



PANEL 1A

DEVELOPING OPEN SCIENCE POLICIES



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PANEL SPEAKERS

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President, AmeliCA

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Open Science, not an end in itself, but a means to achieve science as a global public good



Arianna Becerril-García

Professor, Autonomous University of the State of Mexico
Executive Director, Redalyc
President, AmeliCA



Open Science, the unique opportunity

Science as a
commodity

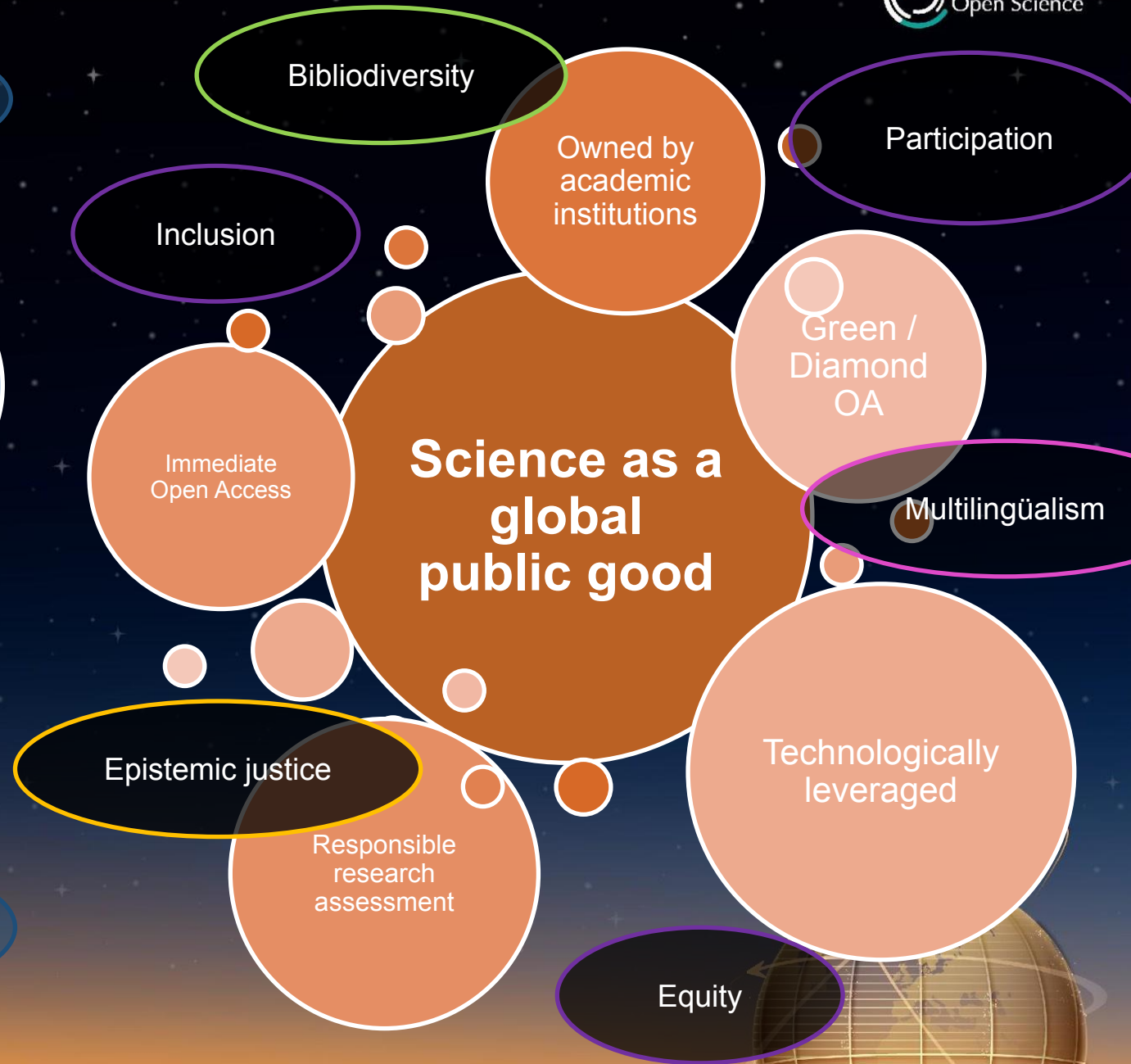
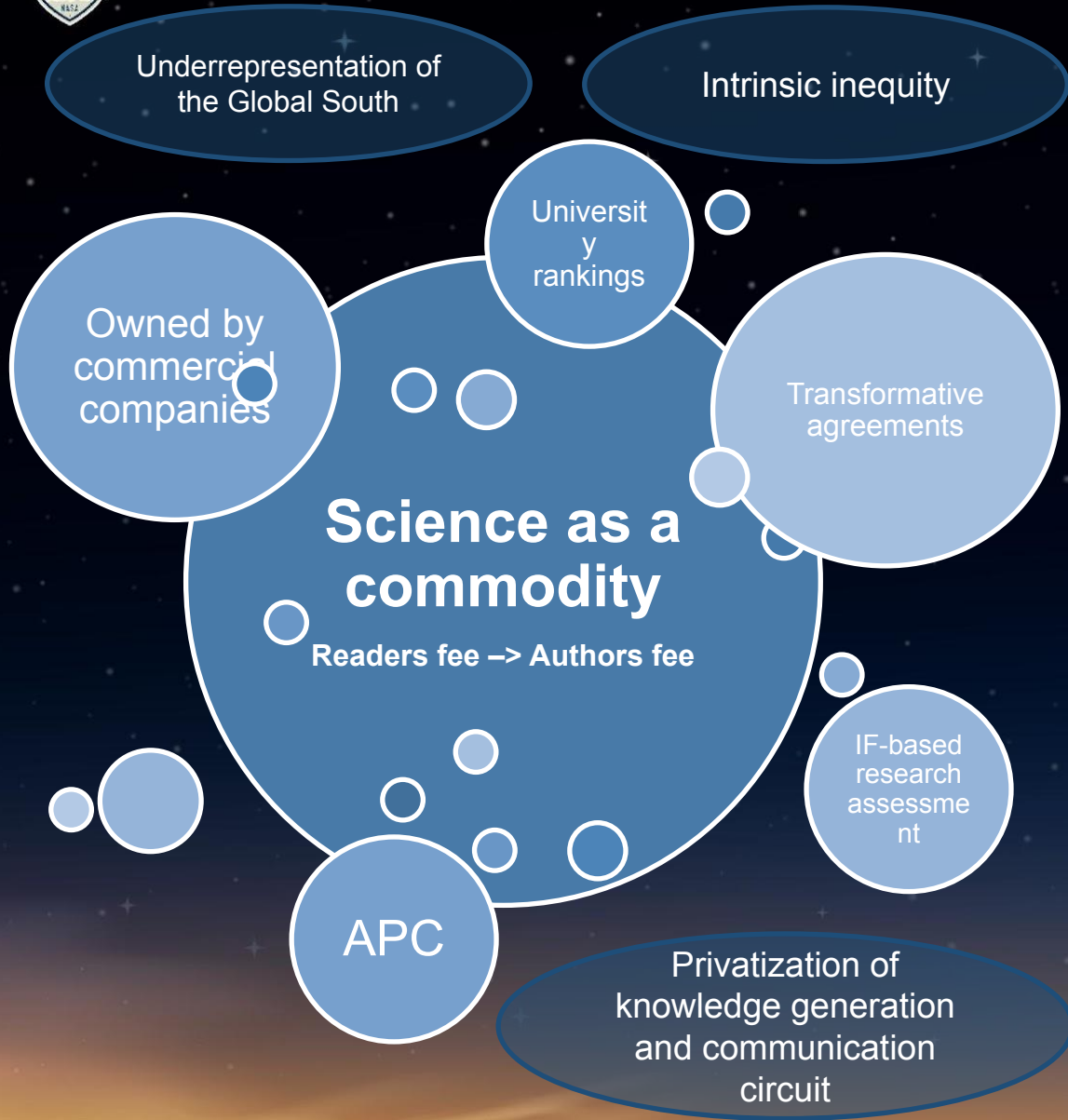
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Science as a
global public
good

diverse paths to Open Science,

Implications and concerns from the perspective of the commons





The challenge: Systemic and Structural Open Science for the common good.



Research community
practices



Infrastructure



Cultural disruption



Policies



In a commoditization approach for Open Science:

Results are measured, i.e., only by the total number of articles in OA

Exclusion is not measured

Epistemic injustice is not weighed

The lack of investment in the components of the non-commercial Open Science ecosystem is not being considered when measuring the “success” of the OS



01

less-resourced researchers
are **excluded**

02

Countries, academic institutions and the
research community **do not have**
any control beyond commercial
agreements

03

The ownership determines the future of
openness and future restrictions

Transformative agreements

are not compliant with the *science as a global public good*
approach

*“those who fail to learn
from history are
condemned to repeat it”*

Repeating historical errors (subscription model)



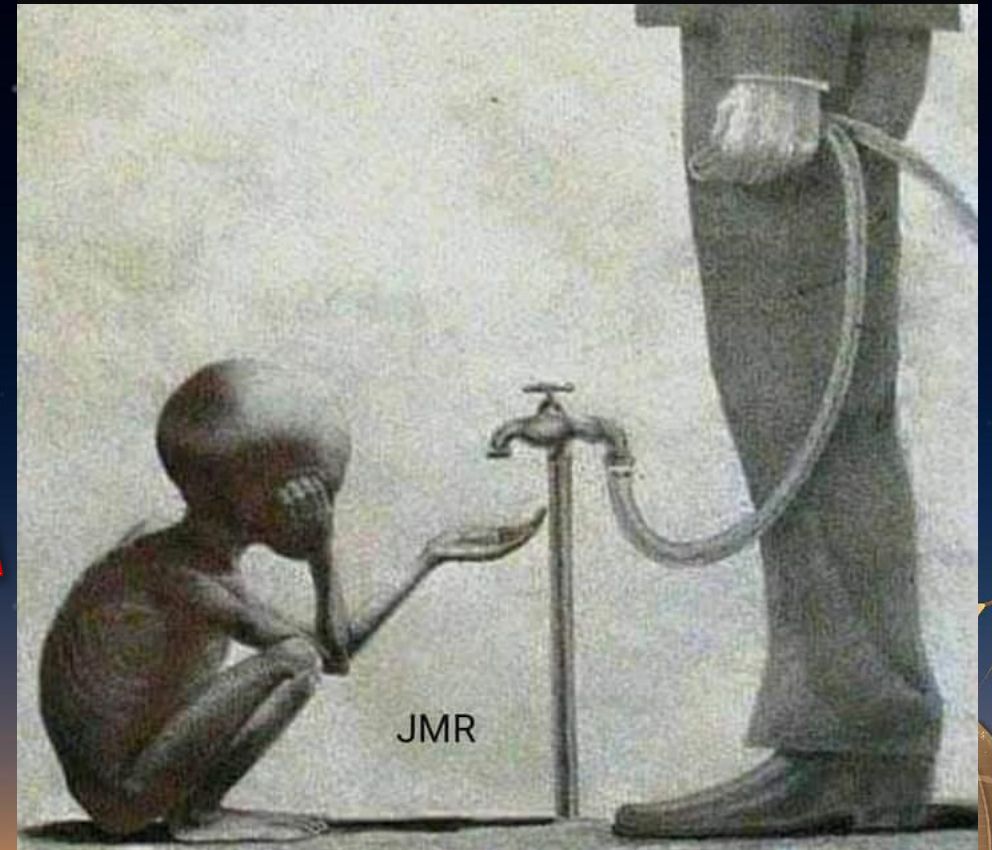
Waiver fees, “good prices” in transformative agreements?

They are patronizing strategies bestowed by the owner.

Structural inequality

It is justice, not charity, that is wanting in the world.

~ Mary Wollstonecraft



Gauges of Open Science advancement should measure

Investment in non-commercial infrastructure (i.e. repositories, diamond OA journals)

Policies aligned to values

A stylized globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines, and a curved arrow indicating a path or orbit around it, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

What do we lose by allowing science to enter the logic of the market?



Institutional infrastructure



Publishing tradition that passes to new generations and perpetuates the non-commercial sector.



Control and capacity on decision-making



Sustainability



Lessons learned from Latin America

Distributed investment
Universal benefit

12 country-level networks of institutional repositories



Natural Open Access

1.460 diamond OA journals published by 700 academic institutions

>3.000 OJS installations

Academic journal publishing

Institutional journals portals and repositories

No fees neither for authors nor for readers

Owned by academic sector

Non-commercial

Non-commercial infrastructures for capacity building and sustainability

- ~12.000 online journals
- ~2.700 quality-certified journals
- 63 OA mandates
- 4 national mandates (AR, MX, BR, PE)

Openness is a path to
design the future of
knowledge generation and
knowledge sharing

Non-commercial openness
is the closest path to
achieve science as a global
public good

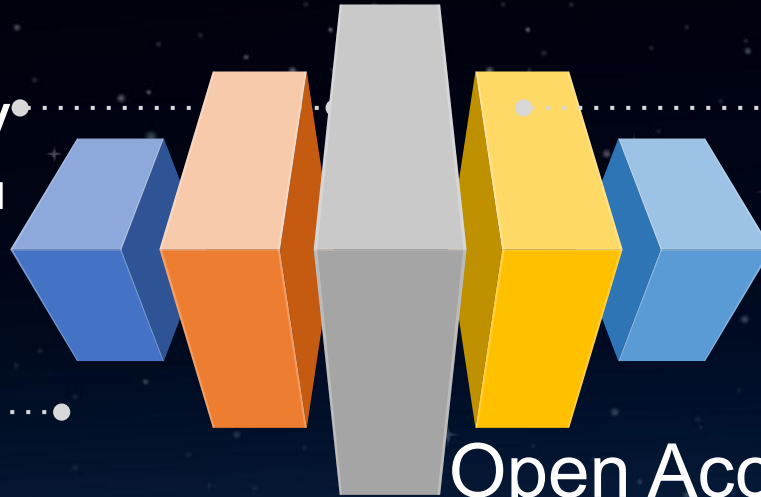


Open Science policies must take into consideration:

Non-commercial open access towards science as a global public good

Sustainability

Is the openness structural and sustainable in long-term?



Ownership

Who owns science? Who controls the future of science? Whose interests prevail?

Equity

Who is being excluded by current policies?
Who is favored by current policies?

Open Access as a human right

Everybody with the opportunity to read but to contribute to the scientific conversation



Deconstruction needed

See what it is not seen

Understand hidden and damaging assumptions so to think on Science as a global and equal dialogue

OS is not an end, but a means to achieve science as a global public good

“Mainstream” vs “peripheral” science

Then the problems with the commercial market are not: price, inflation, transparency...

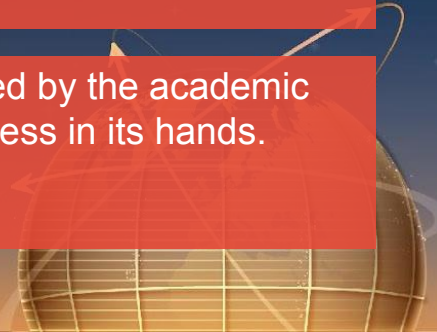
Latin America is the living example of infrastructure sustained collectively by the academic system.

▶ Go back to the essence and values of science as a global enterprise

▶ We should value science beyond the industry of prestige

▶ The root of the problem is the commodification, ownership and control.

▶ Infrastructure owned and led by the academic sector. The future of openness in its hands.





Thank you

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TITLE



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Developing Open Science Policies: The role of the International Policy Framework

ACCELERATING THE ADOPTION
OF OPEN SCIENCE

CERN-NASA Open Science Summit 2023

10-14 July, 2023



Ana Persic, UNESCO

Why Open Science?

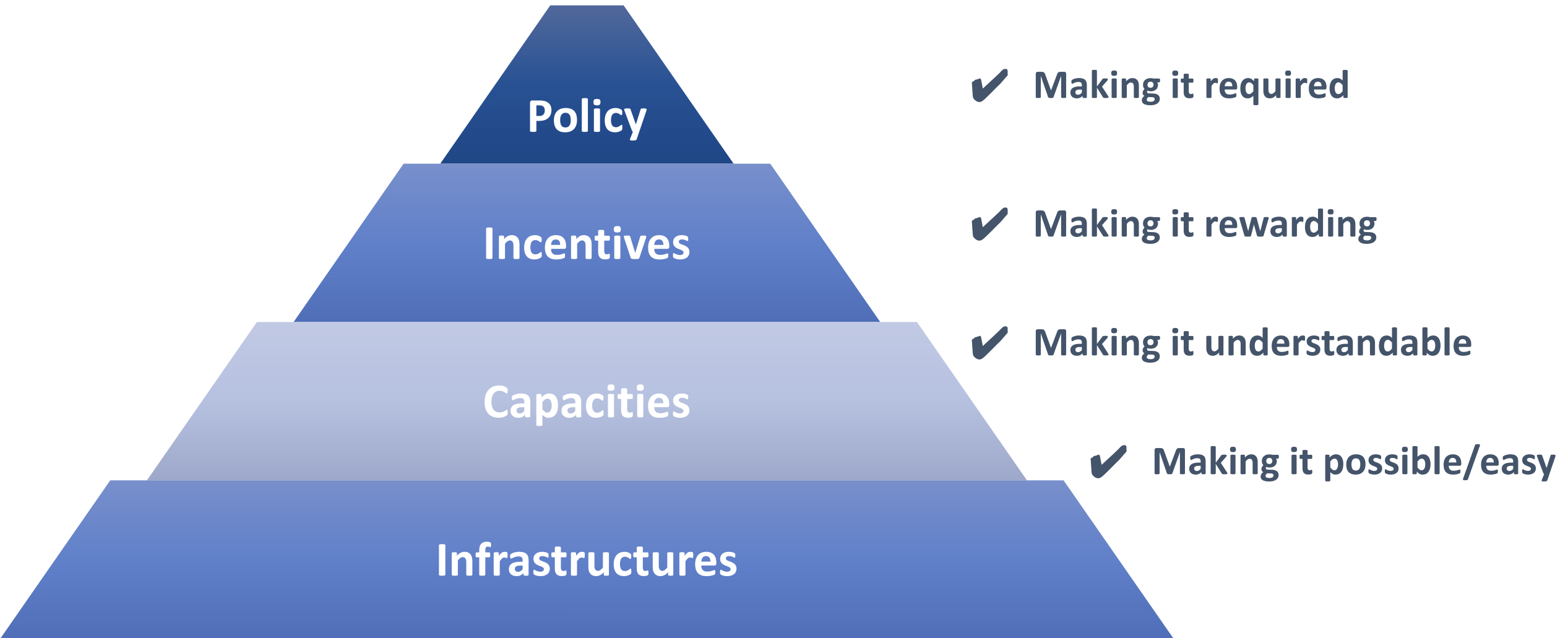


Increased access to knowledge and improved quality and efficiency of the scientific process.

Acceleration of the achievements of the UN SDGs.

Potential to fulfill the human right to science.

How Open Science?



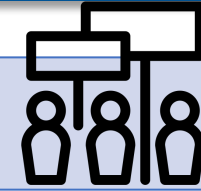
Based on Centre for Open Science's strategy for cultural change



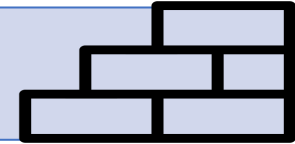
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Why Open Science Policy ?

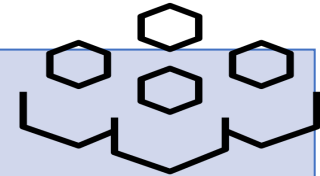
Show commitment



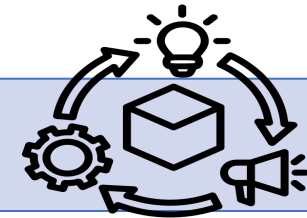
Build stability



Enhance clarity



Engage



Remove barriers



Why an International Policy Framework on Open Science?



Enabling Open Science to **democratize the entire scientific process**, increase the access to scientific information, provide innovative solutions with benefits for all, bridge STI gaps and fulfill the human right to science.

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science

Need for an international policy and action framework

Need for a common definition of open science, shared set of values and principles



In 2021, at the UNESCO 41st General Conference, 193 Member States adopted the first international standard-setting instrument on open science in the form of a

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science.

Open Science: Definition

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

**OPEN
SCIENCE**

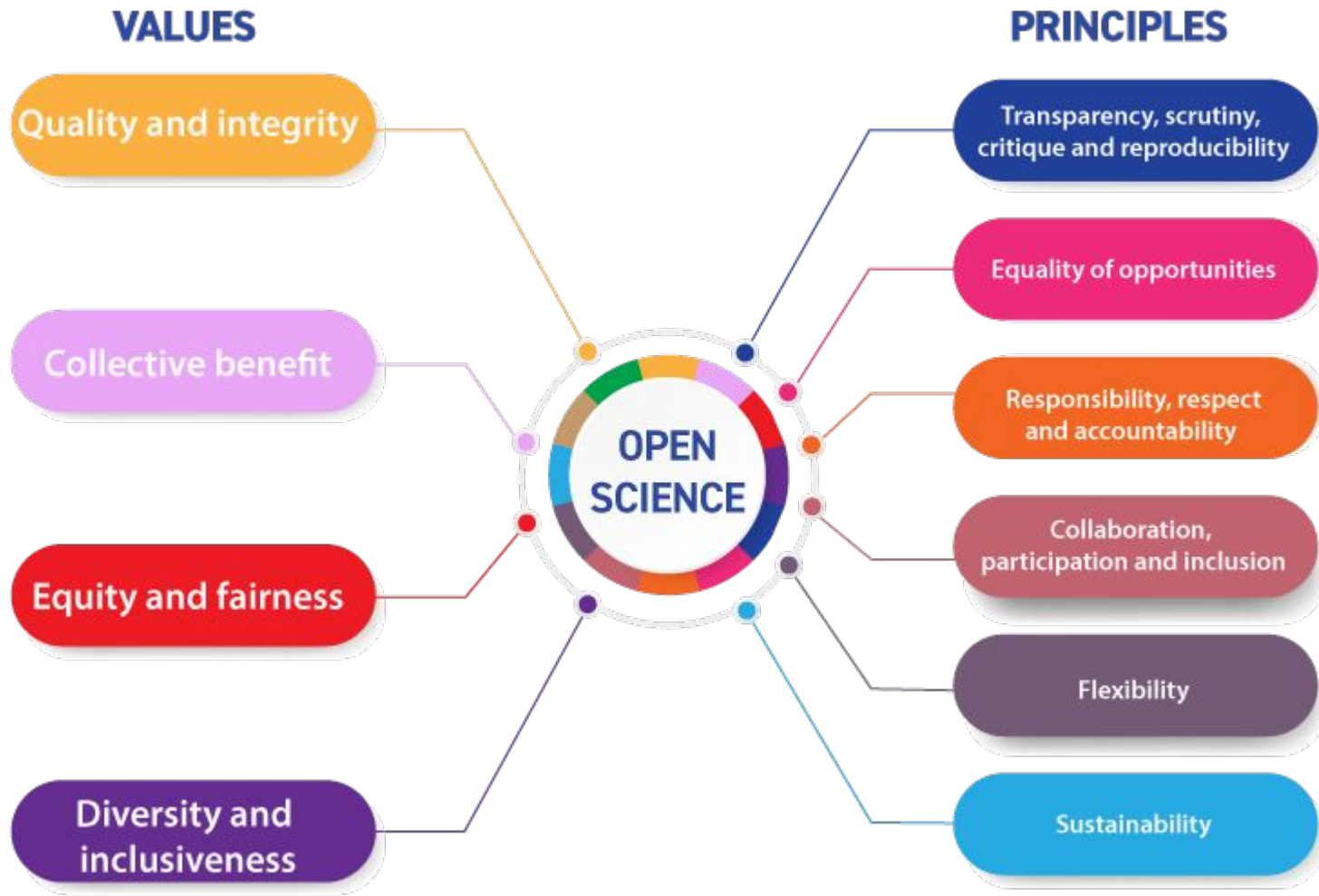
makes multilingual scientific knowledge openly available, accessible and reusable for everyone

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

Open Science: Key elements



Open Science: Values and Principles



Open Science: Common Action Plan

OPEN SCIENCE



AREAS OF ACTION



Join the Global Open Science Movement

Join the UNESCO Open Science Partnership!

Contribute to global open science calls !

Engage in the global discussions!

Be in touch!

**UNESCO Open science website:
<https://on.unesco.org/openscience>**



Contact: openscience@unesco.org



Thank you



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United Nations
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THANK YOU

