

UNESCO Open Access Forum, Paris, 22-23 November 2011

UNESCO and Open Access policy development

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Enabling Open Scholarship



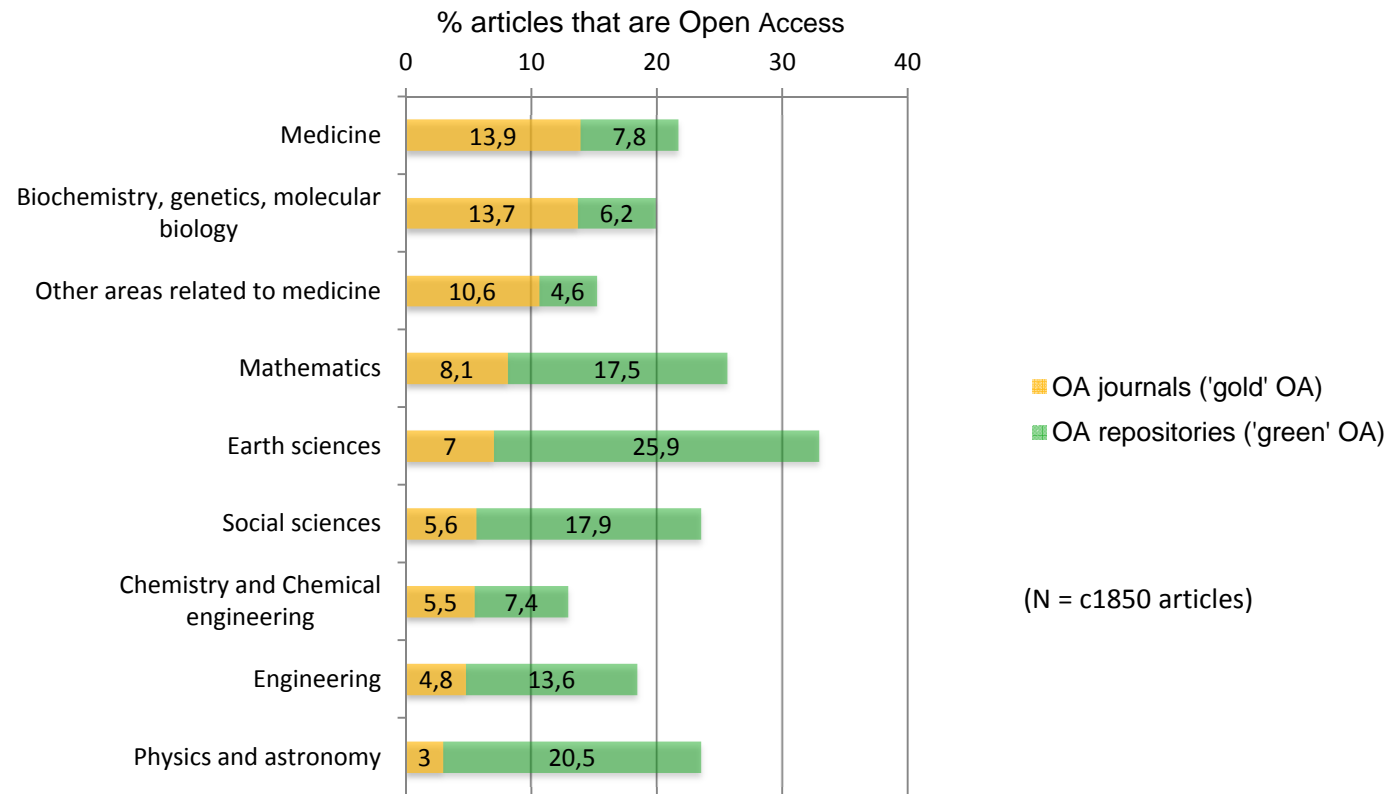
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Where are we?



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OA content accumulation



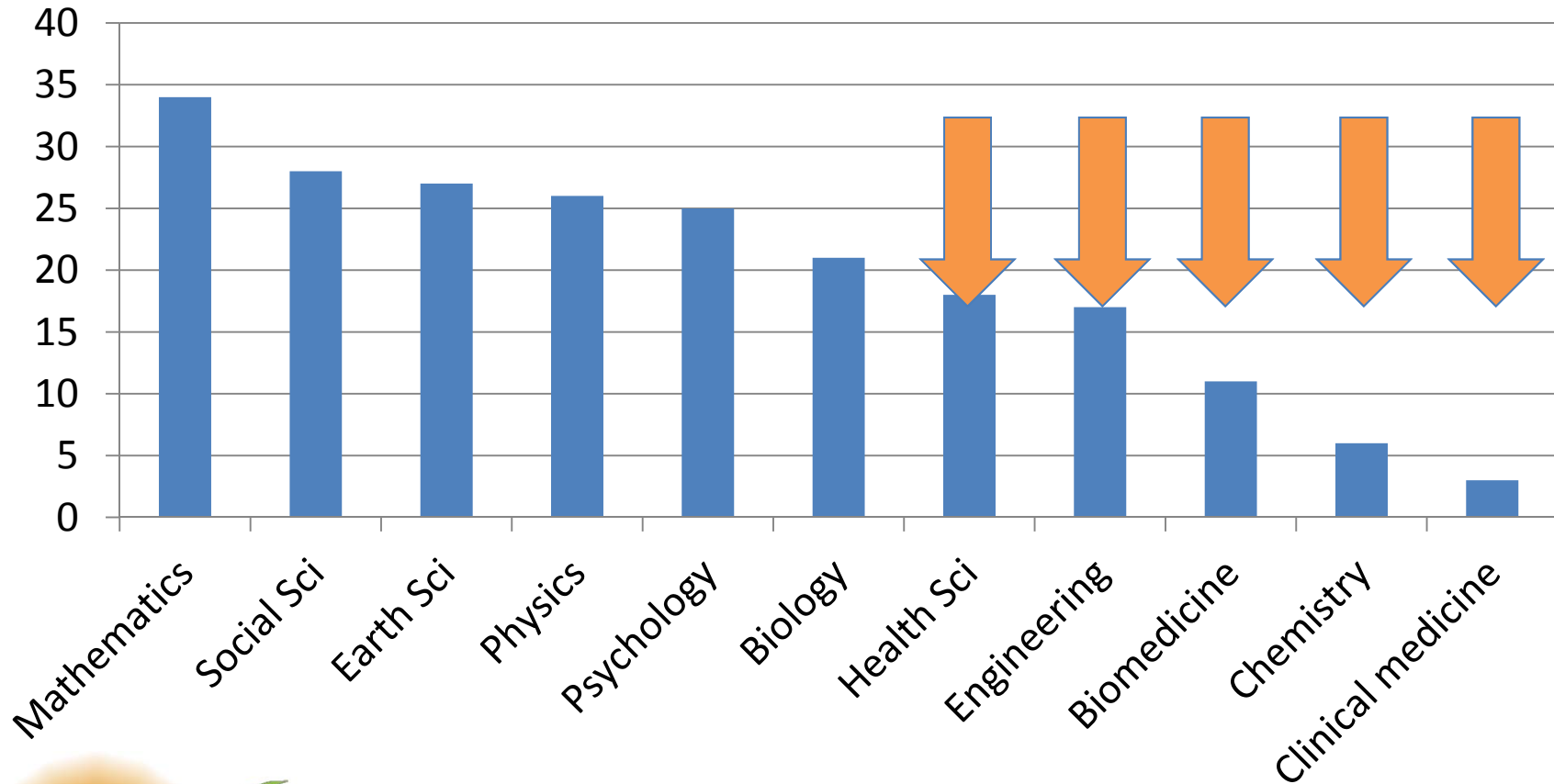
Data: Bjork et al, 2010



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Levels of OA in repositories by subject

% literature that is OA

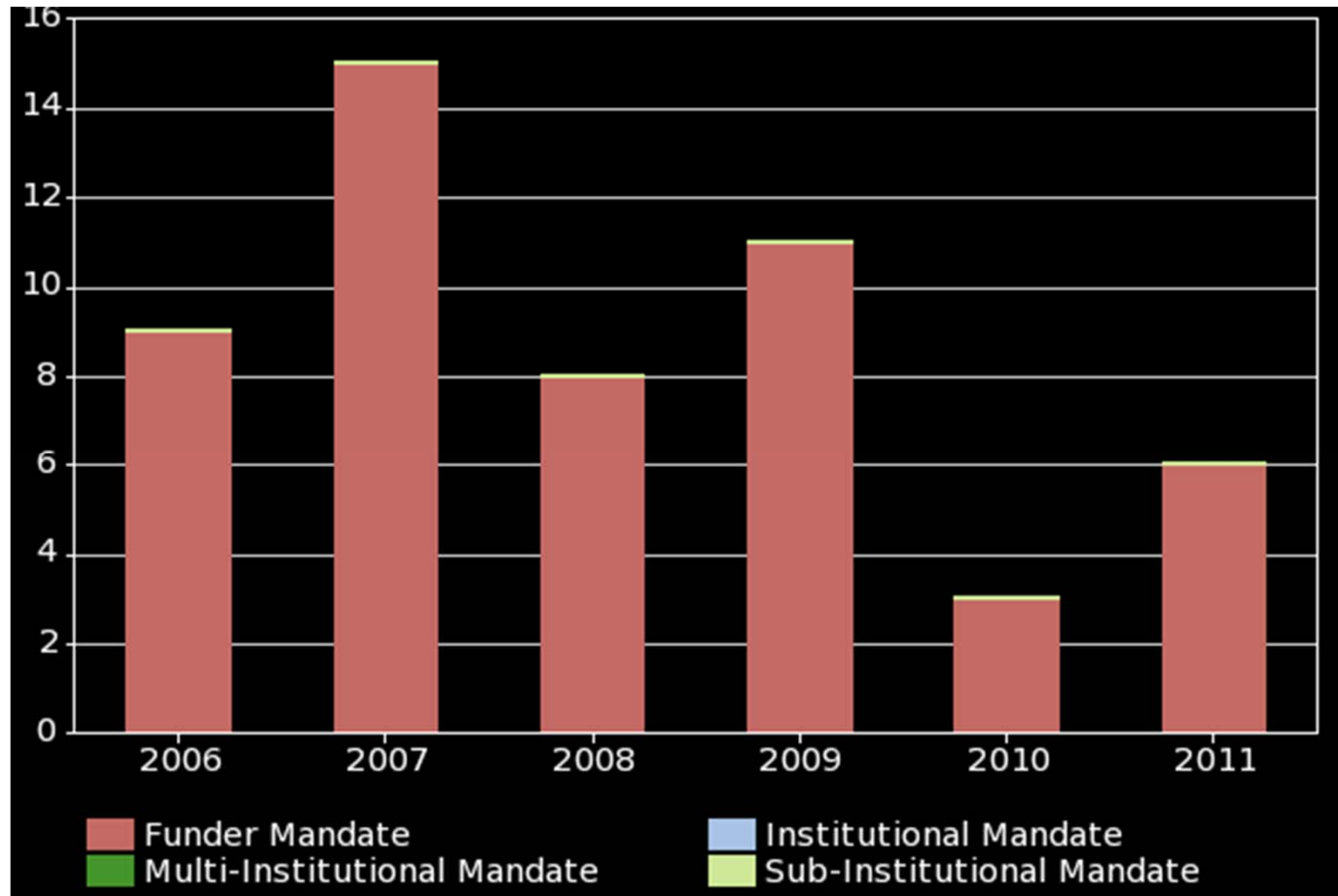


Data: Yassine Gargouri and Stevan Harnad



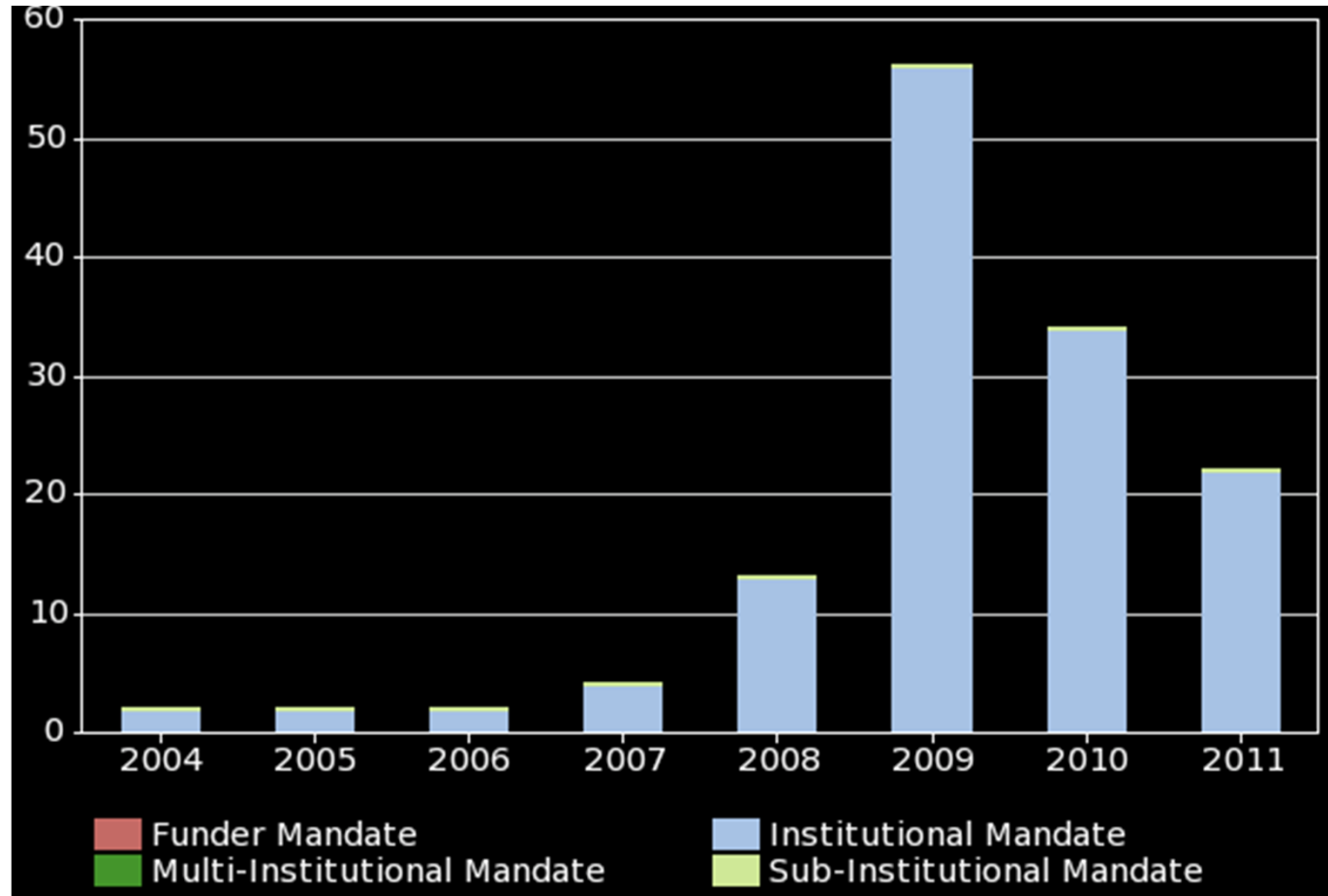
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Funder mandates



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Institutional mandates



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The last 18 months: European funders

- EuroHORCs: mandatory requirements in all grant agreements
- European Research Council (cross-disciplinary): mandate on all funded projects
- Swedish Research Council Formas
- Telethon Italy
- Congreso de los Diputados, Spain
- Spanish General State Administration
- EUR-OCEANs Consortium (ocean ecosystems)
- EPSRC (UK)



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The last 18 months: Other funders worldwide

- 🌐 International Development Research Center (Canada)
- 🌐 Dunhill Medical Trust (UK)
- 🌐 Heart & Stroke Foundation of Canada
- 🌐 World Bank



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The next 18 months

- European Commission: 100% of the FP8 (Horizon 2020) programme



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The arguments



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Benefits to providers of OA

- Visibility
- Usage
- Impact (academic, economic, societal, individual, institutional)



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Benefits to users

- 🌐 There is a need



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University Open Access repositories

| Repository | Full-text items | Downloads per month |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| ORBi (Univ Liege, Belgium) | 40,000 | 45,000 |
| USIR (Univ Salford, UK)) | 1,500 | 25,000 |
| School of Electronics & Computer Science (Univ Southampton, UK) | 6,000 | 30,000 |



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PubMed Central

- 2 million full-text articles
- 420,000 unique users per day:
 - 25% universities
 - 17% companies
 - 18% government and others
 - 40% citizens



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Benefits to users

- There is a (general) need
- Benefits to many particular constituencies
- Benefits to society
- Benefits to development



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UNESCO Policy Guidelines

- Define Open Access
- Explain aspirations within the definition
- Routes to OA
- Importance & benefits
- Business models
- Rights
- Strategies to achieve OA
- Policy framework
- Guide to developing policy (including typology)



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A policy typology

| Type | Rights | Waiver | Deposit | Embargo | Example |
|------|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Assigned to publisher | No | Immediate | On full-text (not metadata) | Liege |
| 2(a) | Authors assign to institution | Yes | Immediate | Usually (as in Type 1) | Harvard |
| 2(b) | Institution already holds rights | Yes | Immediate | Usually (as in Type 1) | QUT |
| 3(a) | Not addressed | Yes | Specified | Policymaker-specified | Wellcome Trust |
| 3(b) | Not addressed | No | Specified | Publisher-specified | Many |



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UNESCO's participation in OA

- Very welcome partner in OA advocacy
- Some promising ideas
- Has a significant mandate with respect to the right to knowledge
- Can be influential with key stakeholders



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Areas for action

- Partnerships:
 - Capacity building
 - Advocacy
 - Policy development
 - Strategic developments in the Open Agenda
- Leadership – own policy
- Contribute to the evidence base



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Thank you

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