

Open Science Talk No. 60 (2025): National Diamond Funding: a computer-generated transcript ¹

00:00:11 Per Pippin Aspaas

Open Science talk, the podcast about open science. My name is Per Pippin Aspaas. Today I'm here to talk about national funds for Diamond Open Access and we have examples from Finland, Canada and the Netherlands.

So first of all, we have Sami Syrjämäki, from TSV in Finland. Welcome, Sami.

00:00:36 Sami Syrjämäki

Thank you so much.

00:00:39 PPA

And then we have – from Canada, we have Jessica Dallaire-Clark representing Érudit. Welcome.

00:00:47 Jessica Dallaire-Clark

Hello. Thank you.

00:00:51 PPA

And then we have Jeroen Sondervan from NWO in The Netherlands. Welcome.

00:00:57 JS

Yes, thank you. Happy to be here.

00:01:00 PPA

The reason why I invited you, is that you all work on different kinds of national funding mechanisms for Diamond Open Access. And just to remind our listeners what that is: it's a kind of Open Access where the public can get free access to what our researchers publish and also the publish ... – no, sorry – the authors themselves, the researchers, they don't have to pay to be allowed to publish. So there are other kinds of funding mechanisms making it easier for the researchers, and also for the public to access everything afterwards.

You have, as I said, different funding mechanisms in these three countries. Sami, you represent TSV in Finland. What is TSV and how are you involved in publishing?

¹ This is a computer-generated transcript of the podcast episode Open Science Talk No. 60 (2025): <https://doi.org/10.7557/19.8114>. The automated transcript has been proofread by Kristin Vieweger and Per Pippin Aspaas. It is included here for the sake of Universal Design and improved discoverability by full-text search engines.

00:01:55 SS

Hello. First, TSV, it is *Tieteellisten seurain valtuuskunta*. It's actually, in English: Federation of Learned Societies. And I'm here the head of publishing, or publishing services, and I lead a team, which is responsible for publishing services for Finnish learned societies. And our work includes managing the national Open Access platforms – journal.fi and edition.fi – an academic big bookshop, Tiedekirja, and international exchange of scholarly literature. And I am also the secretary of the Grant Committee which allocates governmental subsidies for scholarly journals. And that's how I am here involved in – also, in this diamond funding.

00:02:46 PPA

Great. So you are, like, an umbrella organisation gathering all the different learned societies in Finland and helping them publish their work. Is that basically it?

00:02:57 SS

Yes, we – that is basically it. We have about 300 member societies of it's about 130 or 140 that are publishing books or journals.

00:03:14 PPA

Super. And then we have *Érudit* in Canada, and as far as my French can take me *érudit* means learned. So you are also into learning societies, I guess, Jessica?

00:03:26 JDC

Yes, we do work with some learned societies. *Érudit* is Canada's national platform for the dissemination of scholarly journals, and we specialise in the Humanities and Social Sciences, so we have over 260 actively publishing scholarly journals on our platform, the majority of which are Diamond Open Access. So somewhere in the neighbourhood of 185 Diamond Open Access journals disseminate their content with us. We're based out of the University of Montreal in Québec, and *Érudit* is supported by a consortium of universities, which includes our host, University of Montreal, as well as Université Laval and Université du Québec à Montréal.

So we're definitely a university based initiative. I am the senior coordinator for the development of Open Access and my main portfolio is the development of our partnership for Open Access. It's a funding initiative for our scholarly journals, so all of the active scholarly journals on our platform benefit from this, including the Diamond Open Access journals, and it's basically an alternative to a traditional licence agreement between us and consortial partners. So it was first established ten years ago with our national consortium in Canada – the Canadian Research Knowledge Network, or CRKN, because we shared this hope that we could transition Canadian journals towards Open Access without APC's.

In 2014, nobody was really talking about Diamond Open Access per se yet, but we were already seeing the sort of negative impact that APC's were having on scholarly dissemination, so ten years later, we've just renewed this major agreement with our Canadian partners. We also have partners in Europe, and we have been able to help 40 journals transition to Diamond Open Access. So, we feel like our model has a lot of potential. I don't think any of the commercial publishers could say that

they've flipped such a high proportion of their journals under their pay-to-publish Open Access models, so there you go.

00:06:13 PPA

Thanks – and that's a nice transition to you, Jeroen, because you represent NWO. First of all, what is NWO? And second, could you tell us about your fund for flipping journals, while we're at it?

00:06:28 JS

Yes, thank you. Yeah, so NWO is the National Research Council of The Netherlands, the Dutch Research Council. And we are the largest Research Council – there is a sister council who's more into medical research, but we have an annual research spend of almost a billion EUR a year to support research – and infrastructure, research infrastructure. And my role within the Dutch Research Council is being on the one side, the policy officer for Open Access and then we have also in the Netherlands now running for two years – and it will run for another eight years – a national initiative to support open science. The initiative is called OpenScienceNL and that's really a ten year programme to progress on open science. So, many aspects – fair data, open research software, but also open scholarly communication, Open Access, but also societal engagement and citizen science – so a lot of topics are covered in that specific temporary and also funded programme.

We work together with a lot of stakeholders in the research area in the Netherlands – so data repositories, universities, universities of applied sciences and technical infrastructures. So yeah, it's a really large endeavour, I would say, to engage with open science, but my – my role within the Dutch Research Council being a policy advisor on Open Access, is really to support, of course, our grantees in their aims and the abilities to publish in Open Access. But we also, NWO, as a strategy, we want to really support equitable models and transparent communication models in publishing.

So that's why we have engaged already for a longer time supporting several Diamond Open Access initiatives – like publishers, for instance, SciPost, but also Open Library of Humanities. What we also did is, supporting our national – we call it, the national platform, OpenJournalsNL – it's similar to what in Finland journals.fi is: basically, the national platform to support journals, and diamond journals specifically. So this platform is really only aimed to help and support editorial boards to publish their journals in fully Diamond Open Access.

And just recently we came up – so this is the infrastructural support we give, and that's also partly structural budget, right, within the Research Council. And another initiative just recently launched is through a grant. It's this flipping journals to Diamond Open Access. Basically, it's really an experiment I would say, the deadline will be in 1 1/2 months from now, so the 15th of May.

So then I can report back on the enthusiasm or the amount of applications we've received at that point, but this call for proposals is really meant to support editorial boards coming from closed or hybrid – so, basically, in principle closed access journals to flip to a Diamond Open Access model. And it really is – you can consider it as a lot of journals are now looking into how to flip, we have seen quite some examples, *Lingua* to *Glossa* is one of the, maybe the most visible example, run by Johan Rooryck, but we've seen many other flips as well.

So, we really wanted to, sort of, find a mechanism, or try to experiment with a mechanism, how we can sort of incentivize editorial boards to make this flip. And it is really meant as a sort of extra push

in the back, right. So it's a 50,000 maximum grant. The project should run for two years and the money can be spent – not on everything, but it basically says if you have like: hey, you need to have legal counselling for instance, that's eligible for funding as well. If you want to transfer and it needs to have support from specific services, that's also allowed. In principle, the journal needs to become a non-profit, Diamond Open Access journal and we didn't want to be too prescriptive about specific – because still Diamond Open Access and also the principles of Diamond Open Access are discussed on different levels. So we didn't want it to be like very prescriptive, but one of the essentials is: the journal itself needs to transfer to a non-profit Diamond Open Access environment, I would say. And how? Yes, there are many ways.

So I have a publishing background myself and I've been working at Utrecht University for quite some time, running our library journal programme. At some point we had 16, 17, 18 journals of which only one didn't have a Diamond Open Access model, but the others were having a Diamond Open Access model and basically 14, 15 different funding models, right? So I think we can't be too prescriptive on specific things. We need to see what works and what doesn't work and hopefully this call will help also others – help by reporting on the outcomes of the call – to help others finding ways in transitioning to diamond.

00:12:47 PPA

That's interesting – to see how many journals will hand in applications and how it will work out, so maybe we will invite you back to this podcast in a year or two to hear the experiences that you've had. But I guess you, Sami, you already had some experience because in Finland you have been handing out money to the editors or the societies editing diamond journals for some time by now.

00:13:14 SS

The history is actually such that we have for many years given, or shared, about €600,000 annually to subsidise non-profit scholarly journals. The total amount for scholarly publications is slightly bigger, but then that includes monographs and small subsidies for international engagement and collaboration. Last year, we actually did manage to get an extra €100,000 and that was allocated to support under-resourced Diamond Open Access journals. We actually do have – most of our journals are Diamond Open Access – but here, by under-resourced we mean journals with an annual budget of no more than €800, €8,000. So you can guess that these rely heavily on voluntary work, with that kind of budget. And to be – in general, eligible for this kind of funding, this generally has to be non profit. If a journal generates profit, an amount equal to that profit will be, or must be repaid, we're gonna come after you if you do start a business here. So, this is the second year. The call is currently open and we're waiting what will happen.

We will need to somehow integrate these two calls because it's double work to manage two calls and we will have to find a way to integrate this diamond model in the general call, somehow, so that we don't have to do the double work. But in general, as I mentioned, the percentage of Diamond Open Access journals from the journals that share some funding is 80% or 90%, between 80% and 90%.

So, you don't have much to gain anymore in that sense, except there are some journals that are not published by scholarly societies but the number is not that big, and they may not be diamond. But I

know that even those are not business journals. I mean, they don't make profit. It's very hard in Finland for a scholarly journal to make profit.

00:16:10 PPA

Yeah. So when you say Finnish journals, you mean journals where the society behind that journal is a Finnish society?

00:16:19 SS

Yes.

00:16:21 PPA

How then about *Érudit*? I mean, you could make a division between 'lifting' journals that already exist, like Sami mentioned, journals that have very little budget, they need a little bit of pocket money to, sort of, lift their standards a little bit. And the other is the 'flipping', what Jeroen told about, these existing commercial journals that would want to flip to a non commercial model. What do you generally do at *Érudit*? Do you do both, or...?

00:16:53 JDC

I would say that we probably do more of the former. We – because of the nature of policies in Canada, most Canadian journals operate with a – we would call it a subscription model, to be clear. Like, they still have subscriptions, but they are in a delayed Open Access, so government policy for about ten years has required funded researchers to publish their research in Open Access with no more than a 12 month embargo. So most of our journals have been operating this way, meaning they're only charging subscriptions for their most recent – access to their most recent content. And over time we've seen with support mechanisms like ours, the Partnership for Open Access, the idea that these journals and some that are maybe less reliant on their subscription revenue, they see that there is an opportunity to receive some revenue while flipping to Diamond Open Access. They can weigh, you know, that against the opportunities that they gain by being fully Open Access in terms of readership and attracting new authors and things like that. Our programme right now provides around \$4000 a year to our Open Access journals. Our journals that still operate with subscriptions receive varying amounts based on their own subscription rates that they get to set with us. But for Diamond Open Access journals, it's kind of a flat fee and they all receive around \$4000 a year, which is not – we acknowledge it's not enough to run an Open Access journal over the course of the year. But there are other funding programmes, government funding programmes in Canada, there's a federal funding programme for scholarly journals and some of them have access to that money. There's a provincial funding programme in the province of Québec and some of them have access to that money. But only about a third of our journals get that provincial funding. And so the other ones who are in Diamond Open Access are relying on the small amount of money we can provide, plus volunteer labour – institutional support, whether that's financial or it's kind of a patchwork situation. And so we're really hoping that over the coming years – that we can increase the money that we return by engaging more libraries in our partnerships, but that we can also coordinate our system of funding in Canada a little bit more, so that there's a greater coverage for the, actually, relatively high number of Diamond Open Access journals that we have. There's about 450 actively publishing Diamond Open Access journals in Canada, which is about – I think it's somewhere around, like, 65%

of all of the Canadian journals. So we actually have a really high diamond adoption rate. So I think that the objective for the, sort of, next ten years is how can we ensure that our Diamond Open Access journals receive some support for their operation so that they can continue into the future. It's really a question of sustainability, because if there's, you know, really, kind of, unsustainable labour, with all volunteers, you know, these journals won't exist long term, and that's really our goal, that Diamond Open Access is sustainable long term.

00:20:54 PPA

Yes, sustainable long term and the next question, then, is who is actually eligible? I mean, what is a Canadian journal? You have, in contrast to Finland where they have, kind of, small languages on a global scale – Finnish, Swedish, Saami, these are really small languages, of course, compared to French and even more so English.

So if we had, say, an English-language Journal for Canadian Studies, let's say in Norway. Let's say that that existed. Would that be eligible for funds? Or would you say: 'No, the Norwegians interested in Canada, they must fund their own journal!'

00:21:36 JDC

I would love at some point to go and collect all of the international Canadian Studies journals and have them on *Érudit*, that's sort of been, a pet idea of mine for a while, but we actually follow the guidelines of the funding programmes, the government funding programmes for journals that I mentioned, so they actually have pretty clear definitions of what counts as a Canadian journal. The editorial board has to have at least 1/3 of its composition of researchers based at a Canadian post secondary institution or be owned by a Canadian organisation, which could include a university, a scholarly society or some other body that is legally based in Canada. So that's how we define Canadian at the moment, but I love your idea of having 'The Norwegian Journal of Canadian Studies' on our platform someday.

00:22:41 PPA

Yeah, let's just bear in mind that that was a fictional example.

00:22:46 JDC

I know! But they do exist.

00:22:49 PPA

Right. And how about this definition of a Dutch journal, then? I guess you must be affiliated somehow with the Dutch landscape in order to apply for this flipping fund?

00:23:00 JS

Yeah. Basically, it's very simple we have – in our subsidy requirements, we have a list of eligible institutions that can receive funding from the Dutch Research Council. So basically the main applicant needs to have an affiliation with one of these institutions – which are a lot, all universities but also the universities of applied sciences and many other organisations – but that said, it can be, like, an international journal, it can even be a Norwegian – a journal sitting in a Norwegian context, but it has in this case a researcher affiliated to a Dutch institution which is eligible for funding. They

can apply as well. And that was deliberate, to really not only look at the national or the very tiny local context, but also try to at least be helpful to international journals. Of course, supporting journals that have a specific interest in the Dutch landscape, for instance, and which are of importance, they are encouraged, of course, to apply. That's of course obvious, but international journals with an editorial board member of at least one year sitting in the editorial board and affiliated with a Dutch institution is eligible for funding, yes.

00:24:30 PPA

Yes, and the Diamond Open Access model is – we've talked a little bit about it, sort of implicitly – like, it very often fits well for the Humanities and Social Sciences, that are sort of – they're not used to think commercially about their research, they don't collaborate that much with the industry and there is not so much – not so common that the industry would want to have their collaboration, either, because they work more in, in basic humanities, for instance, and these funding programmes, at least some of them, worldwide, are targeting specifically Humanities and Social Sciences to, kind of, 'lift' them. But if we would want to target more like the STEM disciplines, do you have any experiences of that kind of initiatives, within your countries?

00:25:25 SS

Not in Finland. But we have a general agenda, so any journal may apply, it doesn't – it's not specially for Humanities and Social Sciences, but there aren't too many from the STEM disciplines in Finnish – or in Finnish journals.

00:25:43 JDC

As I mentioned before, Érudit as an organisation specialises in the Humanities and Social Sciences, but we're beginning to see more of a need to support Diamond Open Access journals in other disciplines. There are sort of, you know, vanguard actors in those disciplines who are going out and starting or running Diamond Open Access journals. So we're thinking more about how to support those journals.

One interesting initiative, coming out of Québec, is that – and this goes to the language issue that you were just discussing: in Québec, there's a really strong movement for 'les sciences en français', the idea that Francophone researchers should be encouraged and rewarded for publishing in French, that the dominance of English in scholarly communication at this moment, you know, poses risks to, sort of making research inaccessible for Canada's French speaking population.

And the the group that runs the funding programme for scholarly journals in Québec has actually just launched a call to create two new journals in French, specifically in the STEM disciplines. So I'm very curious to see what comes out of that programme and whether we will establish new, specifically French language journals in, say, Medicine or Physics or some other – Engineering, perhaps – in a zone that we haven't actually had those publications for a while. So it's going to be exciting to see what happens there.

00:27:45 JS

Yeah, just I think – so talking about the call itself, it's open to everyone, not only for the Humanities and Social Sciences. All disciplines can apply for funding in this specific call, I explained. But I think

also – indeed I agree – that there's more attention to Diamond in specifically Humanities and Social Sciences, and maybe some other areas like Law and these kinds of disciplines. But it also has to do with the prestige question, right? So I think in the STEM, it's really still driven by impact factors and monopolisation and prestige, which is also very much taken up in the publishing, in the commercial publishing business, as a way of attracting authors, and even more authors, starting new journals, building towards more prestige etcetera, and this is not so much happening in the Humanities and Social Sciences. And the diversity of languages and many more aspects of doing research, there's a wide variety of methodologies and so yeah, it's almost incomparable, I would say with what's happening in the STEM disciplines and how they publish. And they – it's also very large and also very diverse as well. But I would be interested to see what will be happening in our call. Will we see, again, lots of interest from the Humanities and Social Sciences? Yes, I think so. But it would be interesting to see if we receive, also, proposals from other disciplines. We have seen some of these flips and Neural Imaging, I think it was called, was an important flip two years ago, or 1 1/2 year ago and in Psychology, which is basically within the social sciences of course, but there's a lot of interest in moving to Diamond there as well, and another example in a national context, but which has a global perspective, is SciPost, which is in the Physics, which is completely community owned. It's built up by Jean-Sébastien Caux, the managing director. Completely himself, he now runs several journals on that platform. That's Physics and it's Diamond, fully Diamond supported by donations. So yeah, you have a lot of examples, I think, if you search for them.

00:30:19 PPA

The question here is: If you want to flip your journal into Diamond then you need an infrastructure, a place to 'land', of course, so that the technical things are taken care of and so on. But some journals that are commercially run, they are used to get quite a lot of surplus money from the publisher each year. Like, I talked to someone involved in a major journal in Biology and they say: 'Well, our society, we get enough money to hire 3,5 full time equivalents per year as editorial assistants'. That's a lot of money, and they also get roughly 1,000,000 Norwegian kroner, let's say €100,000 per year.

So that's the kind of ...

00:31:08 JS

To support conferences or events or these kinds of things?

00:31:12 PPA

Exactly.

00:31:13 JS

Yeah, that's – the journal is being a business model to support other work at the association level, right?

00:31:23 PPA

Yeah. And when we start telling these examples and showing them to the Humanities editors – poor editors that roughly, you mentioned the €8000 per year, Sami. They get envious, don't they? And what kind of help do you give them? You can't give them €100,000 for conferences, but what kind of sums are we talking about and how are they supposed to be spent by the societies?

00:31:52 SS

Well, we do have strict rules for what kind of cost they can you use this funding. I'm not going to read through the whole list, but the small amount can be directed to editors, meeting and training costs, communication costs for publications and so on. But these are checked every year. And we have – they will have to send actually to the office, financial documents to us and we will check through them. So I'm actually in a position to say quite a lot about the economy currently.

But what we now are trying to do – first of all, the situation is that, no one here has had a big business, so when it flips to Diamond, you're not gonna run down from €100,000 to €5000. So the question is not that big, so, but what we're trying to do at at the federation is that we try to help them in any other way we can. So for example Journal.fi, the platform, is quite good and we are helping to develop it all the time within different projects also involving EU projects and then offering every kind of help what they want in addition to the financial help, and this is actually one of the challenges that we are facing since I think also also the technical standards are going up and we will try to do our best to help these journals to fulfil the new DOAS criteria for a Diamond journals and organise seminars, conferences and things like that to help them to fulfil this.

The problem is that we cannot organise all kinds of help since – it doesn't scale up, I mean, and you need a certain amount of work to do the layout, you need a certain amount to do the other technical things and it's not possible to help with the centralised service because you would have to just hire more and more people. But some things work this way, so the platform for example, as such, is one good way to influence these services.

00:34:43 PPA

How about Érudit? How does that work? You have the infrastructure, you have the platform, but you also hand out money. What kinds of mechanisms do we see there?

00:34:55 JDC

We do not have strict rules around how our journals are able to spend the money because – partly because the POA was meant as a transition from a subscription model. It's very much like the journals are receiving 'subscription revenue' even though they're in Diamond Open Access. We're also giving out such a relatively small amount of money. One assumes that a Diamond Open Access journal is going to use that for their operations. I can't imagine that anyone's going out and having steak dinners, for example, with the very small amount of money that we're returning.

But in terms of what we offer as infrastructure and services, absolutely much of what Sami said, is very true in our context. Journals that have been with a larger publisher are often used to having a lot of services that they've come to rely on, so making a flip to a Diamond Open Access model is a, sort of – often seen as just a a technical challenge for them, like how do I continue doing all of the things that my big publisher used to do for me. Érudit has a partnership with the Public Knowledge Project, which you are hopefully familiar with. It's also based in Canada. We call this partnership Coalition Publica and it's based on the idea that PKP's flagship software, Open Journal Systems, or OJS and the Érudit platform are interoperable. So when journals come to us and say: 'I really need to streamline my operations', whether that's in the context of a flip or just editorial changes or just,

you know, seeking more efficiency – we recommend that they adopt OJS as their, sort of, online platform for submissions and editorial management.

And as they're sort of the host of their website, we're also really fortunate in Canada that we have a large network of library publishers who host OJS. There's about 40 institutions across Canada that host OJS for journals based at their at their schools and so we work with those institutions who will host the journals. Then the journals can use OJS, publish online, their content will be automatically transferred to Érudit where it's centralised, put together with a lot of other content, becomes a central access point for users to come and find research. At Érudit, we structure all of this content that comes in from OJS. We curate the metadata, and then we also push it out into a variety of systems where it can be found, including through library based discovery tools.

So we're hoping to provide that – sort of, as Coalition Publica – that management and discovery layer that journals need. Unfortunately, what we can't provide – and, you know, this goes to what Sami said – is the other sort of technical services – copy editing and layout being the two most prominent – is really a challenge. Journals have to source those on their own, often using freelancers and that's really a challenge in the Canadian context. We have a lot of partners who are thinking creatively about how can we support those sorts of services for Diamond OA journals. So I think that might be a zone that we work in in the next few years, but it is really a hard nut to crack. I know that from talking with other Diamond OA publishers and infrastructure projects. This whole services layer is really, sort of, the missing piece.

00:39:19 PPA

Could we ask you, finally, Jeroen, beyond the flipping period and like, will there – you can't probably promise anything on the microphone like this – but do you have some strategies, some visions for the future? OK, flipping an existing journal is a lot of work and a lot of costs also with legal advice, you mentioned, and so on. But after that? When they start running, will they find a place to find their pocket money, or will they need to apply to many different kinds of funding streams and hopefully survive?

00:39:58 JS

I think latter, right. This sort of doing it via grants, for instance, it's always temporary because that's how the system works, basically. So at some point we need to find ways to sustainably fund Diamond Open Access in general. Through, let's say, platforms, infrastructures and maybe specific allocations for journals at some point which might be difficult in terms of scaling. So that's why I personally – but, also, right now we have the Finnish platform, we have the Canadian platform, I was involved in the development of the Dutch platform in my previous capacity – and platforms are not The Solution, but at least it creates ways for funders or for governments or for institutions or associations, to sort of collectively find funds or collectively fund these platforms, plural. So not only the national – hopefully, we see others as well, because I think that Diamond is also about diversity in terms of how publishing is being done.

So have flipping this is the transitional phase we are in supporting editorial boards that have a wish, have an aim to fully go for diamond, but at some point we need to find layers locally, nationally, but also internationally to create support mechanisms and not seeing – so that's that's my so – in some cases or in many cases Diamond Open Access is still perceived as a business model, like it's a

business model. I don't like that. It's a funding model, right? It's a way of creating funding and if you consider it like this, then it maybe enables also libraries, but also other stakeholders, to really support Diamond Open Access in a more sustainable way instead of one by one or project by project, we need to get rid of those ad hoc things, but we are not there yet because: How long will this transition take? Years, possibly decades. But also, diamond is not like the end station, right? It's just an alternative. Creating an alternative to an existing – more coming from the traditional closed access, prestigious publishing – creating alternatives. People can make use of it, but we won't get rid of the old traditional, prestigious publishing anyway. That's a very big wish, I think. So it's creating the good alternatives, making them sustainable, that people have an alternative if they are able to do and to take the jump.

00:43:05 PPA

How do you think about these things, Sami? Creating an alternative or changing the entire landscape?

00:43:15 SS

Well, I think it's utopian to change the whole landscape. What I hope is that the big companies like Elsevier and others would kind of rethink their prices, and we could continue with that, but this is of course – I don't know, I would like to see everything to be published in the Diamond model, but I'm afraid ...

00:43:46 JS

Don't get me wrong, I do as well!

00:43:50 SS

... I'm afraid that that won't happen, but we should find ways – and maybe the Diamond, success of the Diamond model could be one way of making these big companies rethink their policies. I don't know, I hope so.

00:44:06 PPA

I see you nodding, Jessica, in this?

00:44:10 JDC

Yeah, I – in my work, I'm not sure. I tend to agree with Sami, I think. Trying to change the entire landscape is perhaps too idealistic, though, I would love to see that reality. I prefer to think about – looking beyond the very subjective discourse around prestige – which is, you know, directly related to profit seeking models – and see all of the excellent work that's being done and has been done historically by Diamond Open Access journals or even journals that are working in a nonprofit context and lift them up and say: 'What they are doing is important and worth the support'. And the more that we can hold up this existing and vibrant alternative for the profiteering models, maybe the more we will see people questioning the profit seeking model and saying: 'Is this right? Is this the way that we should really be making the results of research available?' I really hope that, you, know like in my English language context, you know someone would read a novel by Dickens written, you know, 175 years ago and been. like: 'God, we let children work in factories?' Like,

'That's so just wrong!' That 150 years from now, people will look at us and be like: 'You guys bought research?' ...

00:46:06 JS

... 'For such high prices?' ...

00:46:07 JDC

Yeah! ... and just think: 'That's so wrong!' So that's my hope and I hope that I'm contributing to that in some little way.

00:46:19 PPA

With this, I thank you, all three, for coming to this podcast. Jeroen, Jessica and Sami: this has been a pleasure.

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Thanks for listening.