

PALOMERA Interview

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General information

Gender: female

Stakeholder type (multiple choice, delete irrelevant):

- **policy makers**
- **research funding organisations**
- librarians and infrastructure providers

Country the interview is focused on: Austria

Language of the interview conducted: German (translation with DeepL)

[00:00:02.850] - Interviewer

My name is [INTERVIEWER] and I am a philosopher and literary scholar by training and have been at the SUB since 2018 with a focus on Open Access and Teaching Library. I am currently working on the PALOMERA project. It's a collaborative project with 17 partner institutions across Europe. We are actually researching all European countries and trying to find out if there are open access policies for books, and if not, what needs to be done so that open access policies for books are written more and followed more in the future? The project has three phases. First phase data collection, second phase data analysis, third phase derivation of recommendations to the European Union, which will then presumably take action by calling on the member states to adopt open access policies for books.

We are currently in the data collection phase. We have scheduled interviews with colleagues from all European countries, fortunately with you today. Yes, I will give you the floor now, if you would be so kind as to say a few words about yourself.

[00:02:16.510] - Interviewee2

With pleasure. Then I'll start. My name is [NAME]. I've been at the [organization] for nine years, so since 2014 I've been responsible for Open Science, which means for policy development in the area of Open Access to publications and research data for research data management and for projects such as the implementation of grants DOIs and other topics, that have something to do with Open Science. Then I would like to give the floor to my colleague Ms. [NAME].

[00:02:46.580] - Interviewee1

Yes, my name is [NAME]. I've been at the [organization] for 27 years and have been in charge of book publications since 2009. Since that year, the [ORGANIZATION] has also been promoting open access to book publications. At that time it was still on a voluntary basis, but since 2012 it has been mandatory. Books that are funded must also be published Open Access. I also manage the [ORGANIZATION] eBook Library. This is the [ORGANIZATION]'s repository, where funded books, including open access books and books harvested by the Open Library, are archived. So much for me.

[00:03:27.990] - Interviewer

I'm sure we'll go into this in more detail during the interview. Thank you once again for your participation. We'll start with a very basic question about the definition of academic books. We realized in the Palomera project that this is relatively difficult. Every country has a different idea of what constitutes an academic book and what does not. Of course, this leads to major complications with regard to the data we collect. My question would be: do you have a definition at the [ORGANIZATION] of what constitutes an academic book?

[00:05:20.890] - Interviewee1

There is no precise definition. We fund everything that comes from the field of basic research, but we don't define it more precisely, we only have publications that we exclude. So, for example, we don't fund commemorative publications, or volumes for conferences and congresses, unless there is a special focus. We also do not fund editions if there is no substantial academic commentary on them. The [ORGANIZATION] does not fund study grants, textbooks, non-fiction books, anything with a popular science slant.

[00:05:58.960] - Interviewer

How important is the criterion of scientific peer review in the [ORGANIZATION]'s definition?

[00:06:42.160] - Interviewee1

That's extremely important because we do most of the reviews ourselves. This funding program has been around for 50 years, back then it was only for print publications. We always had the publications reviewed before they were funded. We have also made various attempts to leave the reviewing to the publishers. None of them have been very successful so far, because the publishers' reviews have not usually met the [ORGANIZATION]'s quality standards. Particularly in the case of German language publishers, where peer review is not yet so well established, it has often been very difficult to obtain truly external reviews that meet the [ORGANIZATION]'s bias criteria, which are probably very strict. Although we currently have the option of accepting reviews from publishers again, this only applies to publications resulting from projects already funded by the [ORGANIZATION]. However, we require two reviews of the entire manuscript, which also comply with the [ORGANIZATION]'s bias regulations. No reviews from series editors, but genuinely external reviewers.

[00:08:09.100] - Interviewer

How do you deal with monographs on very marginal small topics, i.e. in subjects where

the scientific community is extremely small? If you commission an expert to write a review, those who are being reviewed often have an idea of which colleague wrote the review. Are there any mechanisms that you build in to ensure that anonymity is maintained, even for small subjects?

[00:08:53.950] - Interviewee1

There are no mechanisms. We also provide the applicants with the reviews as a transparent decision. I'm not sure whether recognizing the reviewers is really the big problem, because we often get feedback and then people guess at completely different reviewers than the ones who actually reviewed it. Conversely, it's much more difficult when the reviewers don't know who the authors are. This is rather unlikely with monographs. With a three or four hundred page work, it usually becomes transparent. That's why we don't do double-blind peer reviews; the reviewers know who wrote the books.

[00:09:43.220] - Interviewer

Very exciting. Perhaps we should take another look at the mechanisms of quality assurance and switch to national policy. Opening processes are often framed nationally. Does Austria have a national open access policy or OS policy? We all know the answer, but perhaps we should combine the question with an assessment of how strongly the topic of open access books is represented in this open access and now open science policy. Is there room for improvement?

[00:10:45.180] - Interviewee2

There is an Open Science strategy in Austria. This Open Science Strategy was not developed by the [ORGANIZATION], but by three different ministries and was published in 2022. There is a lot of mention of research data in particular, but as far as I know, books are also addressed. However, I should mention that we at the [ORGANIZATION] introduced an open access policy for books before that and our policy was not initiated by this national strategy, it was actually the other way around. The [ORGANIZATION] had the policy and then came an overarching national open science strategy, which also contains various elements from the area of open access.

[00:11:46.880] - Interviewer

This is also what we had often observed in the project before, that the strategic processes were not prescribed top-down, but rather developed bottom-up, so to speak, usually by the funders via the policies of the individual institutions, and then finally became effective nationally. Was there any communication between the [ORGANIZATION] and the national policy makers in Austria?

[00:12:22.650] - Interviewee2

In Austria, this national strategy was a longer process. We had the Open Access Network Austria for years, later called Open Science Network Austria. It was a think tank in which various Austrian stakeholders were involved, including the [ORGANIZATION] and other funding bodies at national level, various research institutions, the Ministry; the group actively worked on promoting the idea of Open Access. They developed open access recommendations, then open science recommendations and based among others on

these recommendations for open science, the policy or strategy for Austria in the area of open science was developed.

[00:13:20.840] - Interviewer

I believe you also had a part in that, Ms. [NAME]?

[00:13:24.480] - Interviewee2

Exactly, yes. I led a working group with [RESEARCHER 1], a colleague from the [UNIVERSITY 3], and [RESEARCHER 2], who was at [UNIVERSITY 4] at the time, so the three of us co-chaired a working group. And as I said, the open science recommendations then became one of the basis documents for the national strategy in the area of Open Science, among other things.

[00:13:57.990] - Interviewer

Did book play a role in this round?

[00:14:15.800] - Interviewee2

Open access to journal articles, research data management and open access to research data were given more of a priority in the recommendations for Open science. And the recommendations were a basis for the Open Science Policy for Austria, but the ministries then decided what to include in the strategy.

[00:14:52.020] - Interviewer

I have another block of questions on the repercussions of national strategies on institutional policies. We observe that there are recommendations and declarations at an overarching level and that, once these have been drawn up, sometimes with the help of the individual institutions, they in turn have a strong impact on the policy-making of the institutions. This has a kind of cascading effect. You can observe this very precisely, for example with the Berlin Declaration, after which all the individual institutions in Germany then made their own open access policies. Of course, we are always interested in how such processes come about. Is there concrete support from the national policy makers, i.e. support at ministerial and state level for the underlying institutions, for example in the form of grants or workshops and the like, to create their own policies?

[00:16:13.310] - Interviewee2

So in the area of books and [Name] correct me, but in the area of books I don't know of any such support. In Austria, there are already projects funded by the ministry in the area of open access. This relates mainly or actually only to journal articles, articles on platforms and Diamond Open Access. But I am not aware of a specific work package for books within the Austrian Transition to Open Access project.

[00:16:47.840] - Interviewee1

I'm not aware of it either, no.

[00:16:50.620] - Interviewer

That's very similar to the situation we know from Germany and Switzerland, but also from many other European countries. Let's take another look at the institution, at the [ORGANIZATION] itself. What is the situation there with an open access policy for scientific books? Ms. [Name], perhaps you could say a few words about this. Is there a document that you would describe as a policy for open access books, specifically at the [ORGANIZATION]? And if not, are there any plans to change this in the future?

[00:17:54.240] - Interviewee1

We have an open access policy for book publications, which is also published on our website. And it actually applies in the same way as the one for journal articles, namely that all book publications that are funded by the [ORGANIZATION] and result from funded projects must be open access. We offer the possibility of either publishing them open access and also offer the possibility of funding for this. Or the accepted manuscript can be published via the green route. However, in this case there is no funding from the [ORGANIZATION].

[00:18:34.480] - Interviewer

How satisfied are you with this policy? Is it more of a controversial paper? Do you still see potential for development or have you had good experiences with it?

[00:18:50.360] - Interviewee1

Actually, our experience has been quite good recently, because we have been promoting the open access status of books since 2009 and our applicants and project leaders are also confronted with this and know that they have to publish open access. Of course, there are some less enthusiastic people who used to publish with English-language publishers and didn't have to pay anything for it. Now, when open access is required, they also have to pay a publication fee to these publishers. As I said, however, since the [ORGANIZATION] also offers the opportunity to cover these costs, it is still viewed relatively positively.

[00:19:38.560] - Interviewer

Yes, I think more colleagues will get used to it over time.

[00:19:45.560] - Interviewee1

There are problems here and there because we actually require the cc-by license, in exceptional cases NC. We don't allow the ND license because the [ORGANIZATION] is of the opinion that it's not open access if it can't be reused. There are complaints from time to time, but this has also been decreasing recently.

[00:20:12.520] - Interviewer

Can you still remember how this policy came about back then? Were you involved in it?

[00:20:19.550] - Interviewee1

Yes, this policy had actually been around for a very long time. It just wasn't written down anywhere. We've recently written it down and published it on our website. And now it can be viewed by everyone, really everyone and not just the project managers,

who have always been aware of this policy anyway due to our general terms and conditions or the funding agreement.

[00:20:46.410] - Interviewee2

The specification is an addition. The open access policy for books could be read out of the guidelines and the contractual provisions. It was actually quite clear, we just didn't publish it specifically on our website as an open access policy for books. We then decided together that it made sense to publish a separate open access policy for books on the website.

[00:21:13.040] - Interviewer

Of course, it has a great advantage if such a policy already exists implicitly, so the commitment is already there and the paper that is produced afterwards actually reflects the status quo that already exists anyway. I believe that there is then less resistance. Could this perhaps become a model for a national policy?

I have just asked about debates on open access for books, have there been any? In addition, can you remember any other difficulties you had in implementing this policy for open access books, in the broadest sense of the word, and perhaps conflicts with other stakeholders from other institutions? Or do you think it has been a relatively smooth field, also in relation to what happened before in the journal sector?

[00:22:19.140] - Interviewee1

Well, we had discussions when we introduced it, but that was back in 2009. The publishers weren't very enthusiastic and demanded that the book should only be made open access after 24 months. We said that was out of the question. Either at the same time or after a maximum of one year. We also started with this embargo. But most publishers then opted for simultaneous open access because the [ORGANIZATION] paid out more funding for it. And that's why after three years or two years we said that since most publishers were responding to the higher funding and publishing simultaneously in open access anyway, we would no longer give them the other option, but would require everyone to publish simultaneously in open access. The publishers then followed suit and I assume that the [ORGANIZATION]'s funding is not too low. That's why we have so many international publishers applying to us. With us, authors can choose which publisher they want to publish with. And the publisher has to sign a declaration of commitment in which they declare that, if they receive funding from the [ORGANIZATION], they will also publish the publication in accordance with the [ORGANIZATION]'s requirements and offer the option of open access.

[00:23:51.550] - Interviewee1

What didn't work well at the beginning was the open access archiving of the books on the publishers' websites. They were often very hidden. That's why we set up our own repository to really make the publications more visible. But in the meantime, it has already reached the publishers, and most publishers have their own platforms where they present their books. Many publishers now use DOIs.

[00:24:31.440] - Interviewer

Are there any concrete considerations as to when this paper will be touched again, perhaps to adapt it to current needs and changed conditions?

[00:25:21.420] - Interviewee2

So there's no concrete timeframe for integration or considerations yet. But we are observing the international arena and what is going on there and will then change it accordingly.

[00:25:35.660] - Interviewer

Yes, thank you for this section of questions. Now we have a few more in-depth questions about the financing models. How would you describe the main differences in the funding models for open access books compared to the funding models for open access journals?

[00:26:39.210] - Interviewee2

[Name], would you like to say something about our BPC model?

[00:26:42.540] - Interviewee1

I can talk about the funding of book publications. If that helps you, [Name] will tell you exactly how it works with the journals. With us, funding can be applied for in modules. We offer a so called basic module to choose from. It depends on which license is used. If the cc-by license

is used for publication, then up to €6,000 can be applied for. In addition, only €5,000 is funded for the NC license. The [ORGANIZATION] also funds mandatory editing or foreign language editing or the translation of a publication. Up to €4,000 can be requested for editing, up to €12,000 for foreign language editing and up to €8,000 for translation. In the case of publications, for example in art history with very expensive image rights and very high layout costs, additional costs of up to €4,000 can be applied for. However, if these additional €4,000 are applied for, we need a cost calculation for the entire publication. Otherwise, these are flat-rate funding amounts, which are maximum amounts and can be applied for without needing a cost breakdown or a cost estimate from the publisher. If this is approved, the money can be spent as it is needed. Finally, the publication must be published in accordance with the [ORGANIZATION]'s requirements: it must be scientifically edited and has to be open access.

[00:28:42.590] - Interviewee2

Then I'll start here, with the APCs. With book publications, we actually pay for the services. In other words, we have different services and we pay accordingly. This is a concept that is currently being strongly promoted by Coalition S and the [ORGANIZATION], which is a member of Coalition S, and within the framework of JCS (Journal comparison framework). There are various transparency frameworks, publishers are breaking down the costs of services for APCs so that it is clearer what we are actually paying for. And I think that's actually a good development when it comes to the promotion of book publishing, that services provided by a commercial provider are paid for accordingly. The problem with APCs at the moment is that we often don't know what we're paying for. We pay as part of the Transformative Agreement or individual APCs and then have a sum.

[00:29:56.450] - Interviewer

What about alternative business models and alternative formats: pure diamond publications, user-generated content, blogs. There are a lot of experiments going on in the book market at the moment. Are there any possibilities for financing models?

[00:31:20.000] - Interviewee1

Yes, there are. On the one hand, we don't really require the printed book to be published. It's enough if it's open access somewhere. And we also have the option of funding digital publications. This is anything that goes beyond a conventional book or a PDF version. For example, scientifically annotated databases, apps, wiki models. It is entirely up to the applicants what ideas they have for this. There is a flat-rate grant of up to €50,000 for this. We need an application stating how it should be produced technically, what features it should have, what tools it should have and what it can do. We also need brief information on what data should be published. No specific texts, but information about what it is about, so that it can be assessed in the review whether it is relevant to publish this data in the planned form. Here, too, we demand simultaneous open access, a cost calculation, a timetable and the digital publication should be published within three years.

[00:32:46.590] - Interviewer

That sounds very well equipped. If we now shift our focus from the institutional level back to the national level, how would you assess the overall situation for the promotion of open access books?

[00:32:59.060] - Interviewee2

Maybe I can start and [Name], you can complement me. There are some institutions that also offer book publication funding. These are often also those that have a publishing house or a publication fund. [Name], can you give any more specific details?

[00:33:23.550] - Interviewee1

No, there are no other bodies apart from the [ORGANIZATION] and the publication funds of the universities. So above all those that also demand open access. There are some bodies that promote book publications, such as the City Hall in Vienna. But that has nothing to do with Open Access, they don't have their own Open Access policy.

[00:33:49.800] - Interviewer

Would you consider the situation for the promotion of Open Access books at the national level to be sufficient or is less being done than needs to be done?

[00:34:12.690] - Interviewee1

As far as I know, not very much is being done in general to promote books in Austria. The ministry used to have its own program to promote books. That has not existed for several years now. And apart from the [ORGANIZATION] and a second funding organization, which doesn't have an open access policy either, I don't really know of many opportunities for funding outside the university.

[00:34:44.050] - Interviewer

Can you speculate on the reasons for this situation?

[00:34:50.960] - Interviewee1

Not really, no.

[00:34:53.140] - Interviewer

Yes, difficult. Sometimes you get the feeling that the books have just been forgotten, I think.

[00:34:58.030] - Interviewee2

Or the argument is often, let's do the journal articles first, let's take care of that first and then the books in the next step. Because then we've started a pilot with the articles and can devote ourselves to the books then.

[00:35:12.160] - Interviewer

And in the case of magazines, there are fewer major contacts with whom you have a large part of the transformation behind you, provided the contracts have been successfully concluded. In the case of book publishers, not in all, but in very many countries, you have polypolistic structures where you have to gather together many individual publishers and, in laboriously forged consortium agreements, drive the transformation forward bit by bit.

[00:35:39.940] - Interviewee2

Perhaps that should be added. We at the [ORGANIZATION] make sure that we support Diamond Open Access and also alternative Open Access models and infrastructures. This means, for example, that we are also supporters of OAPEN. I believe we were one of the first funding bodies to have a book policy and a book funding program, and we believe that OAPEN is an infrastructure that should be supported. And if there are other diamond infrastructures or infrastructures of this kind, comparable to OAPEN, we are very open to learning more about them because we see that they benefit the entire community.

[00:36:41.780] - Interviewer

Yes, they do great things, some of them are also active in Palomera, as a link to the authors and sponsors, so to speak. What incentives are there for authors to publish open access? Do you have something like an incentive system?

[00:37:12.520] - Interviewee1

There is no incentive system, but many authors are used to submitting applications to the [ORGANIZATION] for their book publications because we have had this funding program for 50 years and the publishers have actually always demanded printing cost contributions. Since the [ORGANIZATION] has now switched to funding open access, this has actually been well received by applicants, because they are naturally happy when their publications are openly available and can be read. Some are also very happy that we require cc-by licenses, because they can keep the rights to their publication and sell translations on and don't have to buy the rights to their book back

from the publishers. Yes, there are of course also critical voices who would very much like to have the ND license because they fear that their work could otherwise be read, quoted and misinterpreted by the wrong people. However, this discussion has tended to die down in recent years. There is more understanding now.

[00:38:30.040] - Interviewer

Yes, Ms. [Name], what you've just said fits in very well with what Ms. [Name] said before. It's a bit like a parenthesis. On the one hand, there are the incentives, and I find it very interesting that you just said that the licenses themselves can be part of an incentive system. And on the other hand, there are the infrastructures, and the open access ecosystem for books can flourish in the environment of infrastructures and incentives. I can see that we are already relatively far advanced in terms of time. However, we still have a few unanswered questions. You had already said that you could take a few more minutes. We might need them too. Now that we've talked about the financing models, let's come back to the social component in the last 10 or 15 minutes. This is primarily about reputation systems. I think you've already guessed that. With regard to the Austrian publishing landscape and your own funding policy, how would you assess the reputation of open access books? From a pan European perspective, the field is currently still very heterogeneous. Some say that we have massive problems with the reputation economy with regard to open access books. Authors think that open access is often not as well received as closed access. Others say that this no longer plays a role at all. Where would you place yourself in this spectrum?

[00:40:36.750] - Interviewee1

Well, since the [ORGANIZATION] has very strict review criteria and carries out the review itself, we don't get caught up in this maelstrom that Open Access might not be peer reviewed or might reduce quality. We are not really confronted with this now. I don't know what the situation is like in the science community, and I can't judge it. But we have never been told that open access is inferior quality, because the applicants know that we attach great importance to quality control.

[00:41:17.450] - Interviewer

Ms. [Name], do you also have an opinion on this? What is your impression?

[00:41:22.200] - Interviewee2

We've had an open access policy since 2004. That means that our authors know that publications have to be open access and they recognize that. When I started at the [ORGANIZATION], I still had to explain why Open Access, what a repository is and all these things. But now many people want to publish open access and don't ask these questions anymore. They ask how you can make an article or a book open access. I get the impression that because it's been known for so long, it's also very accepted. But that's also just a very subjective perception.

[00:42:08.680] - Interviewer

Yes, of course, but that's what it's all about.

[00:42:37.010] - Interviewee2

What I would perhaps like to add is that it is also so present for many researchers in Austria because the [ORGANIZATION] demands open access to publications in the final project reports. And we have been actively checking for many years whether a publication complies with our policy. And if not, the authors are contacted by one of our colleagues. Thanks to this active compliance monitoring, we also have a very high open access rate for publications resulting from [ORGANIZATION] projects. We have learned and seen in our policy work that this persistence is very helpful and supports the goal of the policy.

[00:43:42.710] - Interviewer

I would consider it less helpful that there are still some publishers who do not do open access, at least in Germany. These are publishers that could possibly also be of interest to Austrian authors. I'm not quite as familiar with the Austrian publishing landscape as I am with the publishing landscape here in Germany. How is the cooperation with the prestigious publishing houses? Are you satisfied with it?

[00:44:23.960] - Interviewee1

Yes, actually, yes. Most of the larger publishers in Austria are customers of the [ORGANIZATION], even some of the small ones. But as I said, I think it also plays a big role that the [ORGANIZATION] pays out quite substantial grants for book publications and that the publisher is then happy to make a book open access. We don't demand that publishers make their books open access themselves, but rather take this task off their hands. Otherwise, where publishers don't agree with open access, we don't get any applications.

[00:45:10.030] - Interviewer

Perhaps you should also refer to your nice funding policy. Perhaps they will then allow themselves to introduce an open access line. What about all the things that fall under the term bibliodiversity? Blogs, for example. We have some that are relatively prominent. In law, this is now an accepted publication format that also plays a role in monographs. Are these alternative formats already recognized among academics?

[00:46:18.640] - Interviewee1

I think that it is already recognized, because many are doing it. As I said, there is no [ORGANIZATION] funding in this case, because we always need something that can be reviewed. A website can be created by constantly publishing new blogs. But we need a basis of information in order to have it reviewed and to be able to say, yes, it makes sense, is scientifically innovative and also advances science.

[00:46:53.480] - Interviewer

That's also important in order to maintain the boundary between popular scientific discourse and scientific discourse. But sometimes I also think to myself that perhaps it wouldn't be so bad if more voices from the public were included, so to speak, then perhaps the topic of open access would also be discussed more widely. There are always comments from academics in the major national daily newspapers. What is the situation in Austria? Do you have the feeling that the topic of Open Access for books is

being discussed in public? Or is it an issue for the scientific community?

[00:47:37.940] - Interviewee1

I think it's more of an issue for the science community.

[00:47:42.540] - Interviewer

Yes.

[00:47:43.580] - Interviewee2

To add to that, what was actually discussed more broadly was, for example, Plan S and joining Coalitions S. But we actually didn't have that with the books.

[00:47:59.640] - Interviewer

Now I have two more small questionnaires, one on the legal component, but we have already answered a lot of these en passant in the course of the discussion, and one on the technological component, but perhaps I will ask about the technical infrastructures again. You have already mentioned one, your in-house repository. Can you think of any other technical infrastructures that support an open access policy for books?

[00:48:50.360] - Interviewee2

I can mention OAPEN, of course, on an international level. That would be the first thing that comes to mind.

[00:48:58.850] - Interviewee2

You mentioned our [ORGANIZATION] eBook Library.

[00:49:04.080] - Interviewer

It's exciting that you mention an international infrastructure. In the area of books, there is also the possibility of achieving synergy effects so that we can arrive at a European solution so that not every country has to build up information infrastructures. And the same applies to monitoring. What would you think of first when it comes to monitoring?

[00:50:00.180] - Interviewee1

Well, the OAPEN Library does that too, there are always reports on it. The [ORGANIZATION] also monitors the OA publication of books resulting from [ORGANIZATION]-funded projects. Apart from that, I can't come up with anything else.

[00:50:21.210] - Interviewer

What about the consequences of non-adherence? So if someone simply collects the funding, but then prefers to publish the book in closed access with a publisher of their choice.

[00:52:00.310] - Interviewee1

I can't say exactly how it is when project results are not published in open access, but I assume that, just as with the articles, our colleague responsible for the final reports of

the projects will ask why a publication is not open access. In the case of the funding program for Book Publications, the funding is not paid out if the book is not published Open Access.

[00:52:23.520] - Interviewer

Then the institution has to step in. There will probably be trouble from the university director.

[00:52:31.080] - Interviewee1

That hasn't happened yet.

[00:52:34.100] - Interviewer

Yes, fortunately. Okay. You've already said something about the promotion of licenses and about the legal documents and guidelines that regulate free access to books. We've already talked about that too. You said that there is a steady move away from restrictive license handling. I think we are almost at the end. There are still a few final questions concerning the field of research as a whole. Perhaps in general, if you draw a line under it now and look at the discussion as a whole. How would you assess the overall progress of the transformation to open access books in Austria? And what do you think needs to be done next and most urgently in order to make further progress?

[00:53:49.050] - Interviewee1

It would be important for the [ORGANIZATION] if many funding organizations could decide to adopt an open access policy for books, so that even more authors are obliged to publish open access and open access is not an exception even for non-Austrian publishers. So if there were a standardization that would oblige everyone to do so, that would be very helpful. And it would also be helpful if there was a uniform structure or system for assessing the peer review of publishers. There are already attempts at the OAPEN Library and DOAB to publish the type of peer review. If there were uniform standards, that would be very helpful for the [ORGANIZATION].

[00:54:51.370] - Interviewee2

What I can perhaps add is that it would be very desirable at the legislative level for secondary publishing without an embargo to be the rule. There are efforts at EU level to take a closer look at this area of secondary publishing rights and possibly to make this advance with a zero embargo and then with a very open license, which would of course also affect the book market or could and could promote open access books.

[00:55:24.780] - Interviewer

And what role does the printed book, the print copy, still play today?

[00:56:10.650] - Interviewee1

Yes, there is still a preference for printed books. It is often argued that it will remain, regardless of whether there are any system disruptions, changes to IT tools and so on. You will still be able to read the book in 100 years' time. Not everyone is entirely sure whether this will be the case with PDFs, which is why there is still a desire to print the

books.

[00:56:46.630] - Interviewer

Do you have any final remarks? Anything I forgot to ask? Anything that you thought you needed to prepare for the interview today. But what you haven't been able to say now, something that you would perhaps like to pass on to the project or to me personally, then you would still have the opportunity to do so. I would be delighted.

[00:57:17.790] - Interviewee2

There are no comments from my side.

[00:57:21.660] - Interviewee1

Not from my side either. I think your list of questions really covers very, very much to everything.

[00:57:28.170] - Interviewer

Yes, I've really drilled you today. I think I can stop the recording now and end it. Thank you for participating!