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# Building a global consensus on Open Science

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**Open Science** has the potential of increasing the quality of science and making the entire scientific process more transparent, collaborative and inclusive.

**Open Science** can accelerate progress towards SDGs and it can be a true game changer in bridging the science, technology and innovation gaps between and within countries and fulfilling the human right to science.



# Need for an international policy framework on Open Science

Common definition of open science

Shared set of values and principles

Set of actions



Towards a UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science in 2021



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# Consultative process

Guided by Open Science  
Advisory Committee

Supported by a global  
Open Science Partnership

Global consultation -  
2900 inputs received  
from 133 countries

Regional consultations –  
Africa, Arab States, LAC,  
Asia and Pacific, Eastern  
Europe, Western Europe  
and North America



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# Inclusive process

Thematic and multistakeholder stakeholder consultations and inputs from young scientists, citizen science, Academies, science unions and organizations, libraries and open access platforms, data organizations, UN system, indigenous peoples

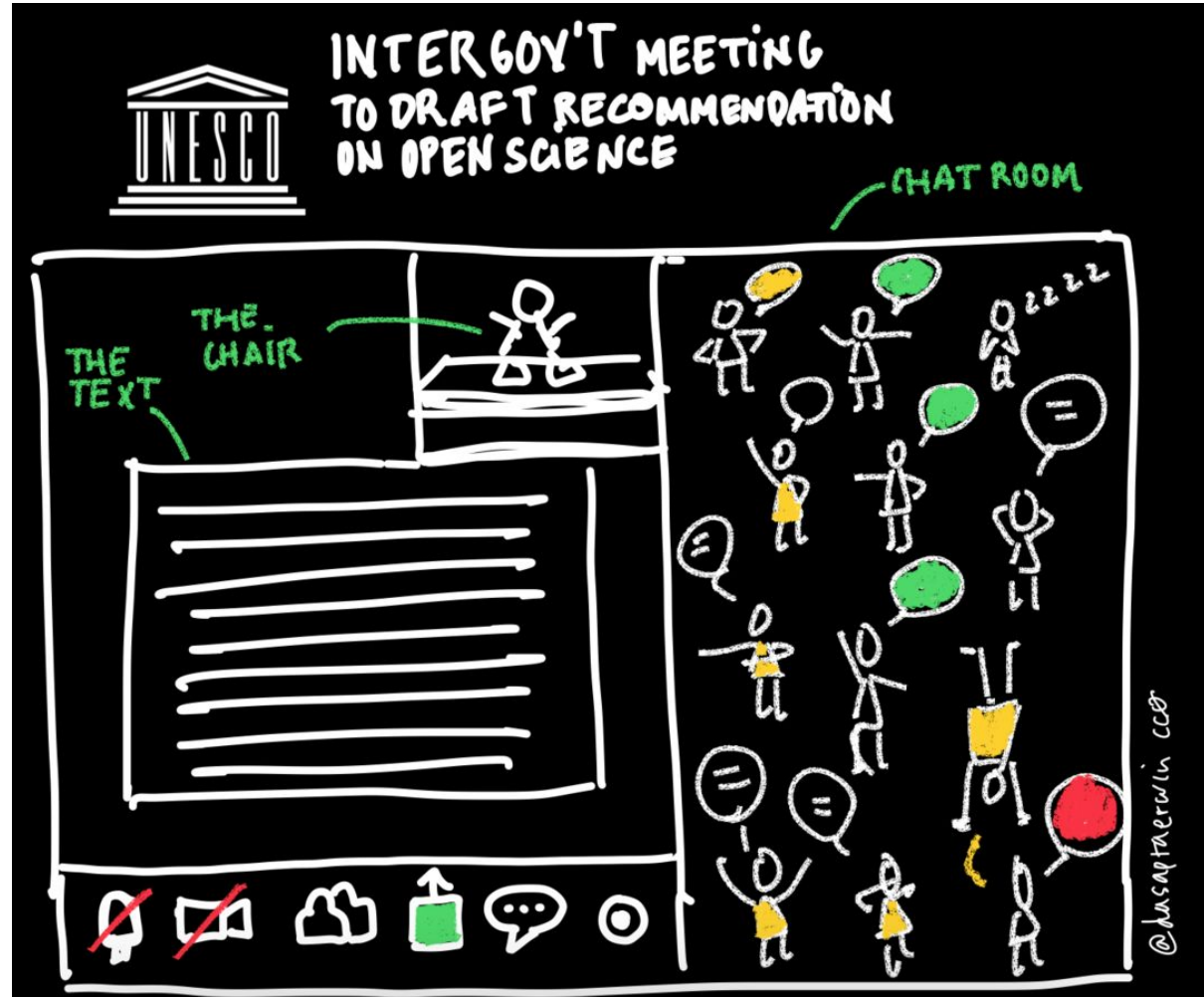


# Transparent process

Intergovernmental meeting of experts (6-11 May) negotiates and adopts the final draft text

Over 100 countries represented

Over 65 observers participating



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# Recommendation

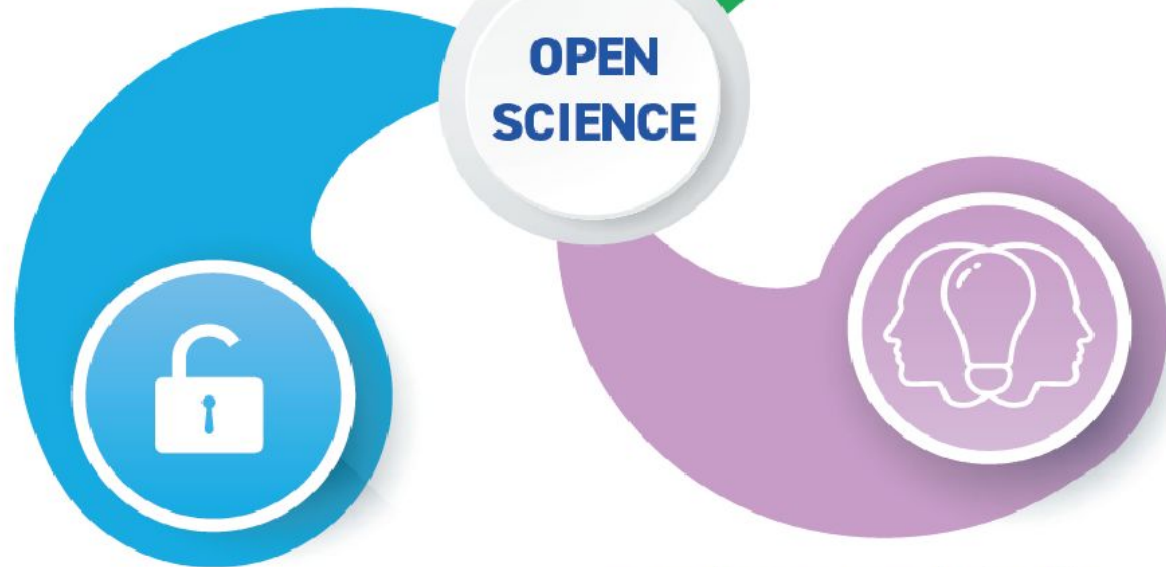


UNESCO Recommendation  
on Open Science

- ❖ The first **international normative instrument** on Open Science;
- ❖ The first **internationally agreed definition** of Open Science;
- ❖ Spells out the consensus **core values and guiding principles** of Open Science;
- ❖ Recognizes the multitude **of Open Science actors and stakeholders** beyond the traditional scientific community;
- ❖ Calls on Member States to make an effort to contribute at **least 1% of their national GDP to R&D**, to set up **regional and international funding mechanisms for Open Science** and to **ensure that all publicly funded research is in line with the core values and principles of Open Science**;
- ❖ it calls for **removing the barriers for Open Science**, particularly those relating to **research and career evaluation systems** in order to align them with the principles of Open Science.

# Common definition

Open science  
increases scientific  
collaborations and sharing  
of information for the benefits  
of science and society



makes scientific knowledge  
openly available, accessible  
and reusable for everyone

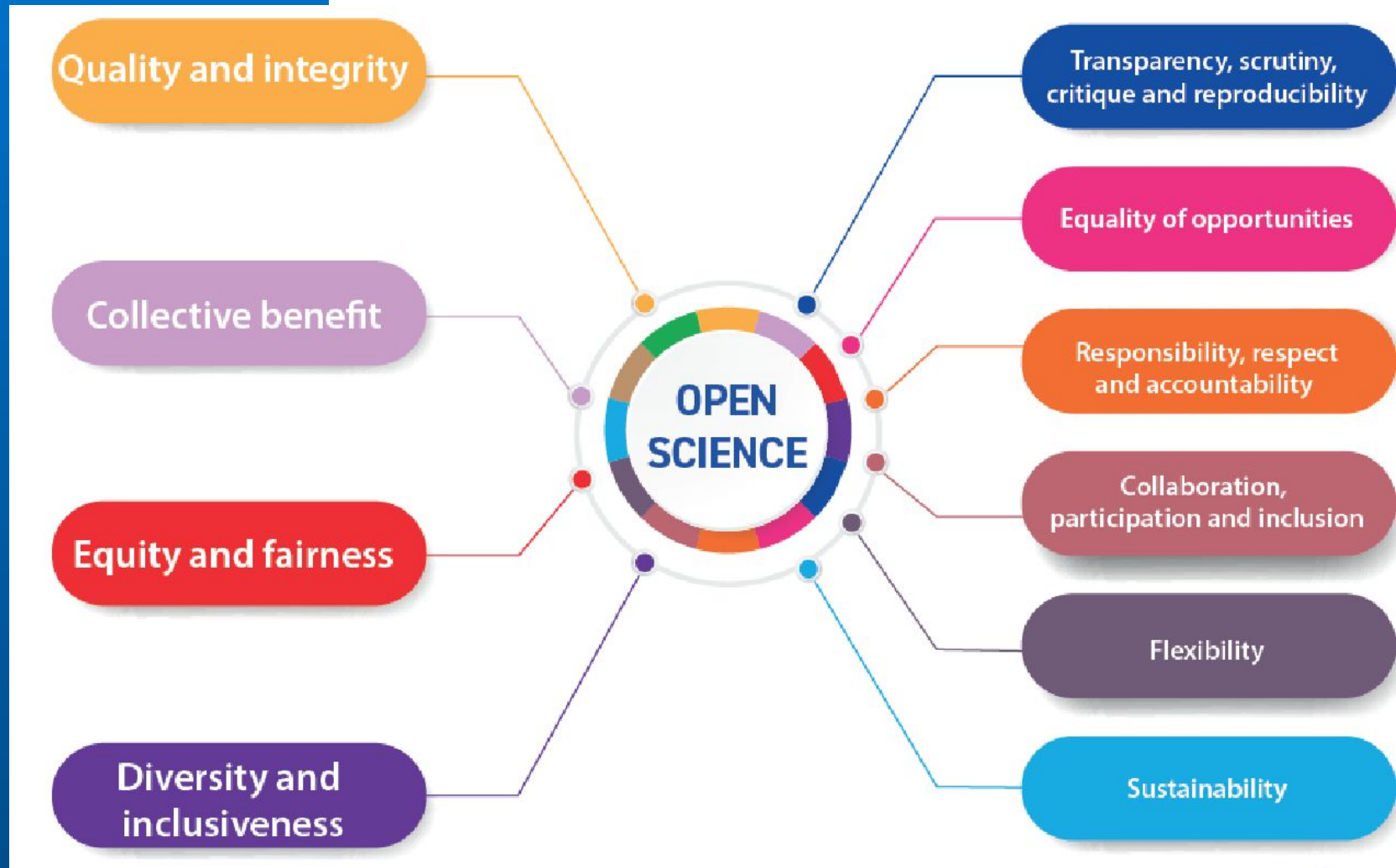
opens the processes of scientific  
knowledge creation, evaluation and  
communication to societal actors  
beyond the traditional scientific  
community.



# Key pillars of open science



# Values and principles



OPEN SCIENCE



AREAS OF ACTION



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# Next Steps

- Establishment of the **Open Science Partnership**
- Establishment of the **Open Science Advisory Committee**
- **Electronic consultation** on the elements of the Recommendation

**Thematic and regional consultation with stakeholders** on the contents of the Recommendation

**Further consultations and inputs** on the final draft

Meeting of the **special committee consisting of technical and legal experts** appointed by Member States (category II meeting)

**Inclusive**

**Consultative**

**Responsible**

**Transparent**

March 2020

September 2020 - January 2021

April 2021

November 2021

January - March 2020

April - September 2020

January 2021 - April 2021

July 2021

**First outline of the Recommendation**

**First draft of the Recommendation**, sent to the Member States of UNESCO for their comments

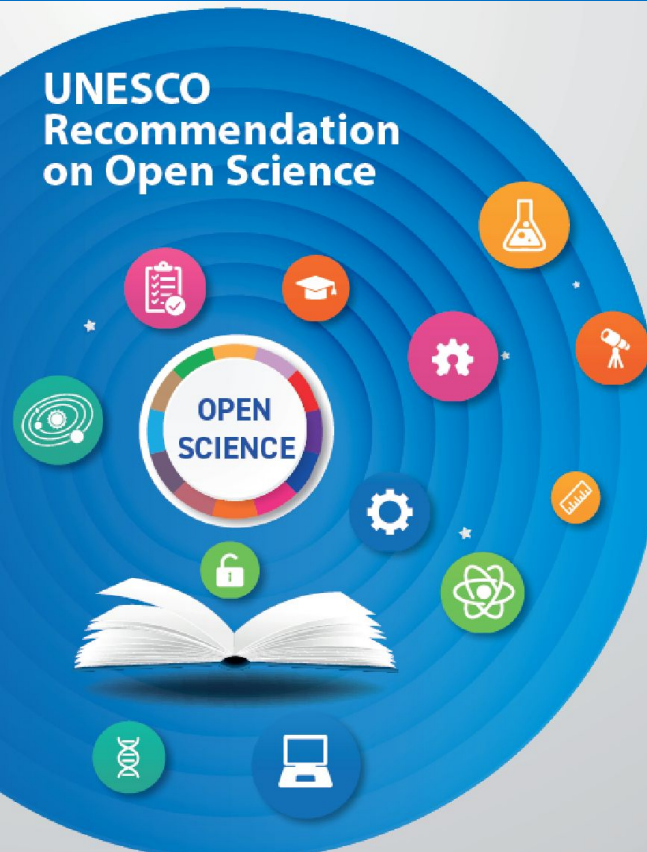
**Communication of the DG's revised draft** of the Recommendation to Member States

**Submission of the draft Recommendation** to the 41st General Conference with a view to its adoption

**Adoption of the Recommendation by Member States November 2021**



# Key challenges



- ❖ Prime importance of research quality and integrity in the Open context;
- ❖ centrality of capacity-building for Open Science;
- ❖ importance of adequate infrastructures, including reliable internet connectivity;
- ❖ alignment of incentives and revision of criteria for evaluation of scientific excellence and scientific careers, particularly for young researches;
- ❖ links between intellectual property rights and Open Science;
- ❖ links with indigenous knowledge systems;
- ❖ importance of international solidarity and international collaborations;
- ❖ the risk of commercial monopolization of research data with the call for long-term, sustainable, not-for-profit infrastructures and services supporting Open Science ;
- ❖ monitoring of Open Science.

# Thank you



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