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Building a global consensus on Open Science

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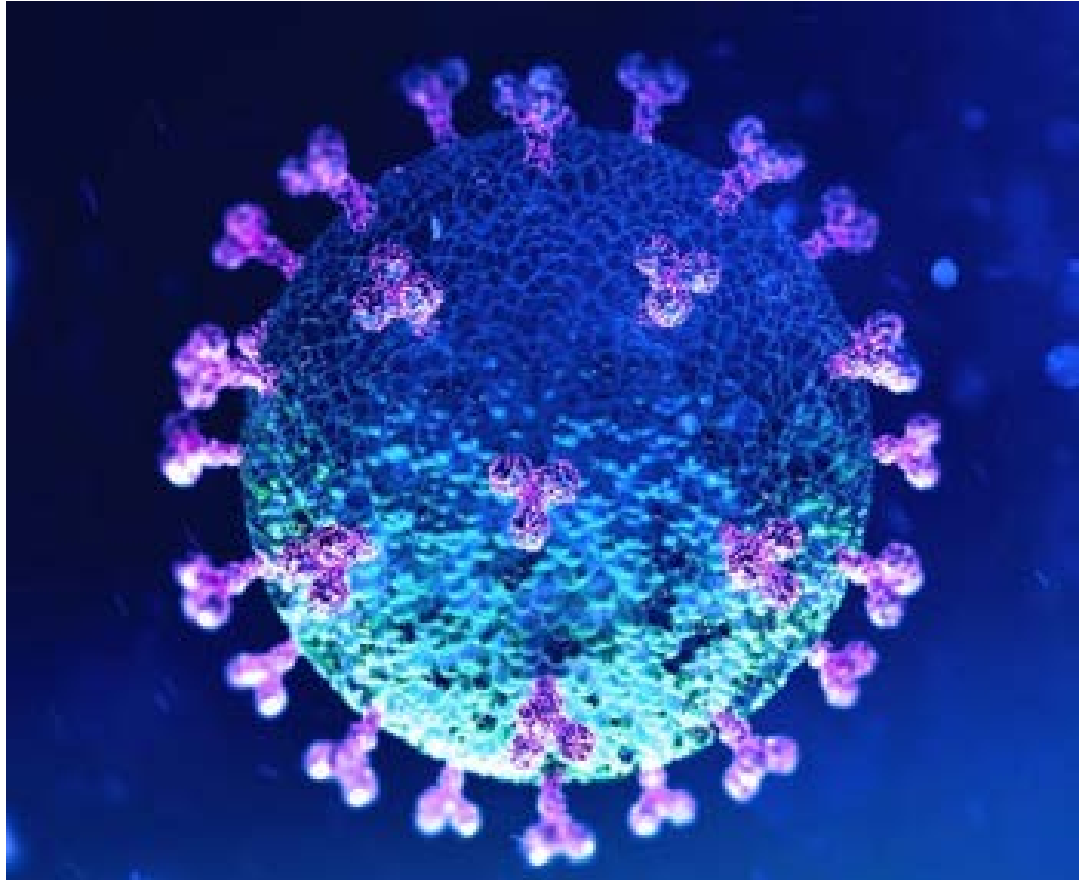
COVID-19 lessons learned

Importance of timely and free access to scientific data, publications, information

Importance of scientific collaborations and sharing of information at all levels

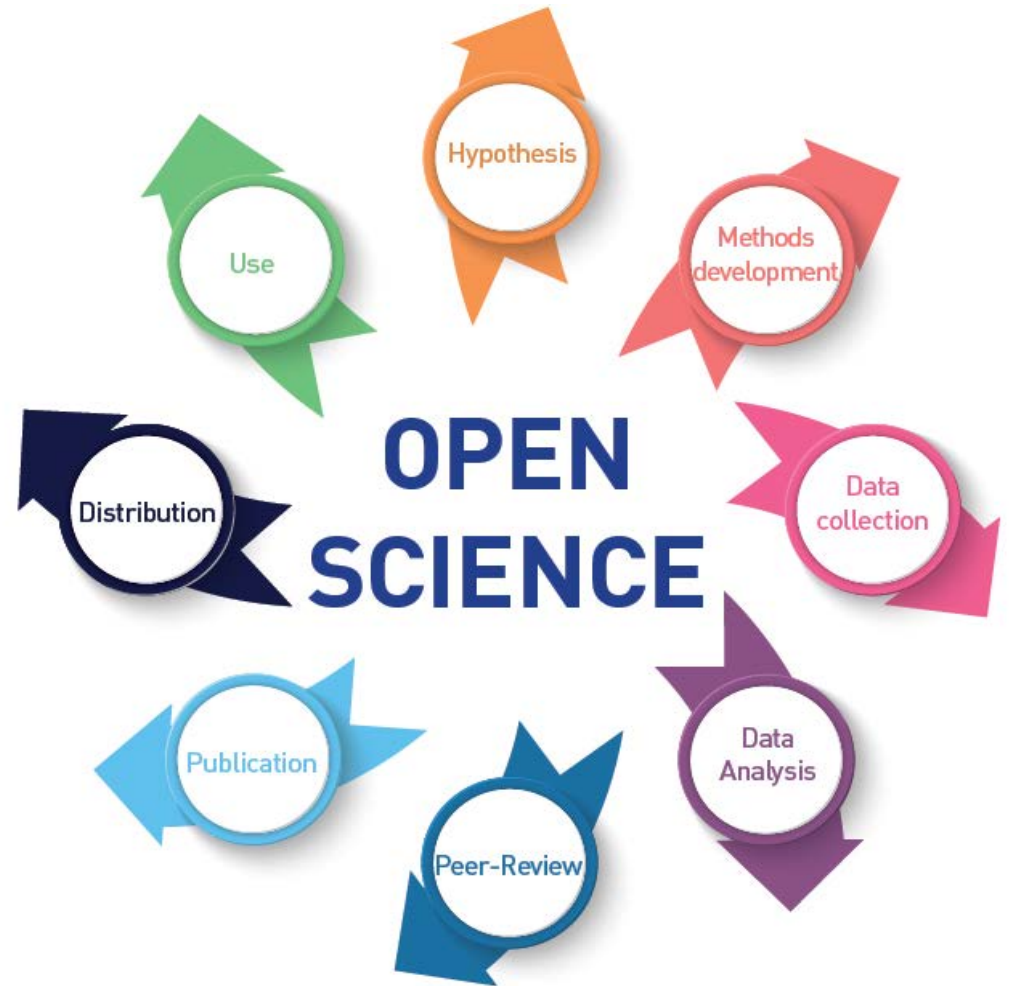
Importance of science-policy-society dialogue

Importance of the human right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress



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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.



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By making science more connected to societal needs and by promoting equal opportunities for all (scientists, policy-makers and citizens), Open Science 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.



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Open Science is increasingly recognized as a critical accelerator for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.



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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

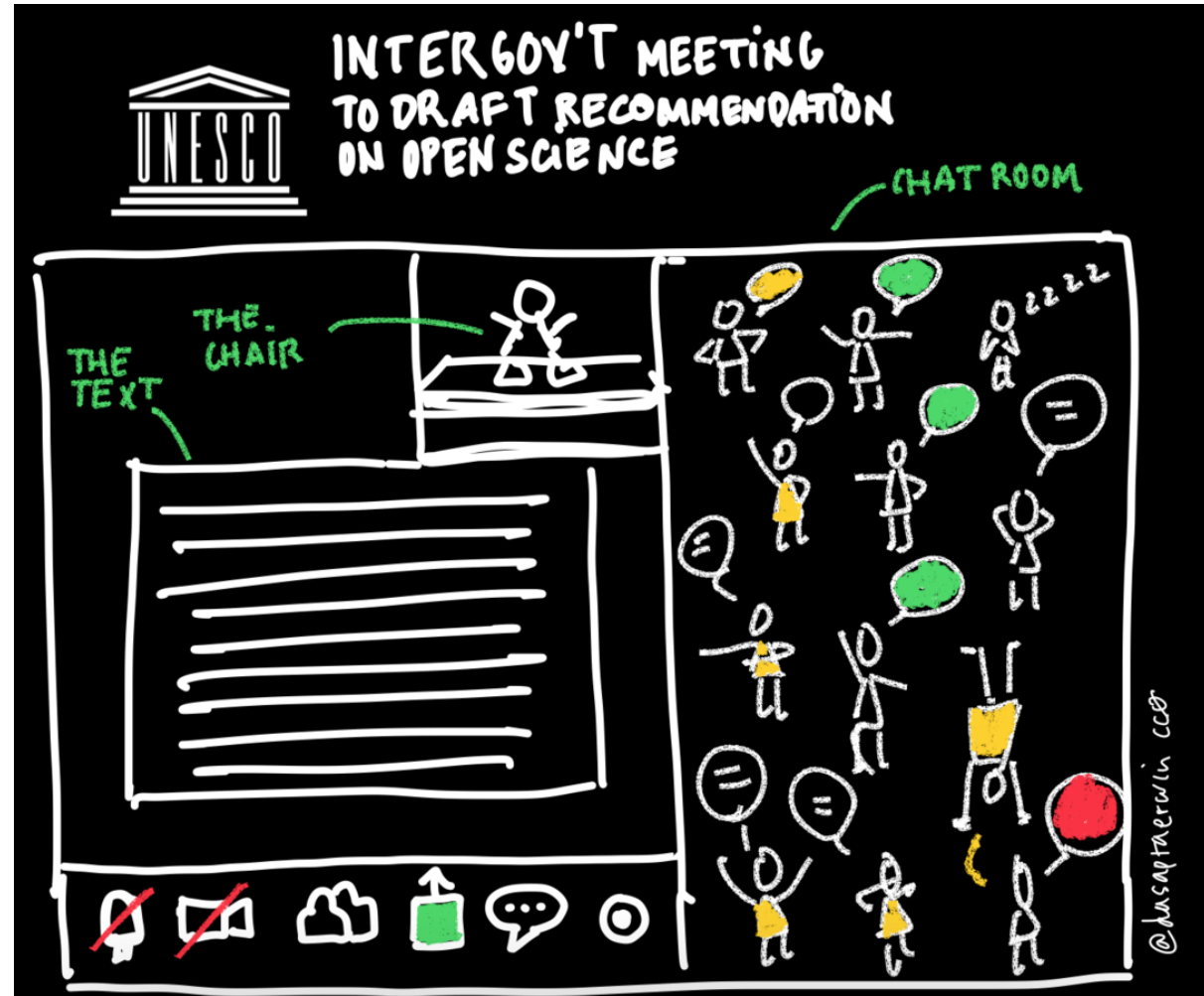


Transparent process

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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Common definition

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



**OPEN
SCIENCE**



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.

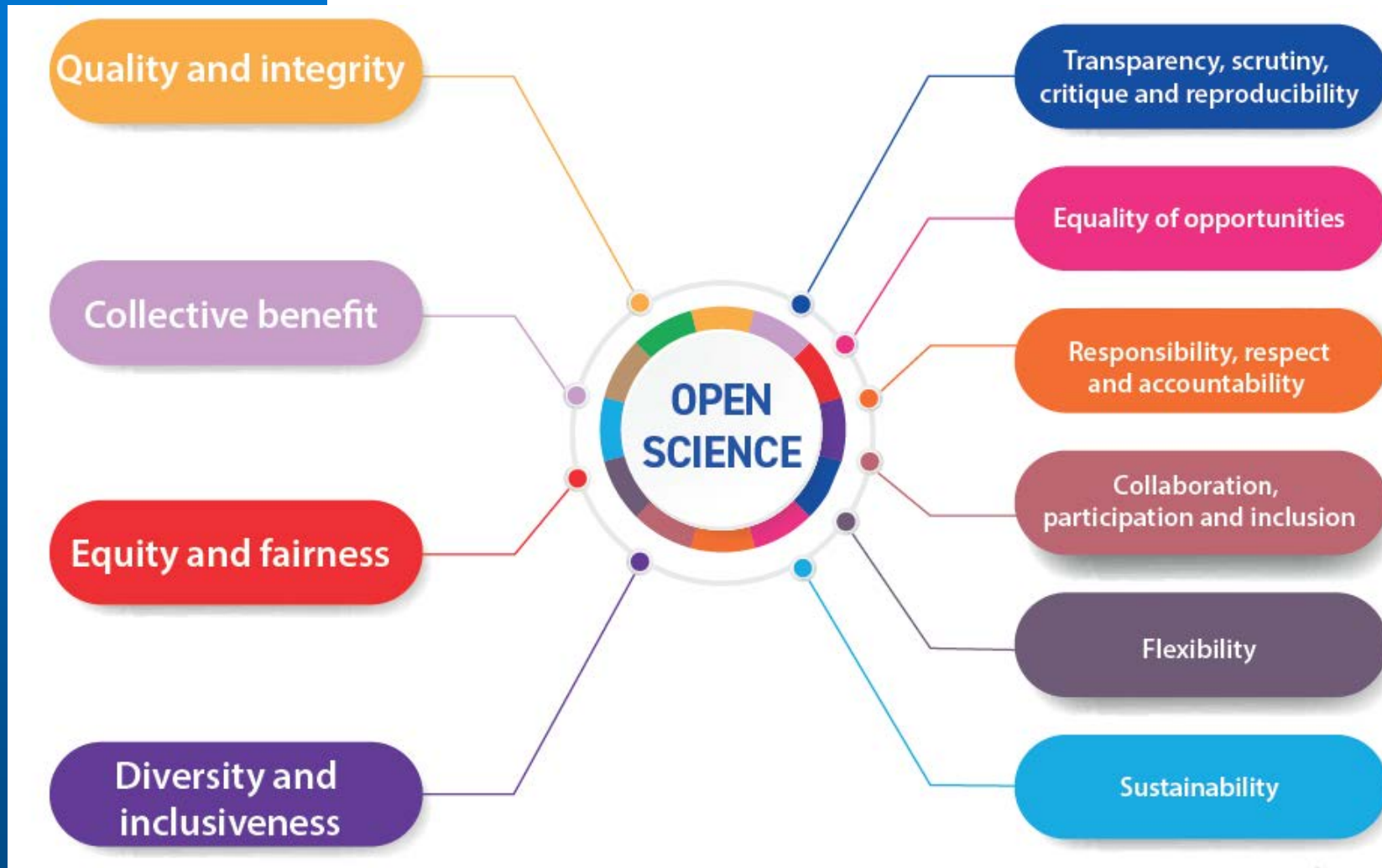


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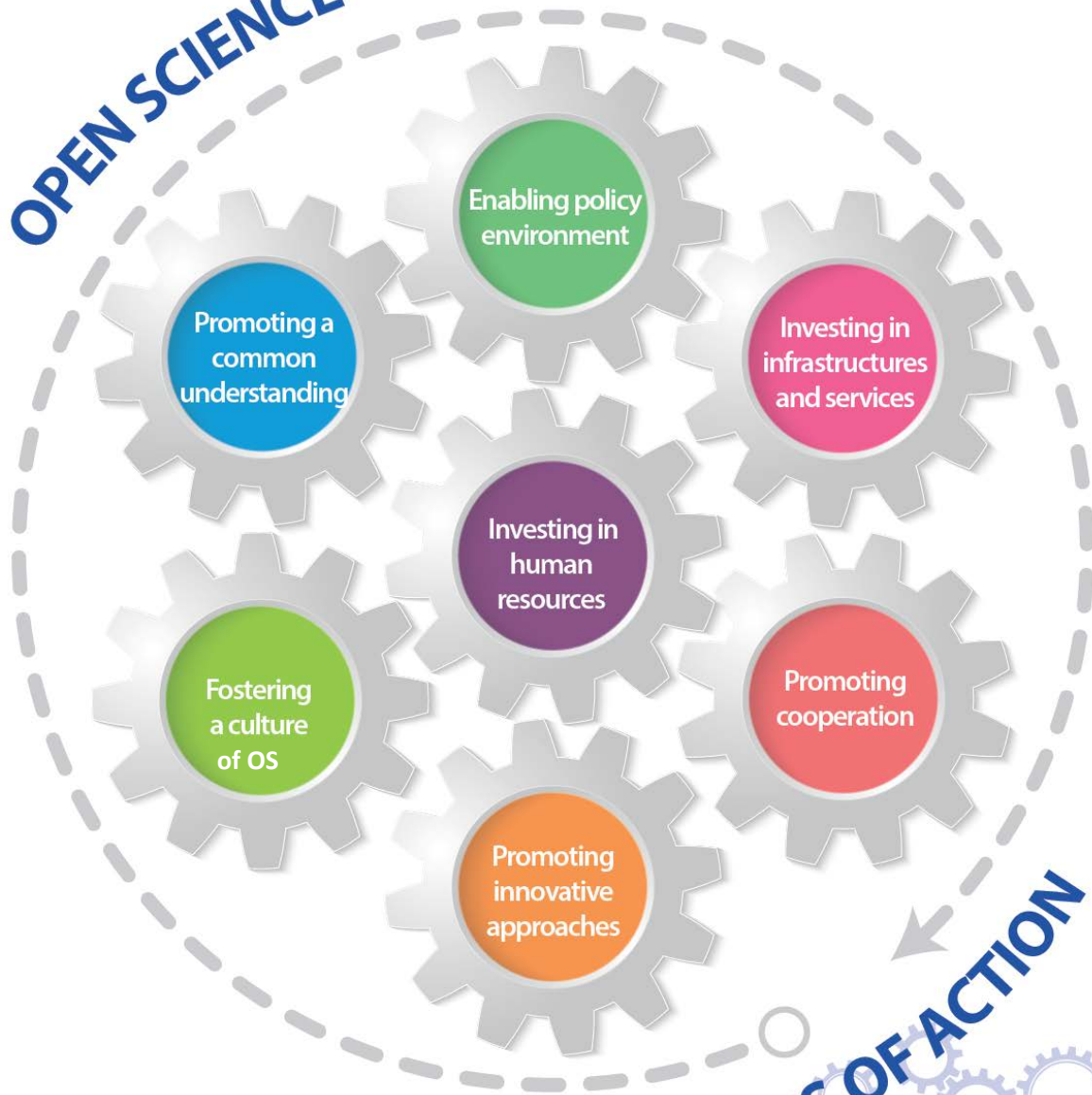
Key pillars of open science



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

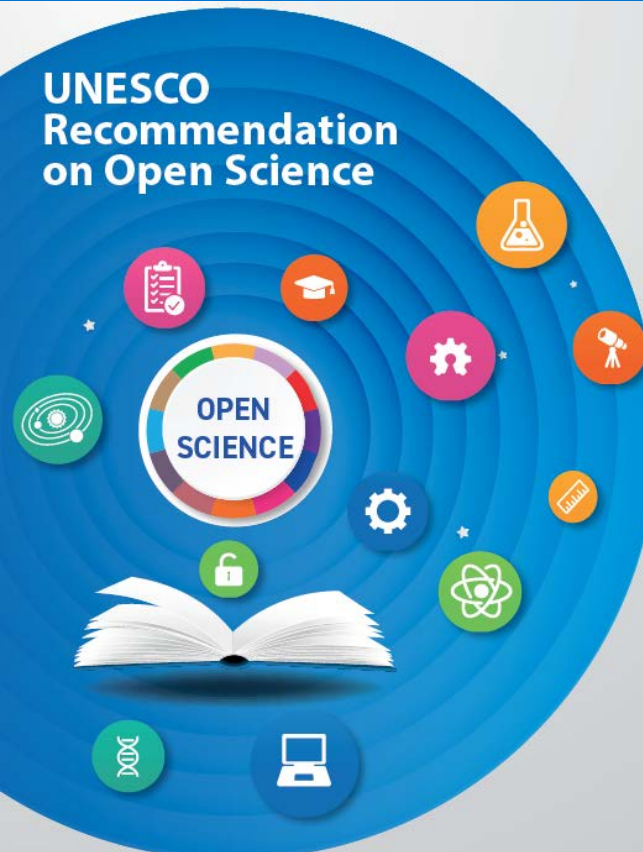
Submission of the draft Recommendation to the 41st General Conference with a view to its adoption

Adoption of the Recommendation by Member States November 2021



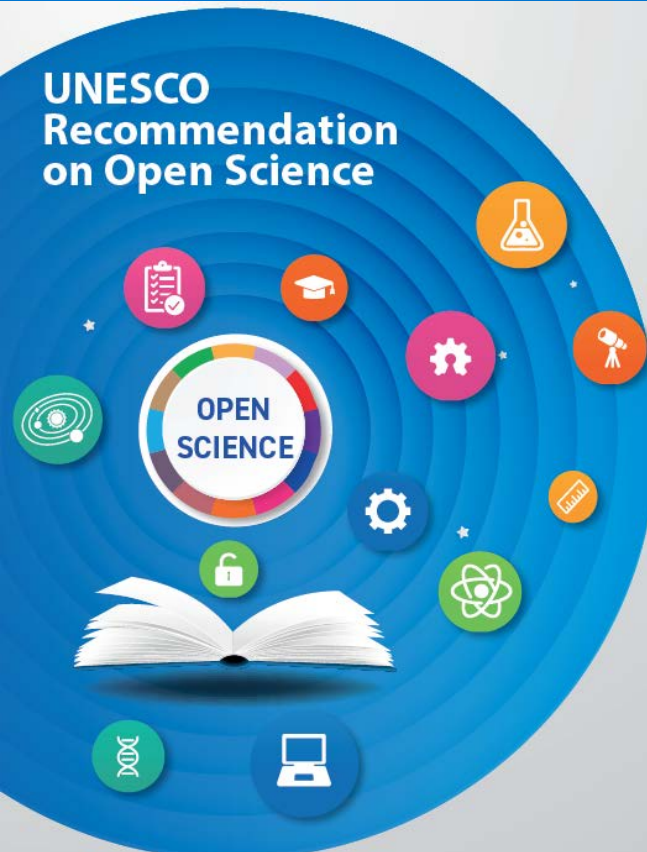
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Key challenges



- ❖ 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.

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science



COAR inputs critical in the implementation of the Recommendation:

- Capacity development
- Knowledge sharing
- Increased access to countries from the South
- Guidelines
- Best practices
- Lessons learned



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Thank you



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Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization