THE UNESCO OPEN SCIENCE RECOMMENDATION

Marzia Briel: PhD in Law

 Supervisors: James Devenney and Adrian Aronsson-Storrier

Twitter: @TrustOpenAccess
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;

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

Open Science

UK Research and Innovation

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 in 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UK government</th>
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<td>Overseas governments</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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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

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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 the US rival Pfizer’s revenues are reportedly significantly below those of its UK rival.
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

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

UK universities ‘paid big publishers £1 billion’ in past decade

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

March 12, 2020
Jack Stoc
Twitter: @Jack_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 2015-2019. For the full text, please visit the website.
My Research

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

Risk-based methodology
- Impact and Probability matrix

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>.


• Campbell Jones, Martin Parker and René ten Bos, For Business Ethics (Routledge 2005).

