
THE UNESCO OPEN SCIENCE RECOMMENDATION

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Adoption: May 2021

Original Text (Left):

Recognizing the importance of the existing international frameworks, in particular on intellectual property, protecting the rights of scientists to their scientific productions,

Switzerland: *Recognizing* the importance of the existing international legal framework, in particular on intellectual property, ~~protecting the rights of scientists to their scientific productions;~~

Brazil: ~~and on the rights of scientists~~

Luxembourg and the principle that a public license should be applied to all scientific publications that allows these papers to be made immediately available open access,

revised Paragraph by Côte d'Ivoire: *Recognizing* the importance of IP rights, when not appropriately designed, can constitute a barrier to Open Science, and the existing IPR system should consider the use, adaptations or development of additional national, regional or international flexibilities in intellectual property laws, including in times of emergencies,

Singapore: and rights to commercialize their Intellectual Properties or collaborate with other parties industries;

Revised Text (Right):

Reconnaissant l'importance des cadres internationaux existants, en particulier sur la propriété intellectuelle, qui protègent les droits des scientifiques sur leurs productions scientifiques,

Suisse : *Reconnaissant* l'importance des cadres internationaux juridiques existants, en particulier sur la propriété intellectuelle, ~~qui protègent les droits des scientifiques sur leurs productions scientifiques;~~

Brésil : en particulier sur la propriété intellectuelle, ~~et sur les droits des scientifiques vis-à-vis de leurs productions scientifiques;~~

Luxembourg et le principe selon lequel une licence publique devrait être appliquée à toutes les publications scientifiques, permettant de rendre ces documents immédiatement disponibles en accès libre,

Paragraphe révisé proposé par la Côte d'Ivoire : *Reconnaissant* l'importance des droits de propriété intellectuelle qui, lorsqu'ils ne sont pas conçus de manière appropriée, peuvent constituer un obstacle à la science ouverte, et le système de DPI existant devrait envisager l'utilisation, l'adaptation ou le développement de flexibilités nationales, régionales ou internationales supplémentaires dans les lois sur la propriété intellectuelle, y compris en cas

Legal Status



have requirements. UKRI will work with stakeholders to further understand practice and identify how to progress the development and adoption of standards.

Licensing and copyright for long-form outputs

CC BY preferred but other licences are permitted

In line with our consulted position, CC BY is strongly preferred to maximise opportunity for sharing and reuse, but CC BY-ND is permitted. We have also decided to permit other Creative Commons licences including CC BY-NC. Our requirements are more permissive for long-form outputs in order to support transition to open access and to help mitigate potential risks to related publishing activities. We recognise that the use of open licences is less established for long-form outputs. UKRI also recognises that publishers and university presses have lower sustainability margins and a more significant role in editing and curation for long-form outputs. Our requirements will also align more closely with other funders policies, which permit CC BY-NC.

8 KEY DEVELOPMENTS



INCLUDES OPEN DATA AND OPEN LICENCES



NATURAL, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE PROTECTION



SOLVE COMPLEX INTERCONNECTED PROBLEMS



PREVENT THE UNFAIR INEQUITABLE EXTRACTION OF PROFIT FROM PUBLICALLY FUNDED SCIENCE



ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND AUTONOMY



TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY



MONITORING

Dr Nair-Bedouelle
(Assistant Director-
General for Natural
Sciences)



***‘demonstrating scientific humanism
in a troubled world’***

***‘soft convening power of science
diplomacy ... is converted into the
health diplomacy’***

***‘digital technological knowledge
divide between nations... right to
vaccines and to the health
technologies’***

THE OPEN LICENCE VACCINE PLEDGE

Oxford/AstraZeneca Covid vaccine research 'was 97% publicly funded'

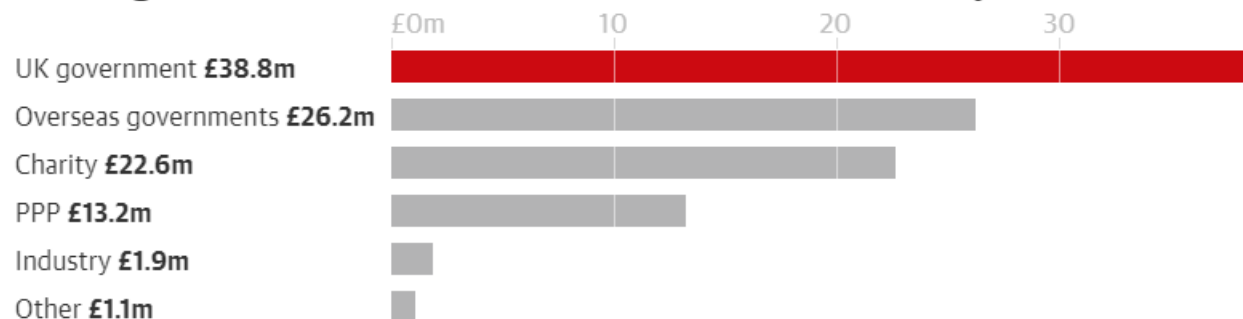
Analysis rebuts claim by Boris Johnson that jab was developed 'because of greed'

- [Coronavirus - latest updates](#)
- [See all our coronavirus coverage](#)



Oxford University initially said any vaccine it developed would be **open** to qualified manufacturers to produce without paying royalties, and priced either at cost or at a small profit. However, by August 2020, **reportedly at the urging** of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, among others, the university decided to change course. It entered an exclusive licensing agreement with the British-Swedish drugmaker AstraZeneca.

Taxpayers and charitable foundations provided the majority of the funding for the Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine identified by FOIs

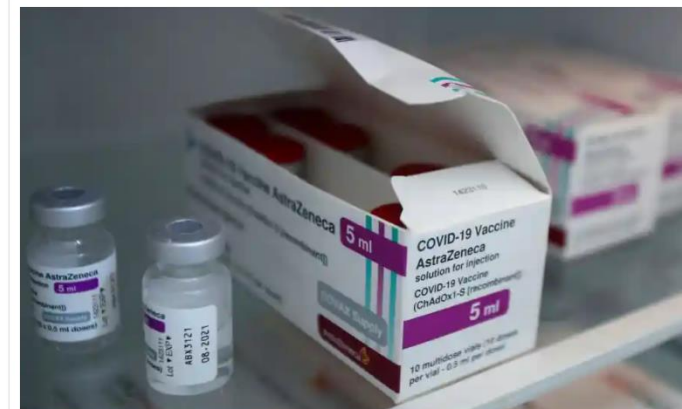


Guardian graphic | Source: UAEM Europe. Note: £68,000 was funded by other research institutions

AstraZeneca sales of Covid vaccine triple to \$1.2bn in first half of 2021

Not-for-profit pledge sees British firm's sales revenue fall significantly short of US rival Pfizer

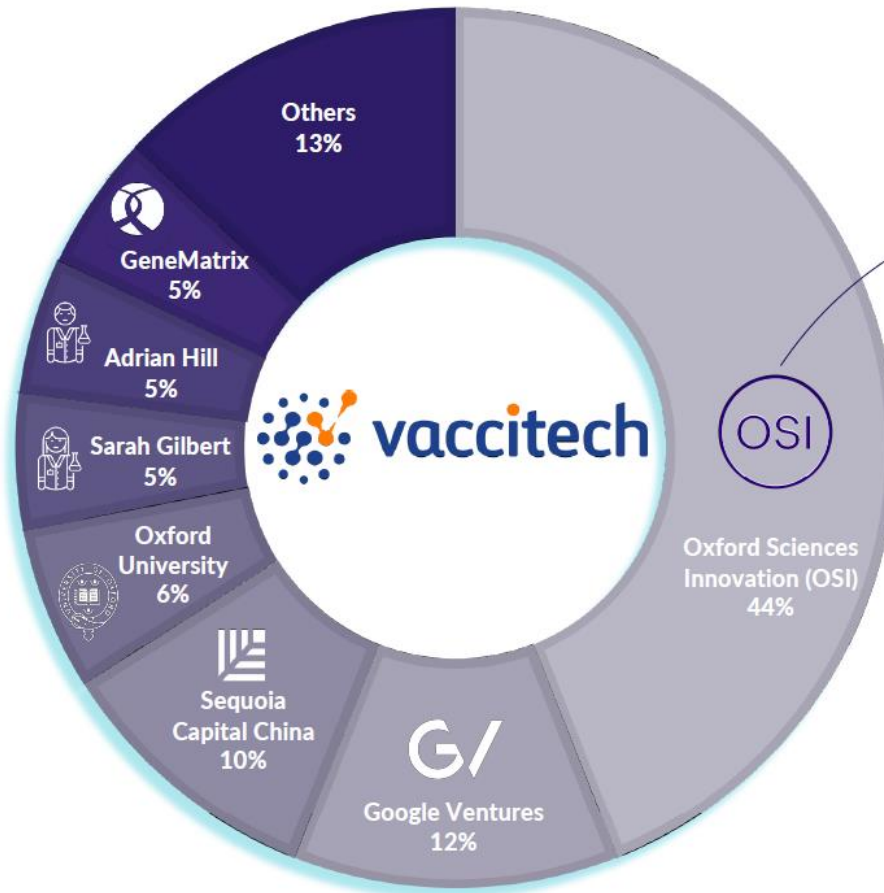
- [Coronavirus - latest updates](#)
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▲ AstraZeneca's sales are dwarfed by other manufacturers of Covid vaccine. Photograph: Ramzi Boudina/Reuters

AstraZeneca's Covid-19 vaccine has brought in \$1.2bn (£900m) in the first half of this year, with sales tripling in the second quarter from the first - but its earnings remained significantly below those of its US rival Pfizer.

Research outputs within institutional constructs



A recent Vaccitech company filing (02/09/2020) listing their < 20 shareholders can be found [here](#).



A recent OSI company filing (19/06/2020) listing their > 80 shareholders can be found [here](#).

The unintended consequences

Attention should also be given to preventing and mitigating the unintended negative consequences of Open Science practices, such as:

PREDATORY
BEHAVIOURS

DATA MIGRATION

EXPLOITATION
AND
PRIVATISATION OF
RESEARCH DATA

INCREASED COSTS

HIGH APC'S

INEQUALITY

LOSS OF
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY AND
KNOWLEDGE

Competing interests



PROFESSIONAL CAMPUS JOBS EVENTS RANKINGS STUDENT

Get Started



UK universities 'paid big publishers £1 billion' in past decade

Huge bill for journal access revealed as UK institutions begin strategy talks over Elsevier renewal deal

March 12, 2020

Jack Grove

Twitter: @jgro_the

UK negotiators have vowed to strike "cost-effective and sustainable" deals with big publishers, as figures reveal that subscriptions to academic journals and other publishing charges are likely to have cost UK universities more than £1 billion over the past decade.

Data obtained using Freedom of Information requests show that UK universities paid some £950.6 million to the world's 10 biggest publishing houses between 2010 and 2019. For the sector as a whole, however, the overall bill is likely to



Source: Getty

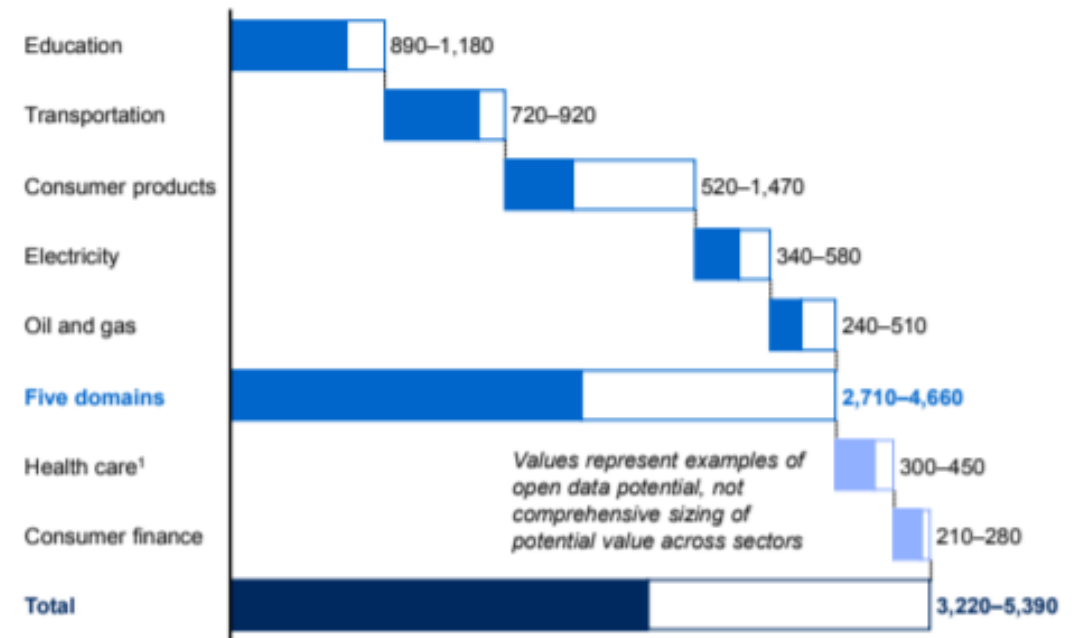
GIT HITCHED

GitHub users are already fuming about the company's sale to Microsoft

Exhibit E3

Open data can help unlock \$3.2 trillion to \$5.4 trillion in economic value per year across seven "domains"

\$ billion



¹ Includes US values only.

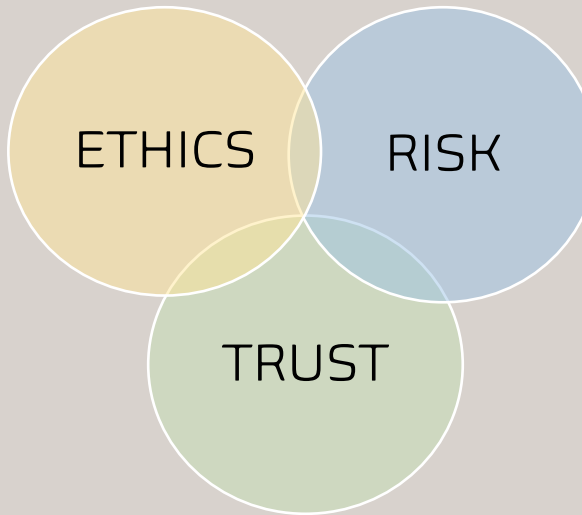
NOTE: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute analysis

My Research

Ethics

- Unexpected territory
- The spirit of ethics
- The current research culture and research integrity



Risk-based methodology

- Impact and Probability matrix
- ISO31000:2018 Risk Management Standard, utilises a process of risk identification, risk analysis, risk evaluation and risk response.

Trust

- Regulation
- Humanism in technology

References

- ‘Intergovernmental Special Committee Meeting (Category II) Related to the Draft UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science’ <https://youtu.be/d0u1F3quO_g>.
- ‘ADOPTED_EN Draft Recommendation on Open Science_11 May 2021.Pdf’.
- Campbell Jones, Martin Parker and René ten Bos, For Business Ethics (Routledge 2005).
- <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/covid19/2020/09/10/could-university-patents-stand-in-the-way-of-universal-global-access-to-a-covid-19-vaccine/>
- ‘Mgi_open_data_executive_summary_oct_2013.Pdf’
<https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/mckinsey/business%20functions/mckinsey%20digital/our%20insights/open%20data%20unlocking%20innovation%20and%20performance%20with%20liquid%20information/mgi_open_data_executive_summary_oct_2013.pdf> accessed 11 August 2021.Ibid
- Christopher Garrison, ‘How the “Oxford” Covid-19 Vaccine Became the “AstraZeneca” Covid-19 Vaccine’ 18.