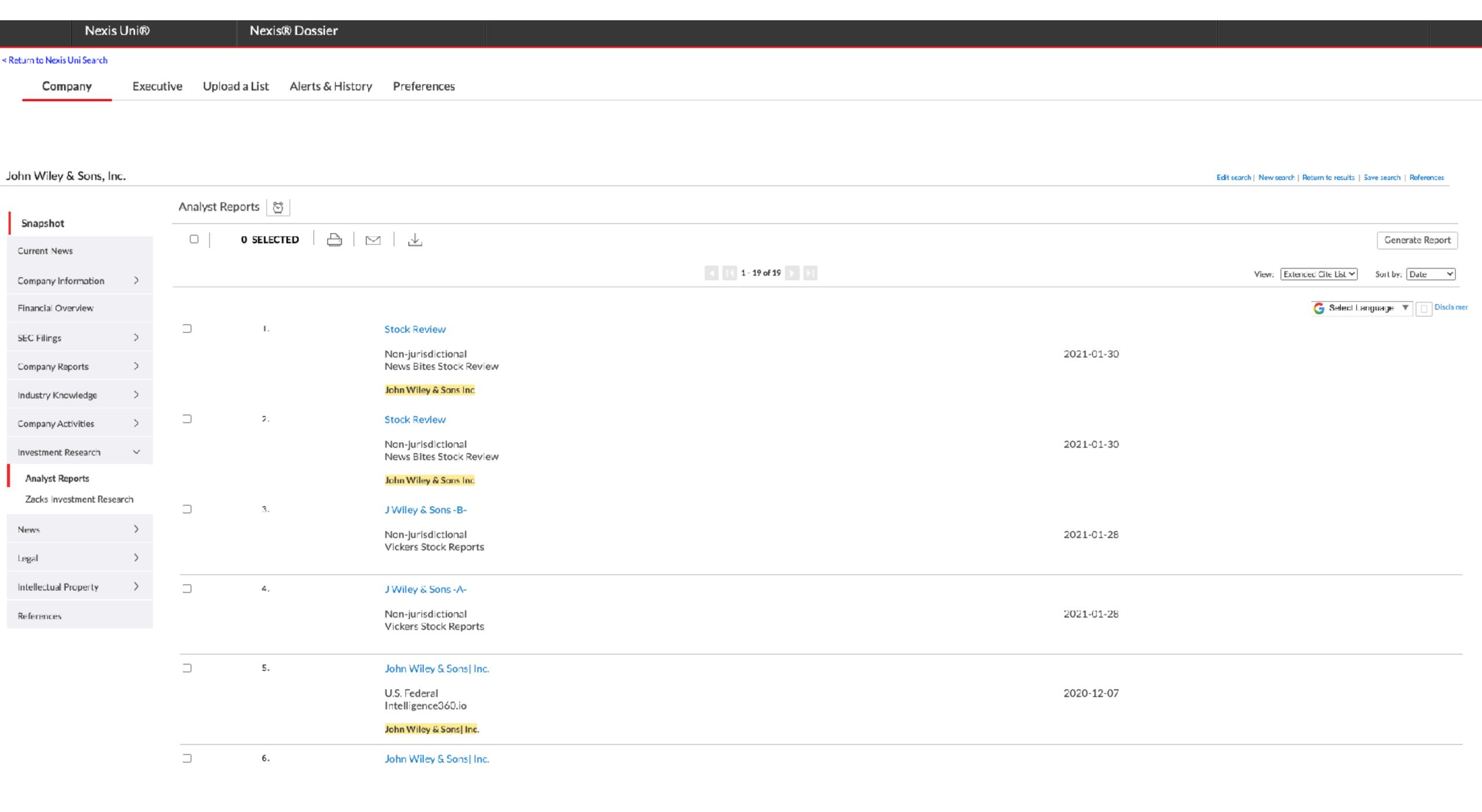




Strengths	Strategic	Wiley has strong alliances with a number of organizations spanning segments. Such synergistic alliances result in mutual benefit, with the societies gaining from the company's publishing, marketing, sales and distribution expertise, while Wiley benefits from its affiliation with prestigious societies and their members. In the research sector, the company has alliances with several societies that publish research insights, including the American Cancer Society, the European Molecular Biology Organization, the American Heart Association, the British Journal of Surgery Society, the American Anthropological Association, the American Geophysical Union and the German Chemical Society. Similarly, in the education sector, Wiley has formed strategic alliances with Microsoft, Blackboard, Canvas, Snapwiz and the Culinary Institute of America.
	** Operational	Increasing Cash Reserves  The company reported an increase in its cash reserves in FY2020, which could strengthen its short-term operations. In FY2020, the company reported a 118% increase in its cash and short-term investments, which grew to US\$202.4 million from US\$92.8 million in FY2019. The increase in its cash and short-term investments was due to US\$288.4 million cash generated from operating activities. In FY2020, the company's cash component accounted for 32.9% of its current assets as compared to 18.4% in the previous year.
స్త Weaknesses	<b>Operational</b>	Business Performance: Academic & Professional Learning  The company's Publishing business line continued to report a decline in its performance. In FY2020, this business line accounted for 35.5% of the company's revenue, and fell 7.5% YoY. The decline in revenue was mainly due to the continued decline in book publishing, which reflects tough market conditions, and to a lesser extent, a decrease in test preparation and certification offerings.
© Opportunities	Strategic	Acquisitions  Strategic business acquisitions could enable the company to secure growth opportunities. In January 2020, Wiley acquired mthree for US\$128.6 million from ECI Partners LLP for approximately US\$129 million. This acquisition helps expand the company's portfolio of education services into the workplace, and reinforces its commitment to influence career outcomes by delivering high-quality education content, platforms and services by targeting high-demand careers and disciplines.
	Industry	Global EdTech Market  The growing EdTech market across the world could benefit the company's operations. According to the National Research University Higher School of Economics, the global EdTech market is expected to grow by more than 5% annually through 2021. Eastern Europe is one of the fastest growing regional markets for online education. The average annual growth for the Russian online learning market will be 20% in the coming years and reach RUB53 billion.
	Industry	Publishing: the US  The growth in the publishing sector in the US could benefit the company's operations. According to the International Trade Administration and US Department of Commerce, the publishing sector in the US is the largest in the world with sales of US\$38 billion in 2018, measured across professional, educational, and consumer publishing segments. Demand from consumers and reading experience continue to evolve. With considerable increase in eReaders, internet-connected smartphones, and tablets, digital publishing is expected to grow. By 2023, digital publishing is expected to account for 60% percent of all publishing in the US.
⚠ Threats	<b>‡</b> Operational	Intellectual Property Rights  The company's business depends on intellectual property, including valuable brands and content. The protection of intellectual property rights relies upon a combination of copyright, trademark, unfair competition, patent, trade secret and internet/domain name statutes and laws, and contract provisions. Such claims may result in increase in expenses and that can hamper Wiley's operations and financials, irrespective of the validity of such claims. However, there can be no assurance that these measures may be successful. It could be difficult to prevent the infringement that may arise from unauthorized third parties and the measures taken may not be successful in every case. Third parties may challenge the validity or scope of the company's intellectual property at certain times, and such challenges may result in the limitation or loss of intellectual property rights.
	Industry	Free Online Sources  Wiley's operations are subject to risks from increasing free sources. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the popularity of sources that offer information online free. Companies such as Yahoo, Google, MSN and others have been providing such information on their websites at no cost. With the growing reliance on internet to obtain information, several websites are also exploring ways to further increase the amount of free information.
	Industry	Intense Competition  Wiley operates in a highly competitive environment. Inability to compete effectively could hamper its profits. The company competes with other publishers and creators of educational materials and services; companies in virtual schools and online program management; niche players that specialize in academic disciplines; and smaller players in local markets. Its ability to deliver quality products and services that address the specified requirements of the curriculum, appeal to the students, school boards, organizations, educators and government officials, and enable decision makers to reach purchasing decisions are significant for its business in face of severe competition.

**Publishing Alliances** 

 $\mathbb{Q}$ 



Market Cap: 2,523,386,880

Dividend: 1.3675 Dividend Yield: 2.5437

EPS Basic: -0.67 EPS Diluted: -0.66

Revenue: 1,864,085,000

Net Income: -37,835,000

Recent Companies 💟

2/19/2021, 11:04:59 AM

Wiley (John) & Sons Inc. (NYS: JW A) to Company Analysis List

Address: 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030 United States | Phone: 201 748-6000 | Company Website: www.wiley.com

Incorporated: 1807, United States Reincorporated: January 1904, NY. United States IRS Number: 135593032 CUSIP: 96822320 Auditor: KPMG LLP

Legal Counsel: Well, Gotshal & Manges LLP

Transfer Agent: Registrar and Transfer Company, Cranford, NJ

Country: United States

Company details Executives Ownership Company financials

Synopsis Highlights History Business Property Subsidiaries Long term debt Capital stock Earnings estimates Business segments

Industry: Publishing (ICB 40301030)

Industry: Book publishing (SIC 2731)

Industry: Book Publishers (NAICS 511130)

Equity pricing | Annual reports | Filings | News | Competitors | Report builder | Company reports

Number of Employees: 6,900 (Approximate Full-Time as of 04/30/2020)

#### Business Summary

John Wiley & Sons is a global research and learning company. Co.'s segments are: Research Publishing & Platforms, which supports researchers, professionals and learners in the discovery and use of research knowledge to help them achieve their goals in research, learning and practice; Academic & Professional Learning, which provides scientific, professional, and education books in print and digital formats, digital courseware, and test preparation services; and Education, which provides online program management services for higher education institutions and mithree training, upskilling and talent placement services.

#### Pricing Summary





	Yesterday	5 Days	30 Days
Close	53.76	53.11	47.68
Volume	282,563.00	N/A	179,402.00

52 Week High/Low: 53.75 - 30.59 % Price Change (100 Days): 60.91 200-Day Moving Avg. : 38.19

#### Key Executives

Jessa Wiley	Age	
Chairman	50	
Matthew Kissner	Age	Salary
Executive Vice President, Group Executive	68	600,000
Brian Napack	Age	Salary
President, Chief Executive Officer	58	900,000
John Kritzmacher	Age	Salary
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	59	703,500
Judy Verses	Age	Salary
Executive Vice President, General Manager	63	441,833

Number of Shareholders: 733 (approx. record class A), 56 (approx. record class B) (as of 05/31/2020)

#### Key Financials

(In USD as of 10/31/2020)

#### Income Statement

Revenue	1,864m
Net Income	-38m
EPS from Continuing Operations	-0.66
EPS - Net Income - Diluted	-0.66
Revenue per Share	33.28
Balance Sheet	
Total Assets	3,020m
Total Liabilities	2,000m
Shareholders' Equity	1,020m
Total Assets per Share	53.93
Not Assets per Share	18.22
Cash Flows	
Cash from Operations	311m
Cash from Investing	-274m
Cash from Financing	-58m
Capital Expenditures	80m
Cash Flow per Share	5.54

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Our Business

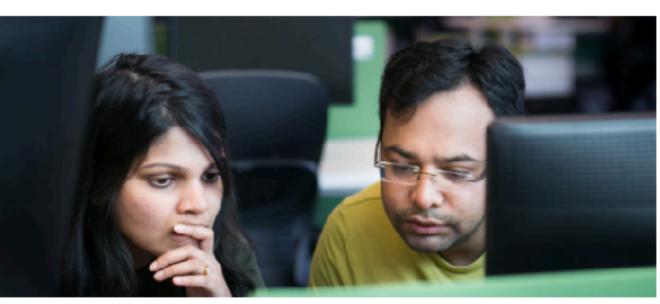
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RELX is a global provider of information-based analytics and decision tools for professional and business customers. The Group serves customers in more than 180 countries and has offices in about 40 countries. It employs over 33,000 people, of whom almost half are in North America. The shares of RELX PLC, the parent company, are traded on the London, Amsterdam and New York Stock Exchanges using the following ticker symbols: London: REL; Amsterdam: REN; New York: RELX.

#### RESULTS →



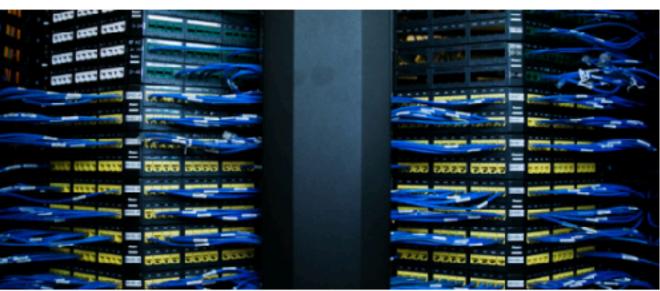
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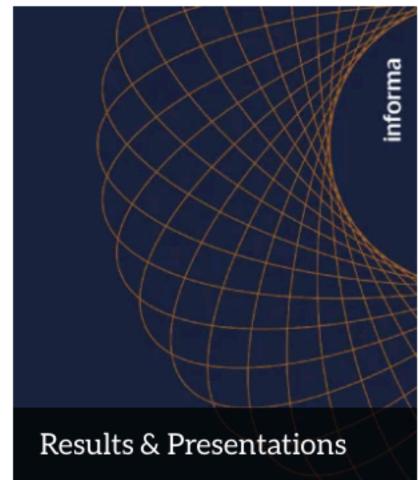
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Informa has a track record of consistent dividends funded by strong and visible cash flows.

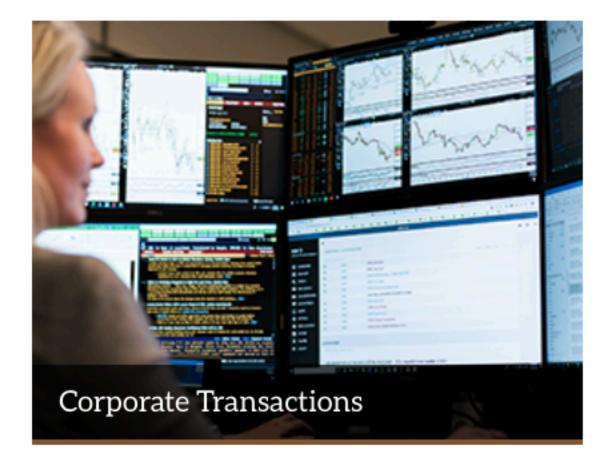
<u>Find out more about our Business Model and Investment Case.</u>











#### Prospectus dated April 25, 2018

#### **SPRINGER NATURE**

#### Prospectus

#### for the public offering

 $\alpha f$ 

112,999,554 newly issued ordinary bearer shares with no-par value (*Stückaktien*) from a capital increase against contribution in cash to be resolved by an extraordinary shareholders' meeting of the Issuer on or about May 3, 2018

and of

18,983,925 existing ordinary bearer shares with no-par value (*Stückaktien*) from the holdings of the Selling Shareholder, with the number of shares to be actually placed with investors to be decided by the Selling Shareholder in consultation with the Joint Global Coordinators on the date of pricing (upsize option)

and of

13,198,347 existing ordinary bearer shares with no-par value (*Stückaktien*) from the holdings of Selling Shareholder in connection with a possible over-allotment, with the total number of such shares not exceeding 10% of the final number of newly issued shares and existing shares actually placed in the offering

and at the same time for the

admission to trading on the regulated market segment (regulierter Markt) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse) with simultaneous admission to the sub-segment of the regulated market with additional post-admission obligations (Prime Standard) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse)

of

up to 112,999,554 newly issued ordinary bearer shares with no-par value (Stückaktien) to be placed with investors in this offering plus two shares to be issued in connection with the dissolution of certain financing instruments, in each case from a capital increase against contribution in cash to be resolved by an extraordinary shareholders' meeting of the Issuer on or about May 3, 2018

and

190,000,000 existing ordinary bearer shares with no-par value (Stückaktien) (existing share capital), each such share with a notional value of €1.00 and full dividend rights from January 1, 2018

of

Springer Nature AG & Co. KGaA Price Range: €10.50 – €14.50

International Securities Identification Number (ISIN): DE000SPG1003
German Securities Code (Wertpapierkennnummer, WKN): SPG100
Common Code: 094555779
Ticker Symbol: SPG

Joint Global Coordinators and Joint Bookrunners

J.P. Morgan

Morgan Stanley

Joint Bookrunners

BNP BofA PARIBAS L

BofA Merrill Lynch Credit Suisse

t Goldman Sachs International Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking

## INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS INC

→ IEEE

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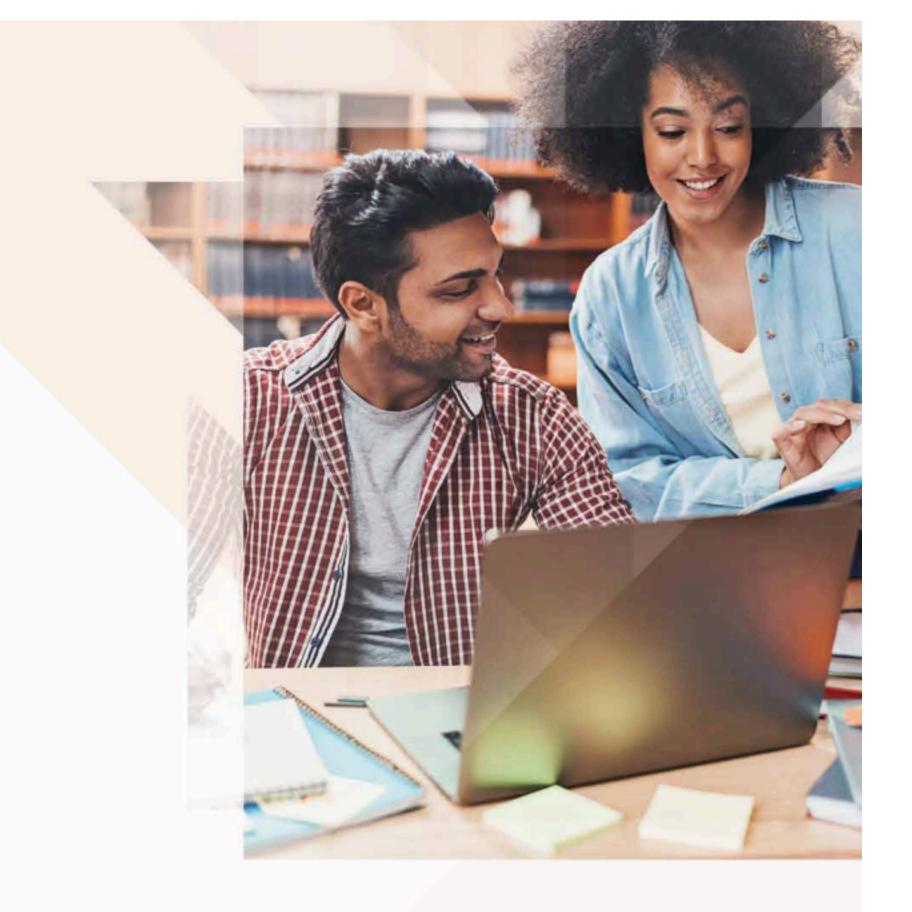
pe	riod end	ding December 2018					
efil	GRAPHIC	print - DO NOT PROCESS As Filed Data -			DLN	: 934	93303013719
	990	Return of Organization Ex	empt From	Income	Tax	OM	1B No 1545-0047
	330	Under section 501(c), 527, or 4947(a)(1) of the Inte	•			s)	2018
9		► Do not enter social security numbers of				"L	2010
Treasu	ment of the rv I Revenue Service	► Go to <u>www.irs.gov/Form990</u> for insti	ructions and the I	atest inform	ation.	0	pen to Public Inspection
		alendar year, or tax year beginning 01-01-2018 ,	and ending 12-31	-2018			
	ck if applicable	C Name of organization INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS IN			D Employer id	dentifica	ation number
	dress change	INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EVOLUCERS IN	VC		13-1656633	3	
	me change bal return	Doing business as					
	al neturn/terminated				E Telephone nu	inber	
	nended return plication pending	Number and street (or PO box if mail is not delivered to street 445 Hoos Lane	et address) Room/sui	te	(732) 981-0		
Ap	pincanon penang	City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign po	etal code		(132) 301-0	0300	
		Piscataway, N.: 083544L41			<b>G</b> Gross receipt	ts \$ 859	,125,379
		F Name and address of principal officer		H(a) Is this	a group return		
		Stephen Welby 445 Hoes Lane		suboro	dinates?		✓ Yes  ☐ No
		Piscataway, NJ 08854		H(b) Are all include	subordinates		✓ Yes □No
I Ta	x-exempt status	✓ 501(c)(3)	i)(L) or 527		," attach a list	(see in	structions)
J W	ebsite:► ww	w leee org		H(c) Group	exemption nur	πber ►	2036
K Form	n of organization	☑ Corporation ☐ Trust ☐ Association ☐ Other ▶		L Year of forma	tion 1896 M 9	S:ate of	legal domicile NY
	- Circ						
Pa		imary scribe the organization's mission or most significant activ	rities				
	IEEE is the	e place where the next great technology breakthroughs as The engineers and technical professionals that comprise	are born - the resul	t of the innova	tive work of ou	ır IEEE	members and
	contributii	ng cutting-edge research, publishing thought-provoking	papers, creating cri	tical technical	standards, stre	engthen	ning professional
e.		ns and attending industry-leading conferences, they play shared and explored. Through their collaboration, IEEE r					
vemano	excellence	e for the benefit of all people everywhere. For additional	2018 IEEE significa	nt activities, s	ee Part III on p	age 2,	and IEEE 2018
Je II	Annual Re	pur					
ŝ							
×	3 Charleth	is box ▶ ☐ if the organization discontinued its operation	ne or disposed of m	oro than 2E%	of its not asset		
Activities	3 Number	of voting members of the governing body (Part VI, line 1	a)		or its het asset	Ĩ a	31
ž	4 Number	of independent voting members of the governing body (f	Part VI, line 1b)			4	30
ĕ	5 Total nur	mber of individuals employed in calendar year 2018 (Part	t V, line 2a)			5	1,239
	6 Total nur	mber of volunteers (estimate if necessary)				6	100,000
	I	related business revenue from Part VIII, column (C), line				7a	16,404,747
	<b>b</b> Net unre	lated business taxable income from Form 990-T, line 34				7b	0
				Pric	or Year	С	urrent Year
en ne	l	tions and grants (Part VIII, line 1h)			4,085,277		4,112,115
7.91	_	service revenue (Part VIII, line 2g)			443,953,741	_	439,739,727
Ray	I	ent income (Par. VIII, column (A), lines 3, 4, and 7d) . venue (Part VIII, column (A), lines 5, 6d, 8c, 9c, 10c, and			24,385,777	_	33,564,287 19,606,440
	I	venue (Part VIII, column (A), lines 5, 6d, 6c, 9c, 10c, and renue—add lines 8 through 11 (must equal Part VIII, colui			494,392,958		547,022,569
		nd similar amounts paid (Part IX, column (A), lines 1–3)	4 11		5,946,097		5,216,786
	l	paid to or for members (Pan IX, column (A), line 4)			0		0,220,700
8		other compensation, employee benefits (PartIX, column			169,423,070		175,110,075
use	I -	onal fundraising fees (Part IX, column (A), line 11e)			0		0
Φ							

Pa	statement	of Program Servi	ce Accomplis	hments							
			onse or note to a	any line in this Part III .		🗆					
1	Briefly describe the o	rganization's mission									
will b		al technical communit	y and to technica	al professionals everywhe	ence for the benefit of humanity ere, and be universally recognize						
2	Did the organization	undertake any signific	ant program serv	vices during the year wh	ich were not listed on						
	the prior Form 990 or 990-EZ?										
	If "Yes," describe these new services on Schedule O										
3	Did the organization	Did the organization cease conducting, or make significant changes in how it conducts, any program									
	services?										
	If "Yes," describe these changes on Schedule O										
4	Section 501(c)(3) and		ons are required	to report the amount of	argest program services, as mea grants and allocations to others						
4a	(Code	) (Expenses \$	93,957,426	including grants of \$	4,745,564 ) (Revenue \$	55,017,920 )					
	See Additional Data										
4b	(Code	) (Expenses \$	175,624,306	including grants of \$	0 ) (Revenue \$	189,057,685 )					
	See Additional Data										

#### Form 990, Part III, Line 4b:

PERIODICALS The IEEE Xplore Digital Library is one of the world's largest collections of technical literature in engineering, computer science and related technologies with over 4 million documents available in its current vast repository. In 2018, IEEE continued to deliver groundbreaking research in its industry-leading publications and share its technical expertise around the world on the technologies that will shape the future. IEEE Xplore had over 147 million total usage in 2018 (PDF downloads and HTML views), groundbreaking research papers published in Xplore included. 5,290 of 5G, 22,619 of artificial intelligence, 1,575 in autonomous vehicles, 1,530 cybersecurity, 9,428 of Smart/Green energy, 17,129 robotics, and 8,546 of future of medical science. Other IEEE publications included 195,954 conference articles, 57,628 journal articles, and 2,874 magazine articles. IEEE maintains its position as one of the top publishers of science and technology journals, continuing to be a trusted source for communicating quality technical information that will help inspire the next breakthrough technologies.





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#### SCHEDULE C (Form 990 or 990-EZ)

#### Political Campaign and Lobbying Activities

For Organizations Exempt From Income Tax Under section 501(c) and section 527

Complete if the organization is described below.
► Attach to Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.
► Go to www.irs.gov/Form990 for instructions and the latest information.

OMB No. 1545-0047

2017

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Page 4

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

If the organization answered "Yes," on Form 990, Part IV, line 3, or Form 990-EZ, Part V, line 46 (Political Campaign Activities), then

- Section 501(c)(3) organizations: Complete Parts I-A and B. Do not complete Part I-C.
- Section 501(c) (other than section 501(c)(3)) organizations: Complete Parts I-A and C below. Do not complete Part I-B.
- Section 527 organizations: Complete Part I-A only.

#### If the organization answered "Yes," on Form 990, Part IV, line 4, or Form 990-EZ, Part VI, line 47 (Lobbying Activities), then

- Section 501(c)(3) organizations that have filed Form 5768 (election under section 501(h)): Complete Part II-A. Do not complete Part II-B.
- Section 501(c)(3) organizations that have NOT filed Form 5768 (election under section 501(h)): Complete Part II-B. Do not complete Part II-A.

If the organization answered "Yes," on Form 990, Part IV, line 5 (Proxy Tax) (see separate instructions) or Form 990-EZ, Part V, line 35c (Proxy Tax) (see separate instructions), then

Section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6) organizations: Complete Part III.

Name of organization	Employer identification number	
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, INC.	13-1667053	

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, INC.

13-1667053

Part IV Supplemental Information (continued)

PART II-B - DESCRIPTION OF LOBBYING ACTIVITY:

AIP'S LOBBYING EFFORTS FOCUS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FUNDING AND

PROGRAM DIRECTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, NATIONAL

AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, NATIONAL

INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. WE ALSO

WORK ON GOVERNMENT MANDATES AFFECTING SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING, AS WELL AS

SCIENCE IN GENERAL.

Schedule C (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2017

## Our use of other products

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5.43

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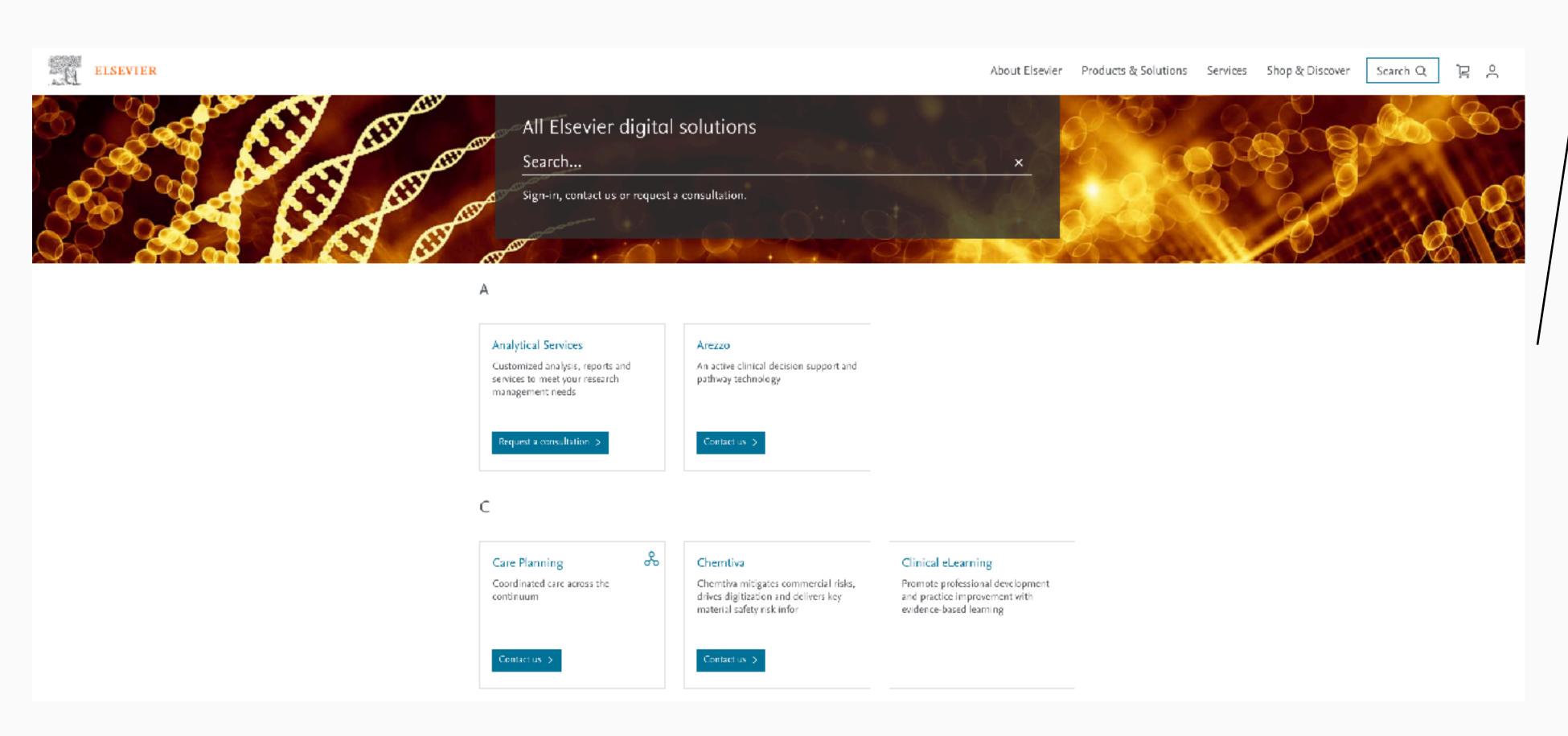
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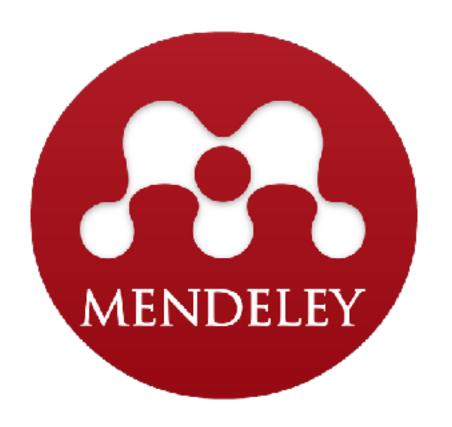
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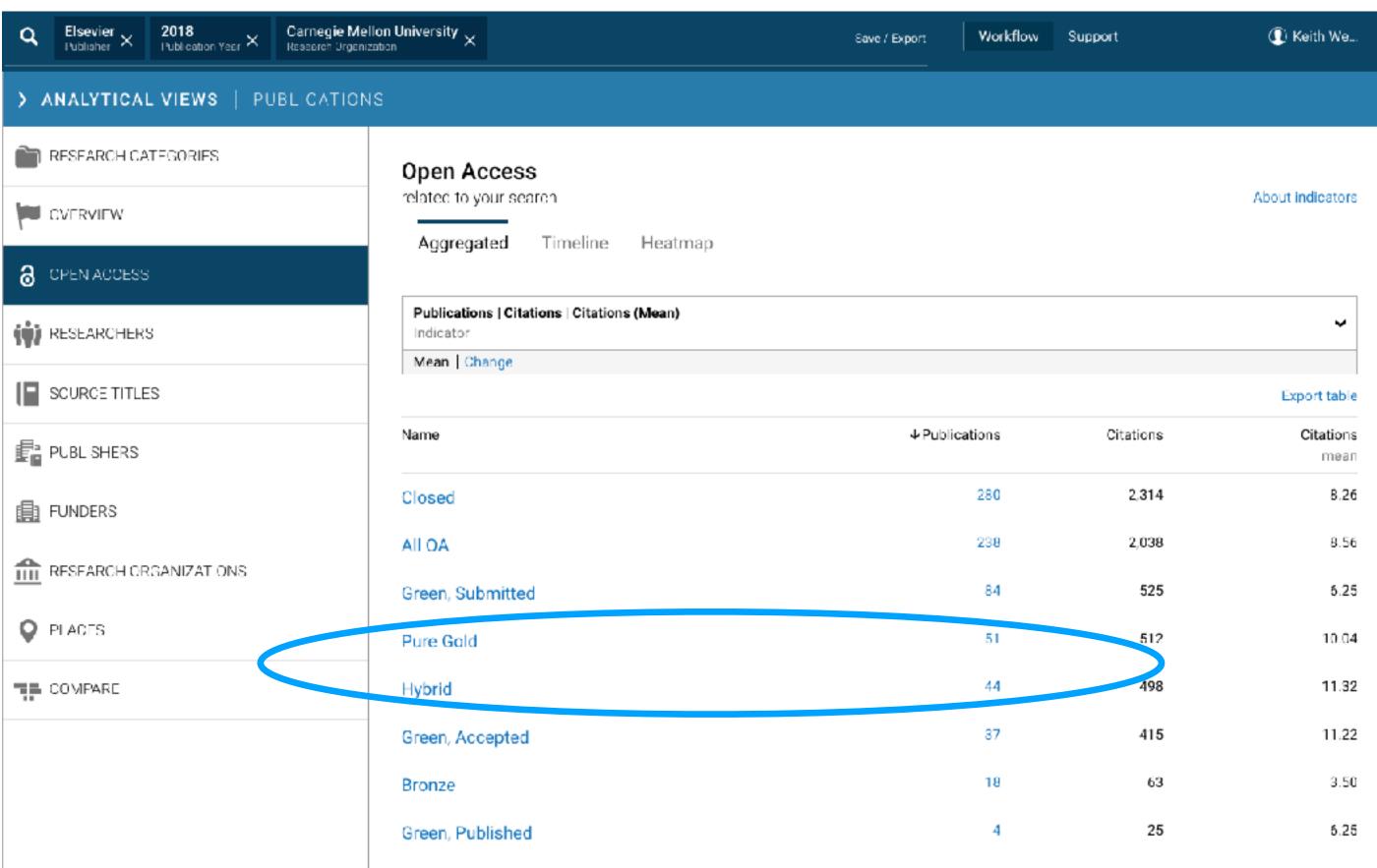






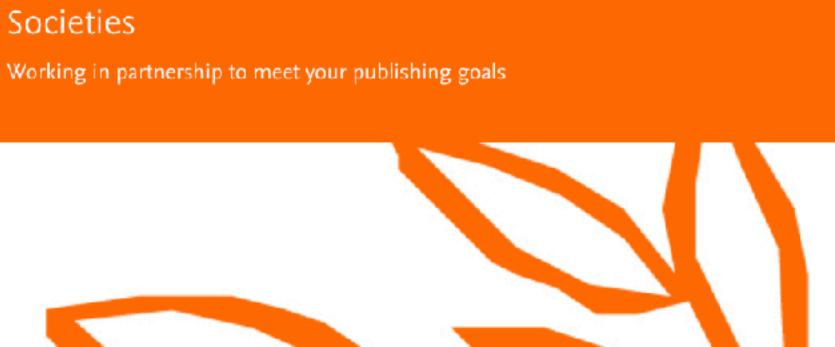


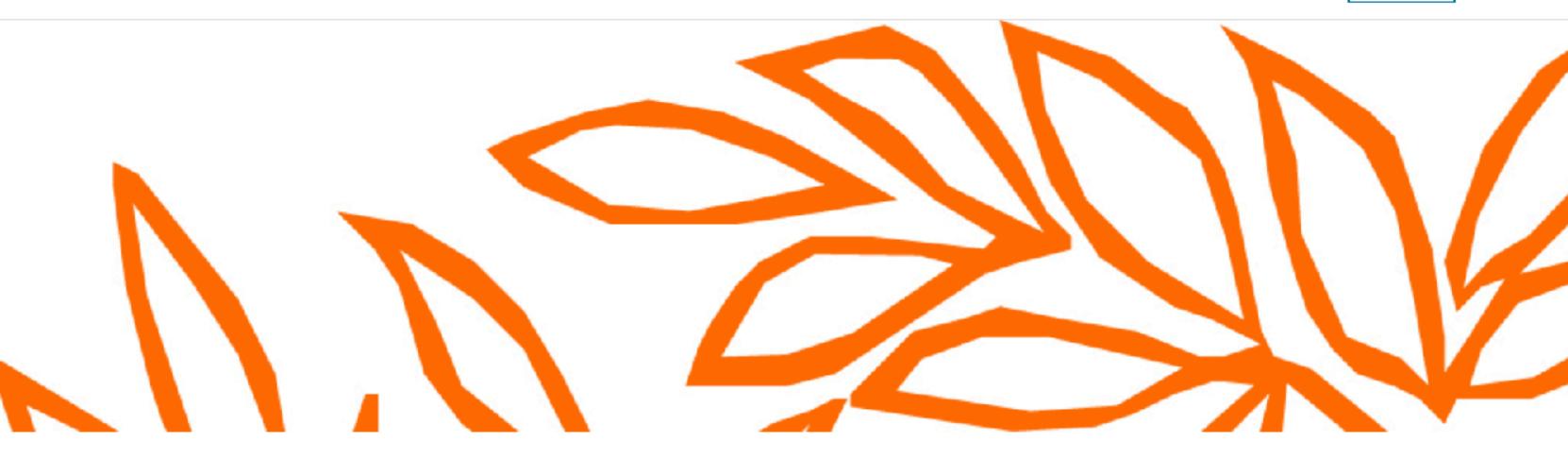






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				ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ENGINEERING	ARIE	Editorial Board Member	Carnegie Mellon University	Dept. of Ci
				Advanced Engineering Informatics	ADVEI	Editorial Board Member	Carnegie Mellon University	Dept. of Ci
				Automation in Construction	AUTCON	Editorial Board Member	Carnegie Mellon University	Dept. of Ci
				Science of Computer Programming	scico	Guest Editor	Carnegie Mellon University	Dept. of C
				Learning and Instruction	JLI	Editorial Board Member	Carnegie Mellon University	General
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				Research Policy	RESPOL	Advisory Editor	Duke University / CMU	Fuqua Sch
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				Progress in Polymer Science	JPPS	Guest Editor	Carnegie Mellon University	
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				<u> </u>				
				Computer Speech & Language	YCSLA	Guest Editor	Carnegie Mellon University	Dept. of C
				Speech Communication	SPECOM	Editorial Board Member	Carnegie Mellon University	Language
				Journal of Criminal Justice	JCJ	Former Editor	Carnegie Mellon University	H. John He
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				Neural Networks	NN	Editorial Board Member	Carnegie Mellon University	Dept. of E
				Data & Knowledge Engineering	DATAK	Editor-in-Chief	Carnegie Mellon University	Software
				Progress in Energy and Combustion Science	JPECS	Editor-in-Chief	Carnegie Mellon University	Dept. of N
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				Developmental Review	YDREV	Associate Editor	Carnegie Mellon University	Sch. of So
				Electronic Commerce Research and Applications	ELERAP	Associate Editor	Carnegie Mellon University	General
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