



UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM

Open Science Programme 2025-2029



Open Science Programme 2025-2029

University of Amsterdam

Department of Academic Affairs

March 2026

More info? uva.nl/openscience

Disclaimer: Every effort had been made to provide an accurate translation. However, the official text is in Dutch; any differences arising from the translation are not binding and have no legal effect.

Foreword

Open Science is a set of practices and activities that make scholarship more accessible, transparent and participatory. “Doing” Open Science means conducting research on the basis of a number of core values: integrity, transparency, rigour, responsibility, and inclusivity. In concrete terms, this means making research methods, data and results as publicly available as possible, thereby allowing for verifiability and reproducibility, and reaching non-academics as much as possible and involving them in the conduct of scholarly research. Putting Open Science into practice improves the quality and verifiability of our research, increases the impact of research within and beyond the university, and enables non-academics to contribute to and more easily engage with science, in line with the university’s social responsibility and public duty. The University of Amsterdam therefore promotes Open Science through this programme for the years 2025–2029.

This document describes the programme for the period 2025–2027 in detail; for the years 2028 and 2029 detailed annual plans will be drawn up in the preceding year. The programme is aimed at ultimately realising the UvA’s vision on Open Science in 2030 (see 2.4). It follows from the ambition – formulated in the UvA Strategic Plan 2021–2026 – to bring about a culture change towards transparency, collaboration and openness of research data and research output, it anticipates and contributes to the new UvA Strategic Plan (2026–2030), and aligns with the *National Program Open Science 2030 Ambition Document* and the *Open Science agenda UNL* (Universities of the Netherlands).^[1]

[1] See the *NPOS 2030 Ambition Document and Rolling Agenda* (December 2022) and the *Open Science Agenda UNL* (December 2023) respectively.

Tabel of Contents

1	Open Science at the University of Amsterdam	4
1.1	Open Science: definition and principles	5
1.2	Requirements for Open Science	6
1.3	Programme lines 2025–2027	7
1.4	Our vision: Open Science at the UvA in 2030	7
2	Programme Line FAIR Data en Digital Sovereignty	8
2.1	Infrastructure for Research Data Management	8
2.2	RDM policy	10
2.3	Digital Sovereignty	10
3	Programme Line Monitoring Research Output and Open Research Information	12
3.1	Monitoring research output	12
3.2	Open Research Information	13
4.	Programme Line Open Scholarly Communication: Open Access	15
5.	Programme Line Supporting Open Science	17
6.	Programme Line Stimulating Open Science	19
6.1	Open Science Community and Ambassadors	19
6.2.	Open Science in Recognition and Rewards	20
6.3	Communication on Open Science	20
7.	Programme Line Citizen Science and Societal Engagement	22
8.	Governance	23
9.	Overview of actions and Outcomes 2025–2027	26
10.	Budget	28

1. Open Science at the University of Amsterdam

To promote Open Science, the University of Amsterdam adopted its first Open Science programme in 2020 (for the period 2020–2024). This programme was primarily focused on Open Access, improving Research Data Management (RDM) in order to make research data FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable & Reproducible), and safeguarding digital sovereignty. Since 2020, a great deal has been achieved and much has changed, both within the UvA and beyond. On the basis of the previous Open Science programme, important steps have been taken in the areas of Research Data Management and making publications openly available: in 2024, 93% of scholarly articles were Open Access, compared to 52% in 2018.

An important national development is the publication of the *National Programme Open Science 2030 Ambition Document* (2022) and the availability of government funding via the NWO governing body *Open Science NL* (OSNL), which helps materialise the objectives of the Ambition Document.^[2] The UvA contributed to the Ambition Document and uses it as a framework for this Open Science programme.

Additional efforts are needed to realise previously formulated ambitions for FAIR data and to meet the conditions for Open Science as set out in the Ambition Document by 2030 (see 1.1). Among other things, it is still not sufficiently straightforward for UvA researchers to share research data securely, the information provision on Open Science needs to be improved, UvA staff and the institution depend on (expensive) commercial providers for the publication of research results and for research information, there is a lack of adequate support for knowledge exchange between researchers and citizens, and it cannot be assumed that the efforts of employees engaging in and furthering Open Science are recognised and rewarded.

Therefore, the UvA has developed a programme for 2025-2029 that addresses the bottlenecks outlined above, elevates our ambitions in the areas of RDM, FAIR data and Open Access, and introduces new core themes such as stimulating Open Science within the organisation, Open Research Information and societal engagement.

This results in six programme lines:

1. FAIR Data and Digital Sovereignty
2. Open Scholarly Communication
3. Monitoring Research Output and Open Research Information
4. Supporting Open Science
5. Stimulating Open Science
6. Citizen Science and Societal Engagement

^[2] *National Programme Open Science 2030 Ambition Document* (december 2022).

1.1 Open Science: Definition and Principles

The UvA adapts the UNESCO definition of Open Science:

Open Science is (...) an inclusive construct that combines various movements and practices aiming to make multilingual scientific knowledge openly available, accessible and reusable for everyone, to increase scientific collaborations and sharing of information for the benefits of science and society, and to open the processes of scientific knowledge creation, evaluation and communication to societal actors beyond the traditional scientific community.^[3]

The UvA endorses the *guiding principles* for Open Science formulated in the NPOS Ambition Document (see Figure 1).



Figure 1: NPOS guiding principles

1. Scholarly knowledge should benefit society and be made publicly available. The UvA is acutely aware of this public duty and aims to make 100% of the scholarly articles authored by its researchers publicly available (Open Access). To the extent that it is possible and desirable, the UvA also aims to make research data publicly available.^[4]
2. The early and open sharing of research results, methodologies and data promotes transparency and collaboration. However, unconditional access is impossible, due to knowledge security, privacy, and digital sovereignty of the UvA (see 2.1).
3. Open Science improves research quality: transparency is a precondition for scientific integrity, and by making research materials as FAIR as possible, it becomes feasible to verify and reproduce analyses (carrying out the same analysis on the same dataset by another researcher) or to replicate findings (obtaining the same results with new data).
4. Open Science activities should advance the progress of science and must not harm the interests of the UvA and its researchers. Safeguarding academic freedom and digital sovereignty is essential.

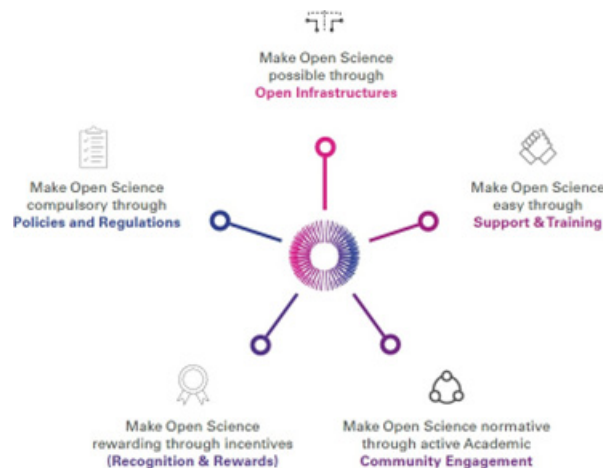
^[3] *UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science* (2021).

^[4] The UvA is a co-signatory of the *Sorbonne Declaration on Research Data Rights* (January 2020).

5. Access to science should be easy for everyone. Inclusion and diversity contribute to collaborations within academia (between disciplines) and beyond, ranging from public institutions and private parties to citizen participation in research.

1.2 Requirements for Open Science

To embed Open Science structurally and sustainably at the UvA, we aim to change academic practices and norms. In doing so, we follow the five requirements for realising Open Science as formulated in the Ambition Document (see Figure 2).



Figuur 2: NPOS requirements for Open Science

1. Make Open Science *possible* through open infrastructures.
2. Make Open Science *easy* through support and training.
3. Make Open Science the *norm* through active engagement of the academic community.
4. Make Open Science *rewarding* through recognition and rewards.
5. Make Open Science *mandatory* through policy.

The NPOS requirements for Open Science are based on the pyramid model of the Center for Open Science (Figure 3), a nonprofit organisation that works to advance Open Science.^[5] This model is used worldwide by institutions that wish to embed Open Science in research practice and offers a strategy for encouraging desired behaviour and achieving lasting culture change. The order of the NPOS requirements and the different “levels” of the pyramid are crucial: it is undesirable to instate policies that make Open Science practices mandatory if the necessary infrastructure and support are not yet adequately in place.

Through this programme, the UvA builds on the efforts made in 2020–2024 to establish an Open Science infrastructure, and works on the subsequent requirements and levels of the pyramid.



Figure 3: Center for Open Science – strategy for culture change

[5] <https://www.cos.io/blog/strategy-for-culture-change>

1.3 Programme lines 2025–2027

Through this Open Science programme, the UvA will work on six programme lines, which largely correspond to the requirements for Open Science mentioned above.

- FAIR Data and Digital Sovereignty, aimed at (further) enabling Open Science and making it easier through improvements to the digital infrastructure. Digital sovereignty is a guiding principle for the implementation of this infrastructure. The RDM policy will be updated to enable effective development and implementation, and to provide clearer guidance for researchers and support staff.
- Monitoring Research Output and Open Research Information, aimed at improving the registration of research output and enabling monitoring, and contributing to the transition to open research information.
- Open Scholarly Communication, aimed at making research output as openly available as possible and making their publication (financially) sustainable.
- Supporting Open Science, aimed at ensuring that more UvA researchers engage in more Open Science practices more easily.
- Stimulating Open Science, aimed at increasing knowledge of and awareness about Open Science within the UvA through central communication and Open Science ambassadors, and at recognising and rewarding the practice of Open Science.
- Citizen Science and societal engagement, aimed at increasing the societal impact of the university, primarily by involving citizens in research through Citizen Science.

1.4 Our vision: Open Science at the UvA in 2030

By 2030, UvA researchers will be aware of the principles underlying Open Science and will be familiar with Open Science practices. The infrastructure for Research Data Management, publication and registration of research output is of high quality and optimally supports Open Science practices.

To safeguard knowledge and ensure the financial sustainability of Open Science, dependence on commercial providers has been reduced: the university has moved away from transformative agreements with publishers and invests in collaboration with fully Open Access publishers and in Diamond Open Access initiatives. Furthermore, UvA authors not only share their research results when publishing Open Access, but also make other forms of research output publicly available, such as data, metadata, research protocols and (text)books.

Openness has also become the norm for educational resources and education through Open Education. This means teaching students and doctoral candidates to adopt an open attitude, thereby conveying the norms of Open Science to them.

The UvA is part of a thriving Citizen Science Hub in Amsterdam, where research is conducted in collaboration with society.

Finally, to embed Open Science structurally, policy measures have been introduced that prescribe the registration of research data in the Research Management System and require research data and results to be made publicly accessible when possible.

2. Programme Line FAIR Data and Digital Sovereignty

Without a solid digital infrastructure, Open Science is not possible. The UvA therefore commits to developing an infrastructure that makes it as easy as possible for employees to store their research materials FAIRly and, where possible, to make them publicly accessible. Such an infrastructure also enables researchers to comply with the requirements of funders, legislation and regulations, university and institute policies (for example on data management), and the Netherlands Code of Conduct for Research Integrity, with support from staff such as data stewards and privacy officers (see also Programme line 5). The safeguarding of digital sovereignty is of fundamental importance in developing such an infrastructure.

2.1 Infrastructure for Research Data Management

To optimally support researchers in applying the FAIR principles, the UvA is working on an infrastructure that enables the secure storage, reuse and accessibility of research data. In doing so, attention is paid to both the technical facilities and to the user-friendliness of the systems, in order to ensure uptake by researchers.

What has already been done?

A modular and comprehensive infrastructure for FAIR data and RDM has been designed which—based on RDM policy principles—provides solutions for needs in different phases of the research lifecycle.^[6]

Service/module of the RDM infrastructure	Already available at the UvA?
1. “Workspace storage” for storing data during a research project	Yes: e.g. Research Drive
2. Closed storage for long-term archiving of raw data	Ongoing project
3. A publication platform for publishing data	Yes: UvA/HvA figshare ^[7]
4. A ‘research data exchange’ (RDX) or ‘data access broker’ (DAB) for controlled sharing of data ^[8]	No (developed as a pilot)
5. A ‘trusted research environment’ (TRE) for the analysis of sensitive data ^[9]	Yes: Virtual Research Environment
6. A ‘Research Data Hub’ ^[10] for routing data to an (possibly external) archive or publication platform, with cataloguing of all metadata and automatic registration of research output	Ongoing project
7. Supporting data management software, such as Yoda/iRODS ^[11]	No
8. A portal (RMS, Research Management Services) for, among other things, registration and checking of projects and data management plans and—after further development—also for ethical review, archiving and publication of data, etc.	Yes; optimisation and further development is ongoing

[6] See the UvA reports *‘Towards a Modular Infrastructure for Comprehensive RDM’* (juni 2024) and *‘Principles for Research Data Management’* (October 2024).

[7] UvA researchers also make use of non-UvA services, such as those provided by *Open Science Framework*, and *DANS*.

[8] RDX: <https://zenodo.org/records/8269273>. DAB: <https://dab.surf.nl/about/>.

[9] TRE: <https://zenodo.org/records/4594704>.

[10] FDH: <https://zenodo.org/records/11201003>.

[11] <https://www.surf.nl/en/services/yoda-hosting>

In 2023, a report was produced on the state of the UvA's IT infrastructure—both centrally (ICTS, Library) and decentrally (within faculties and research institutes)—with recommendations for improvements.^[12] On the basis of this report, funding was reserved for two projects: Sustainable Archiving and the Research Data Hub; an NWO grant has also been obtained for the latter.

What are we going we do?

Within the institution, the Library and ICTS are working on solutions that make it easier for researchers to make their data FAIR. The Sustainable Archiving and Research Data Hub projects are intended to make it easier to transfer data to an archive and, if desired, to publication platforms. Compliance with privacy regulations, through quality checks by data stewards, will be straightforward via the Research Data Hub. ICTS is also working on improving and further developing Research Management Services (RMS) into a more reliable portal and, in the longer term, into a “one-stop shop”: separate “counters” that currently exist (for e.g. project management and ethical review) will be linked to the RDM infrastructure, so that the “customer journey” for researchers is as smooth as possible. To ensure that these new facilities are well aligned with faculties and researchers and subsequently embedded within the organisation, an adoption plan will be drawn up and implemented. In 2026, a multiyear plan for RDM infrastructure will also be developed.

Further improvement of the infrastructure will be achieved through national collaboration. Firstly, the UvA is participating in several projects, funded by OSNL under the *Open Science Infrastructure* programme. Furthermore, in 2024 the UvA took the initiative to develop a vision for an integrated infrastructure, the *Strategisch Plan Integrale Infrastructuur*, at the national level. This is funded by UNL and SURF. The outline of the project plan was drafted in the first half of 2025; the project plan itself will be finalised in the second half of 2025. The *Strategisch Plan Integrale Infrastructuur* is intended to guide national infrastructure projects for Open Science in the period 2026–2030.

In 2027, several projects—including the Research Data Hub and the facilities for sustainable archiving—will be completed. The implementation of these projects will contribute to the further optimisation of the RDM infrastructure, with the aim of having a fully integrated and sustainable system in place by 2030 that provides optimal support to researchers.

Actions and outcomes

- Research Data Hub (2025-2027)
- Sustainable Archiving (2025-2027)
- Project for optimisation and further development of RMS (2026-...)
- Adoption plan for RDM infrastructure (2026)
- Project *Strategisch Plan Integrale Infrastructuur* (2026-...)
- Participation in project via OSNL call *Open Science Infrastructure* (2026-...)

[12] “See report Research Infrastructure and Services at the University of Amsterdam: Findings and Recommendations”, March 2024.

2.2 RDM Policy

The UvA endorses the principle that research data should be made as FAIR—findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable—as possible. However, sharing data is not always possible or desirable: in some cases, legislation and regulations prohibit publication of data, and the interests of the university and its researchers must not be harmed. With regard to research data, we therefore adhere to the principle of “as open as possible, as closed as necessary”, in line with the national guideline on knowledge security. In concrete terms, this means that data, including full provenance information, are archived in a closed archive (FAIR at the level of the institute), and that data suitable for publication are published through an open platform (FAIR for the outside world).

What has already been done?

The existing UvA RDM guidelines were formalized in 2019.^[14] In 2020, an RDM audit was carried out which concluded that both the UvA as a whole and the individual faculties had too low a level of “RDM maturity”.^[15] In response to the audit, the Executive Board asked the Library and ICTS, in consultation with the faculties, to draw up an integrated RDM programme until 2025, but such a programme was never completed. In addition, in 2023, a commission was issued to produce an IT Infrastructure report, with the primary aim of providing an overview of central and decentral IT infrastructure and services; this report was published in 2024. The IT Infrastructure report concluded that RDM governance is insufficiently defined, that there is a lack of central and decentral RDM policy, and that information provision and support for RDM are suboptimal.^[16]

What are we going to do?

The recommendations from the RDM audit and the IT Infrastructure report were followed up at the beginning of 2025 by a new mandate from the Executive Board to appoint an RDM Coordinator at the Library to establish new UvA-wide RDM policy, and to formulate a multiyear RDM plan that will also guide the development of the RDM infrastructure (see 2.1). The RDM Coordinator will be key in aligning the services provided by ICTS and the Library with the needs of researchers and support staff (primarily data stewards). The new policy will clarify responsibilities within the UvA in this area, make it easier to comply with legislation and regulations, and is a prerequisite for effective uptake of the services and products to be developed for RDM.

Actions and outcomes

- Drafting new RDM policy (second half of 2025 / first half of 2026) and a multiyear RDM plan (first half of 2026)

2.3 Digital Sovereignty

In addition to developing an infrastructure that supports FAIR principles, having control over that infrastructure is essential. Universities’ increasing dependence on commercial suppliers means that external influence on both digital developments and academic practices is growing. Risks include limited transparency, vendor lock-in (the difficulty of switching provider or service), the protection of personal data, and decreasing knowledge security. It is, therefore, essential to

[13] *National guideline on knowledge security - work together securely*, January 2022.

[14] <https://rdm.uva.nl/en/planning/uva-policy/uva-and-aias-policy.html>.

[15] UvA “Audit: Research Data Management” report, October 2020.

[16] UvA “Research Infrastructure and Services at the University of Amsterdam: Findings and Recommendations report”, March 2024.

safeguard academic freedom and, in particular, the digital sovereignty of the UvA: the ability to retain control over the university's digital infrastructure and data.

What has already been done?

Within UNL, the UvA has drawn attention to digital sovereignty and has helped ensure that it is included as a guiding principle in the NPOS Ambition Document.^[17] Internationally, the topic has been raised within EOSC (European Open Science Cloud) and the European Commission, including via the League of European Research Universities (LERU).^[18]

In 2022, the UvA Institute for Information Law (IvIR) published the report *Information Law and the Digital Transformation of the University*. Its main conclusions were: (1) that procurement processes should take academic values into account, (2) that national collaboration on the purchase and development of digital services and infrastructure is needed in order to share legal and technical expertise and strengthen the negotiating position with commercial parties, and (3) that the use of services developed in line with academic values should be promoted.^[19]

The Information Management branch runs the *Responsible IT project* within the Executive Staff department. The aim of this project is to safeguard the university's digital sovereignty when selecting IT suppliers and services—based on academic and public values—and to ensure that (public) values are weighed alongside financial and practical considerations.

What are we going to do?

In 2025-2026, the UvA will develop a decision framework for procurement criteria for IT services and products, in which digital sovereignty is explicitly taken into account when acquiring new services. This framework will also be used to map the existing landscape of services and products. Later (from 2026 onwards), the decision framework will form part of a broader strategy on digital sovereignty (in which concrete goals—such as the obligation to provide an exit strategy for each new digital product—are formally embedded in policy), and of the *digitale agenda* of the UvA.

The UvA will continue to advocate for improving digital sovereignty at the national and international level. Nationally, there is collaboration through the SURF innovation zones on Digital Sovereignty, Infrastructure and Open Science.^[20] UNL has set up a working group and a steering group at the executive level to promote attention to and policy development for digital sovereignty, both nationally and in the European context, particularly with regard to the joint development of open, sovereign infrastructures.^[21]

Actions and outcomes

- Decision framework for Digital Sovereignty (2025-2026), mapping of the existing landscape of IT services and products (2026), and development of a strategy on digital sovereignty (2026 and further)
- Ongoing advocacy and engagement at national and international levels (SURF, UNL, LERU, EOSC)

[17] <https://www.universiteitenvanland.nl/publieke-waarden-en-academische-sovereiniteit>.

[18] 'On the need to establish public infrastructure to preserve digital sovereignty', July 2023.

[19] 'Information law and the digital transformation of the University', September 2023.

[20] See the SURF webpages on *digital sovereignty*, *infrastructure*, en *Open Science*, respectively.

[21] <https://www.universiteitenvanland.nl/publieke-waarden-en-academische-sovereiniteit>.

3. Programme line Monitoring Research Output and Open Research Information

For the successful embedding of Open Science, reliable and accessible information on research output and research processes is indispensable. Only with thorough registration of research results can the UvA gain insight into the output of its researchers (also in order to recognise and reward the output as an employer, see 6.2), monitor the progress of Open Science, and support researchers effectively. In addition, research information being openly available is essential to promote transparency, stimulate collaboration and strengthen the university's digital sovereignty. Hence, the aim of this programme line is twofold: improving the registration and monitoring of research output, and the transition to Open Research Information.

3.1 Monitoring research output

UvA researchers share their research output via journals, archives and repositories that are not managed by the UvA. As a result, monitoring Open Scholarly Communication largely depends on proper registration of research output in the university's Current Research Information System (CRIS). However, research output is not always registered consistently, and at present not all types of output can be recorded in the CRIS. Consequently, the information available in the CRIS is incomplete, and researchers cannot register and make all of their work publicly visible. In addition, the services currently in use or under development for the registration of research output are provided by commercial suppliers, which poses a threat to digital sovereignty through growing dependence and the risk of vendor lock-in.

What are we going to do?

The registration of as many forms of research materials as possible will be optimised (in addition to publications and datasets, also protocols, scripts and more): a complete overview is essential so that the university can better monitor its academic performance and support its Open Science practices more effectively. Besides better supporting the registration of research materials, the UvA will explore the introduction of policy that obligates researchers to register their research output. The Library will also investigate whether the registration process in the CRIS can be (partially) automated.

More effective support is also the aim of the "Datasets in the Wild" project, which seeks to identify datasets produced by UvA researchers that have not yet been registered in the CRIS. First, an inventory will be made of which open sources currently provide access to these datasets. Next, automated pipelines will be developed to these sources, so that datasets can be incorporated into the CRIS in a structural and efficient way. After completion of this project, it will be explored whether a similar approach can be used for other types of research output. If this information can be gathered via open sources, future dependence on commercial providers for the development and provision of such tools can be prevented.

Following these developments in 2025 and 2026, the volume of open scholarly publication activities will be reported and evaluated in order to determine next steps for 2027–2029.

Actions and outcomes

- Drawing up policy on the registration of research output (2026)
- Project “Datasets in the Wild” (second half of 2025 / first half of 2026)

3.2 Open Research Information

Research information comprises all data about research. In addition to (bibliographic) data on research results (publications, datasets, software), this includes information on projects, research assessments, grant awards and more. Much research information is currently only available via services of commercial parties and is not publicly accessible. The aim of Open Research Information is to make such information freely available for knowledge sharing, to allow other parties to build their digital services on top of it. Open Research Information is a new focal area for the UvA that responds to recent developments in the national and international research landscape.

What are we going to do?

The UvA seeks to make its research information (more) openly accessible, drawing on opensource datasets such as OpenAlex and OpenAIRE Research Graph, as well as on open methods and workflows in bibliometric evaluation. This includes implementing a fully transparent pipeline for data aggregation and cleaning, introducing interactive reports and visualisations, and adhering to the principles of the Leiden Manifesto for research evaluation.^[22]

In September 2025, the UvA signed the Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information. This initiative advocates openness as the default for both the use and the production of research information. Achieving this goal requires collaboration with sustainable systems that support and promote open research information, which also contributes to enhancing the UvA's digital sovereignty (see 2.1). The UvA participates in national and international working groups established in response to the Barcelona Declaration in order to shape the transition to Open Research Information in a responsible and well thought out manner. Additionally, in the second half of 2025, the UvA will study the organisational and substantive impact of signing the Declaration.

An increasing number of services and products are based on Open Research Information. Scientific evaluations and rankings, such as the Leiden Ranking Open Edition, make use of OpenAlex. Good and accurate visibility of UvA research in OpenAlex is, therefore, of strategic importance. At present, UvA affiliations are often missing or incorrect for publications by UvA researchers in OpenAlex. To improve this, UvA affiliations in OpenAlex will be supplemented or corrected in 2025.

Finally, in 2026–2027 a new vision will be developed for the CRIS after 2028, based on the principles underlying the Barcelona Declaration, particularly digital sovereignty (see 2.3).

^[22] <https://www.nature.com/articles/520429a>

Actions and outcomes

- Participation in national and international working groups to jointly implement the Barcelona Declaration (2025-...)
- Exploration of the organisational and substantive impact of the Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information at the UvA (second half of 2025 / first half of 2026)
- Improving UvA affiliations in OpenAlex (first half of 2026)
- Development of a product vision for the CRIS after 2028 (2026-2027)

4. Programme line Open Scholarly Communication: Open Access

The promotion of Open Access (OA) is a key component of Open Science and fundamental to Open Scholarly Communication: the aim is to make as much research output as possible openly available to the public. The Library supports researchers in sharing and disseminating their research results and works in various ways to make the work of researchers publicly accessible. Major progress has already been made in this area: in 2024, 93% of scholarly articles were Open Access, compared to 52% in 2018. There is a distinction made between three forms of Open Access:

1. Gold: publishing via a commercial publisher, where *Article Processing Charges* (APCs) or *Book Processing Charges* (BPCs) are directly or indirectly borne by the UvA.
2. Diamond: publishing via a not-for-profit publisher, with no APCs or BPCs.
3. Green: publishing via self-archiving after the elapse of an embargo period, primarily through the institutional repository UvA-DARE.

Universities in the Netherlands, including the UvA, currently depend in part on agreements with several large publishers to facilitate Open Access publications via the gold route. Although this strategy has significantly increased the percentage of publications that are Open Access, it is not financially sustainable: publishers structurally raise APCs, and a growing number of publications further increases the financial burden. For this reason, the UvA aims to transition to more sustainable publishing models and to further invest in Diamond Open Access platforms and initiatives.

What have we done?

For Gold Open Access, the UvA participates in national negotiations to include Open Access options in licences (*read & publish deals*); this allows researchers to publish at no cost to themselves. For the period 2025–2027, the UvA will take part in a national pilot agreement with full gold Open Access publishers PLOS and BMC, in order to gain more control over costs, which (unlike *read & publish deals*) are paid only for articles actually published by UvA researchers in their journals.

Diamond Open Access (DOA) has no commercial revenue model and returns control over publishing to the scholarly community, making it preferable to Gold OA. DOA is promoted nationally by UNL via the programme *Versterking van diamond open access in Nederland* (duration: 2024-2026).^[23] In 2026, funding is expected to become available via OSNL to create a national DOA publishing platform for journals, scholarly books and textbooks. At European level, DOA is also being strengthened through COAlitionS and het DIAMAS-project.

Green OA is also being facilitated and promoted. In 2019, an “opt-in” scheme was introduced, allowing researchers to authorise the Library to make their short works (articles, chapters, etc.) freely accessible via the repository. This can be done on the basis of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, known as the “Taverne Amendment”. In 2024, a decision was taken to make all short scholarly works that are not already Open Access freely accessible under this article of

[23] UNL-rapport ‘Versterking ondersteuning van diamond open access in Nederland’, juli 2023.

law, unless a researcher objects (*opt-out*); this has contributed to raising the percentage of freely accessible articles in 2024 to above 90%.

What are we going to do?

Gold: not all Open Access articles published by UvA researchers fall under “*read & publish deals*”, which means that authors sometimes have to cover the APCs themselves. To have their books published Open Access, authors sometimes also have to pay for the BPCs themselves. It is undesirable for first-stream funding to be used for APCs and BPCs, yet there is no clear overview of these costs. To gain insight into them, the UvA will carry out the projects “APCs in the Wild” and “BPCs in the Wild” in 2025–2026. Ultimately, the UvA aims to adopt policy prohibiting the use of first-stream funds for APCs and BPCs.

Diamond: in the coming years, the UvA will actively work to strengthen DOA. The university promotes this publishing model by providing financial support to existing UvA DOA initiatives. In addition, the UvA will advise and inform researchers about DOA publishing, and journal editorial boards about flipping existing journals to a DOA model. The UvA will also explore ways to develop future support for DOA further.

The *UvA Diamond Open Access Fund* (DOAF) was part of the Open Science Programme 2020–2024. Through this fund, non-commercial, scholar-led publishing platforms and journals were supported. Due to limited financial resources, the fund was unavailable in 2025; however, continuation of the fund for 2026–2027 is possible to stimulate DOA initiatives (platforms and journals). Adjacent to the fund, the UvA will explore ancillary activities, such as establishing a community around fund recipients and organising meetings on converting journals to a Diamond Open Access model.

Open Access publishing of a book with a commercial academic publisher is very costly. As a result, of the roughly 100–150 monographs published annually by UvA researchers, only a small portion is openly accessible. Other types of book works, such as a *liber amicorum*, (advisory) report, supplement or guide, are cheaper to make Open Access. The UvA will provide professional support to its researchers through a pilot “publication support for Open Access book works”, consisting of advice (on licences, metadata) and services (DOI, ISBN, layout). A second phase of the pilot may involve offering advice and services for self-publishing peer-reviewed monographs and potentially open educational resources by UvA researchers. After 2027, this service can be further expanded via the national DOA publishing platform project.

Actions and outcomes

- Project “APCs and BPCs in the Wild” (second half of 2025 – first half of 2026)
- UvA Diamond Open Access Fund (restart in 2026)
- Pilot project for publication support for Open Access book works (2026–...)
- National project for a Diamond Open Access publishing platform (2026–...)

5. Programme line Supporting Open Science

To strengthen Open Science at the UvA, it is essential that employees have access to clear information, targeted support, and appropriate training. This programme line is, therefore, focused on improving support for Open Science—for both support staff and researchers and lecturers—through training, workshops and more, and on improving information provision via a clear web page on Open Science (see 6.3). This includes open educational resources (OER), so that lecturers are supported in finding, reusing and sharing teaching materials.

What have we done?

The Library offers support, courses and training in the areas of Research Data Management and Digital Skills. To provide researchers with high quality professional support for RDM, data stewards have been appointed in all faculties since 2020. In the same year, the UvA's Data Science Centre (DSC) was established. Embedded within the Library, the DSC encourages researchers to make use of the opportunities that Open Science offers, particularly the availability of large volumes of data, and also serves as the university's Local Digital Competence Centre (LDCC).

What are we going to do?

In the coming years, the Library will expand its training and workshop portfolio for researchers and support staff, particularly by scaling up *Data Carpentry workshops* and establishing online learning environments for Open Science and Research Data Management. The Library will also work to increase the number of certified Software and Data Carpentry instructors within faculties, in order to better support discipline specific training needs and the use of open source software.

Via the DSC, connections between communities of experts and trainers will be facilitated through community activities, to identify shared interests and needs and to stimulate interdisciplinary collaboration. In this context, a feasibility study will also be carried out for establishing an RDM expertise network to strengthen collaboration between RDM experts in the Library and data stewards in the faculties and to structurally secure knowledge exchange. In addition, the Library will prepare a practical guide translating central RDM policy into concrete information for support staff in the faculties, and will draw up guidance and recommendations on the use of open source software.

Finally, from 2027 onwards, the Library will expand its support for finding, using and sharing open educational resources. This will be done through targeted training, workshops or e-modules on how lecturers can publish materials under an open licence, how they can reuse existing open educational resources, and how to assess their quality.

Outside the UvA, domain specific training is offered by, among others, *4TU.ResearchData*, the *eScience Center*, the *DCC Spring Training* and service providers such as DANS and SURE. Nationally, a multiyear project will be launched in 2025 to build a platform for research data professionals that will offer accredited training for data stewards. The Library will map these new professional development opportunities and draw them to the attention of research support staff.

[24] <https://uba.uva.nl/en/support/research/digital-skills/digital-skills.html>

It is also desirable to familiarise early career researchers with Open Science principles and practices. To this end, from 2027 onwards, the UvA intends to integrate Open Science into its various doctoral training programmes, potentially in combination with existing training on research integrity and/or research data management. Furthermore, the university will explore whether instruction on open educational resources can be incorporated into the University Teaching Qualification (BKO) or Senior Teaching Qualification (SKO).

Actions and outcomes

- Expanding and improving the portfolio of training and workshops for (primarily) RDM, Data Science and opensource software (ongoing)
- Mapping and sharing training opportunities outside the UvA (ongoing)
- Expanding support for the use and sharing of open educational resources (2026–2027)
- Offering the possibility of didactic certification as Software and Data Carpentry instructor (2026)
- Explore establishing an RDM expertise network (first half of 2026)
- Integrating Open Science into doctoral education (2027–...)
- Including open educational resources in the BKO or SKO (2026–2027)

6. Programme line Stimulating Open Science

Stimulating and drawing attention to the Open Science movement is a crucial part of the transition towards Open Science. In the coming years, the UvA aims to raise awareness and increase knowledge of Open Science among its researchers, and to make the practice of Open Science rewarding.

6.1 Open Science Community and Ambassadors

To make Open Science the norm, it is vital that researchers themselves actively share information about (the benefits of) Open Science with colleagues, are approachable for questions, and inform and advise policymakers and administrators on the practical implementation of Open Science.

What have we done?

The Open Science Community Amsterdam (OSCA) was established as a collaborative initiative of two universities (VU Amsterdam and the UvA), Amsterdam UMC, the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences (HvA) and the Student Initiative for Open Science (SIOS). The community consists of researchers, policymakers and students, and promotes bottom-up exchange of knowledge and skills related to Open Science. For 2024-2025, OSCA received funding from Open Science NL to appoint a student assistant and a community manager, who will consolidate the network and expand its activities in the coming years. There is also budget for OSCA-wide events.

What are we going to do?

OSCA plays several roles in facilitating the shift from advocating for Open Science to actual behavioural change: OSCA members inform and inspire other researchers, researchers' needs can be communicated to policymakers, and dialogue is fostered to ensure effective implementation of Open Science policy.

To ensure effective interplay between policy and research practice, we will establish a network of Open Science Ambassadors, with at least one researcher with Open Science expertise in each research institute or faculty. These ambassadors will act as advocates (towards colleagues and faculty boards) and as points of contact, thereby increasing knowledge and awareness and promoting local implementation. Collectively, the ambassadors will form the Open Science sounding board (see Chapter 8) and will provide the programme team with both solicited and unsolicited advice.

In addition, from 2026 onwards, we will seek to appoint a dedicated Open Science community manager within the Library, who will further strengthen connections between OSCA, the ambassadors and policymakers, and will contribute to central information provision.

Actions and outcomes

- Establishment of a network of Open Science Ambassadors (2026)
- Appointment of an Open Science Community Manager (2026–...)

6.2 Recognition and rewards for Open Science

Incentivising Open Science is one of the conditions for its success (see 1.2). This requires the UvA to recognise and reward the practice of Open Science.

What have we done?

To date, the UvA has not yet developed dedicated policy on recognising and rewarding Open Science. However, efforts to advance Open Science are assessed at institute or faculty level via the *Strategy Evaluation Protocol (SEP) 2021-2027*: Open Science is expected to be taken into account as part of the evaluation of a research institute. In the midterm SEP evaluation (2024-2025), the UvA indicated that the SEP is too non-committal in this respect and expressed the wish to see this aspect strengthened in a new version of the SEP.

What are we going to do?

In 2025, the UvA received funding from Open Science NL for the project “Recognition and Rewards for Open Science at the UvA”. Through this project, the university aims to create the necessary conditions to recognise and reward researchers’ Open Science activities via registration of those activities and the evaluation of them in, among others, annual appraisals and promotion procedures. The aim is to ensure that Open Science activities are weighted as regular “outputs” of researchers. First, a jointly agreed selection of Open Science activities will be drawn up that can serve as criteria in recruitment, appointment and promotion; an example is the *Open Science Career Assessment Matrix*.^[25] The UvA’s CRIS will also be adapted to allow registration of more types of research output and Open Science practices (see also 3.1). Lastly, culture change is not possible without additional information and guidance for managers and HR staff regarding annual review interviews and assessment procedures.

At the end of the project, it will not yet be possible to recognise and reward all aspects of Open Science across all parts of the university. A next step (from 2027 onwards) is to create the conditions to recognise and reward activities in Open Education, such as making teaching materials openly available. In the longer term, we also aim to recognise and reward the Open Science related activities of support staff (such as data stewards, data engineers, software engineers and community managers). This also aligns with the UvA’s goal of promoting *team science*.

Actions and outcomes

- Project Recognition and Rewards for Open Science (2025-2026)
- Developing recognition and rewards for Open Science activities in education and for support staff (2027-...)

6.3 Communication on Open Science

[25] See report ‘*Evaluation of research careers fully acknowledging Open Science practices*’, European Commission, 2017.

Communication is crucial for realising a culture change. Information will be made easily findable (for staff and external audiences) via a dedicated Open Science page on the UvA website, and we will communicate actively and structurally about Open Science to increase knowledge and awareness. Prior to the adoption of this programme, the UvA did not communicate about Open Science as such; available information was limited to publishing Open Access and Research Data Management.

What are we going to do?

With the publication of this programme, an Open Science page on the UvA website will be launched with relevant information on Open Science, including this programme, more detailed information on support services, news items and contact details. Communication will be handled primarily by the Library and—for major news items or events—by the central Communications Office. There will be regular communication about Open Science through news items on the website (of the Library and the university) and, where appropriate, the UvA newsletter.

Through communication, the importance of a culture change towards Open Science will be emphasized at sector and institutional levels, as well as for individual researchers. The core messages are that Open Science improves research quality, that, in line with its public mission, the university makes scholarly knowledge and methods publicly available so that non-academics are able to contribute to and engage with science, and that the impact of research is increased—both within academia (for example through data reuse and citation of openly available articles and datasets) and beyond.

Actions and outcomes

- A webpage with relevant and current information on Open Science at the UvA (first half of 2026)
- Ongoing information provision on Open Science via news items (2026–...)

7. Programme line Citizen Science and Societal Engagement

The UvA increasingly seeks to engage with society. Societal engagement is pursued not only through education but also through research, in order to develop solutions to social issues, challenges and transitions. Through the programme '*Theme-based Collaboration*' the UvA encourages its researchers to address complex societal issues through collaboration across disciplines and with external partners. Many collaborations within the Amsterdam Metropolitan Area already exist or are being further expanded, such as via the municipal platform *Open Research Amsterdam*, which makes knowledge about the metropolitan region accessible to a broad public.

What have we done?

In the context of Open Science, societal engagement means not only making research publicly accessible, but also involving non-academics in the research process through Citizen Science. Promoting Citizen Science has not previously been a primary goal of the UvA, but UvA researchers already involve citizens in their research, as shown by an inventory in 2023.^[26] In 2025, the interdisciplinary and interfaculty '*Research Priority Area*' *Shaping Interfaces Between Science and the Public* was launched, with the aim of establishing a "Public Methodology Centre" to strengthen the relationship between science, Citizen Science, public debate and various professional practices.

What are we going to do?

The UvA wants to better support and further stimulate Citizen Science because it contributes to higher quality research (for instance, by generating research ideas or improved data collection), and helps reduce the distance between society and science. The UvA will contribute to a platform - the Amsterdam Citizen Science Hub - that informs researchers and citizens about Citizen Science and supports them in setting up and conducting Citizen Science projects. Partners include Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences (HvA), Amsterdam UMC, the Municipality of Amsterdam, Waag, and the Amsterdam Public Library. The primary goal is to develop the Hub into a centre of expertise for researchers and support staff engaged in Citizen Science, through training and "peer learning". Funding for the Amsterdam Citizen Science Hub was granted by OSNL in 2025; the Hub will launch in 2026.

Until the Hub is launched, support and information on Citizen Science will be limited, but a page with basic information on Citizen Science will be made available on the UvA's Open Science website in the first half of 2026, along with an UvA profile on the national Citizen Science portal *CS-NL*.

Actions and outcomes

- Information on Citizen Science on the UvA Open Science website (first half of 2026)
- Start of the Amsterdam Citizen Science Hub (February 2026)

[26] See '*Citizen Science at the University of Amsterdam: findings from interviews and a university-wide survey*', December 2023.

8. Governance

Achieving a culture shift towards Open Science requires the programme to be firmly anchored in the organisation, with clear responsibilities and strong, continuous connections between policy and practice.

The Executive Board is the commissioning body for the Open Science programme and determines the policy, programme objectives and funding. Within the Executive Board, the Rector Magnificus holds the portfolio for Open Science.

The Open Science Coordinator (COS) acts as the Executive Board's delegated commissioner for the Open Science programme and regularly consults with the Rector. The COS is responsible for formulating and safeguarding the long-term vision on Open Science and, together with Open Science policy officers at Academic Affairs and the Library and other stakeholders listed below, drafts the Open Science policy. The COS follows developments related to Open Science at the national (UNL) and international (EOSC, LERU) levels, contributes to the debate and thinking on Open Science, and promotes Open Science within the UvA. The COS chairs the Open Science Steering Group.

The Open Science Steering Group is ultimately responsible for the implementation of the programme lines described above and achieving the desired results, and can guide the activities of the programme team. The Steering Group is chaired by the COS and further consists of the Director of the Library, the Director of Information Management, a dean and two academics. The Steering Group meets quarterly, with the programme team in attendance.

The Open Science Programme team monitors the progress of the programme lines. The team consists of Open Science policy officers at the department of Academic Affairs within the Executive Staff and the Strategy and Policy department of the Library; both function as programme managers. Together with the COS, the programme team shapes the Open Science and RDM policy. The programme team meets regularly with the COS, the Open Science ambassadors' sounding board group (see 6.1), and the coordinators of the six programme lines.

This governance structure ensures that policy, support and implementation are well aligned. The Open Science Coordinator plays a central role: the COS safeguards the long-term vision, confers at the executive level, and ensures that Open Science becomes an integral part of strategic decision-making. Together with the Open Science ambassadors (6.1) and central and faculty-level administrators, the COS will continually highlight the importance of the culture change towards Open Science, both for the UvA and for its researchers.

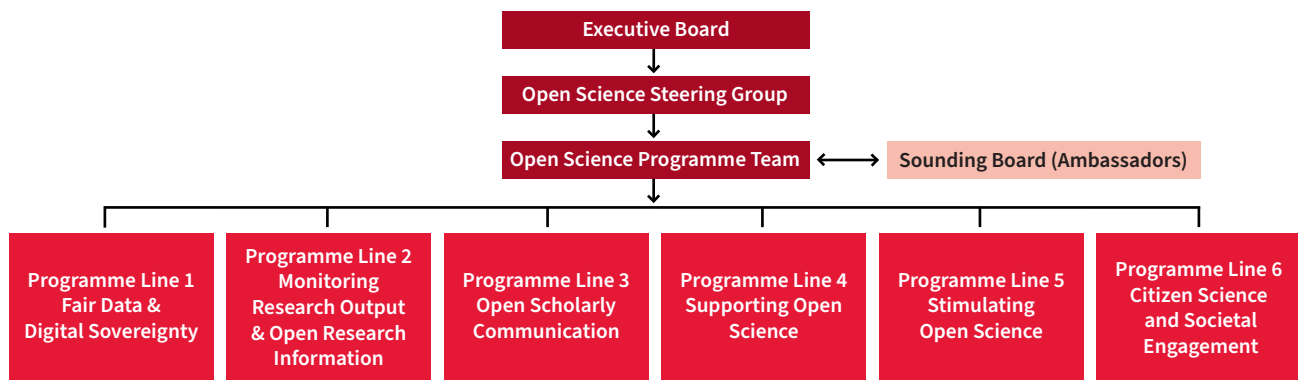


Figure 4: Governance of Open Science at the UvA

Programme line coordinators

The programme line coordinators are responsible for achieving the objectives by assigning the necessary tasks within the regular organisational structure and, where necessary, appointing project leaders. This is done in coordination with the managers of the staff involved. Together with the managers and the programme team, the coordinators will determine which topics receive priority in case of capacity constraints.

Coordinating responsibility per programme line:

1. RDM Coordinator, team Research Data, Research and Education Support Department, Library
2. Team Lead, team Publishing and Impact, Research and Education Support Department, Library
3. Publishing Theme Specialist, team Publishing and Impact, Research and Education Support Department, Library
4. Team Lead, team Research Data, Research and Education Support Department, Library
5. Open Science Policy Officer, Academic Affairs Department, Executive Staff
6. Senior Open Science Policy Officer, Strategy and Policy Department, Library

Responsibilities per organisational unit:

- **Executive Staff**
 - Academic Affairs: jointly responsible for developing Open Science policy via the Open Science policy officer and—via a temporary project leader—responsible for implementing the “Recognition and Rewards for Open Science” project (see 6.2).
 - Information Management: jointly responsible, along with Academic Affairs, for policy on Digital Sovereignty (2.3).
 - Communications Office: responsible for the communication of UvA-wide Open Science policy, including central communication (e.g., via the Open Science page on the website, see 6.3) and external communication, and for coordinating and advising on communications with relevant services and faculties.
- **Library**

The Library serves as the *home of Open Science*: a visible, central location where knowledge, support, community-building and infrastructure come together.

 - Research and Education Support Department: responsible for the UvA-wide coordination, information provision and implementation of policy on RDM (2), Open Research Information (3.2), Open Scholarly Communication (4), training (partly via the Data Science

Centre) for Open Science (5), and jointly responsible for community building (6) via the community manager.

- Digital Infrastructure Department: responsible for digital services and library systems such as UvA/HvA figshare (for RDM, 2.2).
 - Strategy and Policy Department: jointly responsible for developing Open Science policy via the Open Science policy officer.
 - Communications Department: responsible for communication on Open Science support (6.3), including the visibility of library services and initiatives from the Open Science Community (such as the Open Science Coordinator, Open Science ambassadors and Open Science Community Manager), and for advising on communication to relevant target groups and stakeholders.
- ICTS
 - Research IT Department: responsible for the management, updating, and development of new IT projects in support of research within the Open Science infrastructure managed by ICTS (see 2).

Committees and relationship to existing consultation structures

Open Science touches on all aspects of the university's core activities and on services provided by the Library and ICTS. Involving and informing a wide variety of stakeholders is therefore critical for achieving the culture shift towards Open Science.

Central Administrative Consultation (CBO): the CBO will be informed via announcements; when necessary, topics will be put on the agenda by the Academic Affairs Open Science policy officer.

University Research Committee (UOC): the UOC will be informed via announcements; when necessary, topics will be put on the agenda by the Academic Affairs Open Science policy officer. Some members of the Steering Group (the Director of the Library and the COS) are also part of the UOC (as members or have a standing invitation).

Central Works Council (COR)/Central Student Council (CSR): the employee participation bodies will be informed via announcements.

The governance structure for the Open Science programme is additional to (and does not replace) the existing IT governance at the UvA. This means that some members of the Open Science Steering Group and/or programme team will participate in, formulate questions for, and advise on (planned) IT services through existing IT governance structures. The coordinator of the FAIR Data and Digital Sovereignty programme line will, in particular, ensure close alignment through the existing IT governance structure.

9. Overview of actions and outcomes 2025–2027

For the period 2025–2027, the concrete actions and outcomes are summarised below. The actions and outcomes for 2028–2029 have not yet been specified due to national and international developments that are still insufficiently predictable at the time of adopting this programme. Annual plans for the following calendar year will therefore be developed in 2027 and 2028, ensuring that the UvA programme remains aligned with the National Programme Open Science.

2. FAIR Data and Digital Sovereignty				
2.1 Infrastructure for Research Data Management		2025	2026	2027
UvA	Optimisation and further development of RMS	-	implementation of project	implementation of project
	Research Data Hub	implementation of project	implementation of project	-
	Sustainable Archiving	implementation of project	implementation of project	-
	Adoption plan for RDM infrastructure	-	drafting of plan (first half of 2026)	-
NL	Strategic Plan for Integrated Infrastructure	draft project plan	implementation of project	implementation of project
	Participation in national OSNL infrastructure project(s)	-	project implementation	project implementation
2.2 RDM policy		2025	2026	2027
UvA	Drafting new RDM policy	start second half of 2025	completion first half of 2026	ongoing monitoring from then on
	Drafting multiyear RDM programme	-	completion first half of 2026	implementation of programme
2.3 Digital Sovereignty		2025	2026	2027
UvA	Digital Sovereignty	drafting decision framework	drafting of policy digital sovereignty	-
NL/ Int.	Contributions at national and international level (SURF, UNL, LERU)	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing
3. Monitoring research output and Open Research Information				
3.1 Monitoring research output		2025	2026	2027
	Drafting policy on registration of research output	-	drafting of policy	implementation and monitoring
	'Datasets in the Wild' project	-	start of project (first half of 2026)	-

3.2 Open Research Information		2025	2026	2027
UvA	Barcelona Declaration: exploration of organisational and substantive impact at the UvA	project implementation	project implementation	-
	Improving UvA affiliations in OpenAlex	-	project implementation	-
	Developing CRIS product vision after 2028	-	draft project plan	project implementation
NL/ Int.	Barcelona Declaration	participation in working groups	participation in working groups	participation in working groups
4. Open Scholarly Communication: Open Access				
		2025	2026	2027
UvA	“APCs and BPCs in the Wild” projects	start of project (second half of 2025)	delivery of report (first half of 2026)	-
	Diamond Open Access Fund	-	fund active	fund active
	Pilot for Diamond OA books and other book works	draft project plan	project implementation	-
5. Supporting Open Science				
		2025	2026	2027
UvA	Expanding Library training offer	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Expanding support for open educational resources	-	exploration (second half of 2026)	support available (first half of 2027)
	Mapping and sharing training opportunities outside the UvA	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Offering didactic certification as Software and Data Carpentry instructor	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Integrating Open Science into doctoral education	-	-	start first half of 2027
	Including open educational resources in BKO or SKO	-	start second half of 2026	completion first half of 2027
	RDM Expertise network	-	exploration expertise network first half of 2026	-
6. Stimulating Open Science				
6.1 Open Science Community and Ambassadors		2025	2026	2027
UvA	Strengthening the OSCA network via a community manager	-	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Open Science Ambassadors	-	first half of 2026	-
6.2 Recognition and rewards for Open Science		2025	2026	2027
UvA	Project “Recognition and Rewards for Open Science Activities”	start June 2025	end June 2026	-
	Recognising and rewarding Open Science activities by support staff and in Open Education	-	-	start first half of 2027
6.3 Communication on Open Science		2025	2026	2027
UvA	UvA Open Science website	-	launch in first half of 2026	-
7. Citizen Science and societal engagement				
		2025	2026	2027
UvA	Citizen Science Hub Amsterdam	-	February: start of Hub	project implementation

10. Budget

Due to budget cuts in higher education, the UvA has limited financial resources for Open Science in the coming years. The UvA therefore seeks to realise its goals to the extent possible through (financial) collaboration with other Dutch knowledge institutions, particularly through project funding via OSNL, and will otherwise implement the programme using existing staff capacity at the Library, Academic Affairs and elsewhere within the UvA.

The costs for 2025 and part of the costs for 2026 have already been covered; the additional costs for implementing and embedding the programme in 2026–2027 amount to €120k for each of 2026 and 2027 and will be charged to the budget of the UvA Executive Staff department. Costs for 2028–2029 will be specified later in the annual plans. No separate or additional IT funding is required for this programme. Funding for the projects listed in Chapter 2 is planned within the annual ICT portfolio prepared by the Information Management department.

Costs (EUR)	2025	2026	2027
Replacement costs for Open Science Coordinator	50,000	50,000	50,000
UvA contribution to the UNL Open Science Agenda	40,000	40,000 ^[27]	n/a
EOSC membership	10,000	10,000	10,000
UvA Diamond Open Access Fund	n/a	50,000	50,000
Events to stimulate Open Science	n/a	10,000	10,000
Total	110,000	120,000	120,000

[27] The UvA contribution for 2026 to the Open Science Agenda UNL has already been covered and is therefore not counted as (additional) costs here.