

Open and Free Knowledge Sharing: The Experience of the World Bank

Carlos Rossel, Publisher The World Bank Group Athens, 13 June 2014

Outline

- The World Bank
- The Impetus for Open Access
- Open Access mandates
- Open Development
- What if someone has already figured out the answers to the world's most pressing policy problems, but those solutions were buried deep in a PDF, somewhere nobody will ever read them?
- Conclusion

The World Bank

A vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world

Financial Products & Services

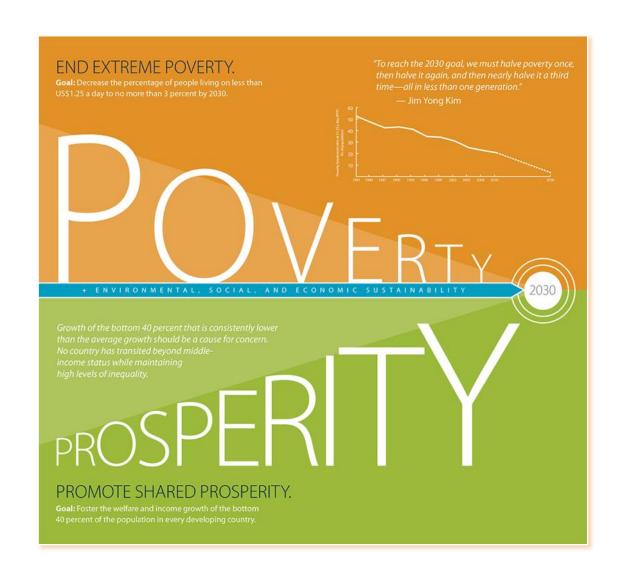
- Provides low-interest loans, interest-free credits, and grants to developing countries
- Supports investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management

Innovative Knowledge Sharing

- Supports developing countries with policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance
- Supports capacity building in the countries it serves

The World Bank Group has two ambitious goals

- End extreme poverty within a generation
 - Decrease the percentage of people living on less than US\$1.25 a day to no more than 3 percent by 2030
- Promote shared prosperity
 - Foster the welfare and income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population in every developing country



The Impetus for Open Access

- Open Access literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions*
- The Internet is an enabler but political, social, and economic factors are driving change
 - If the taxpayer funds the research, the taxpayer should be able to access for free
 - Ensure research has maximum impact, e.g., as a driver for innovation and economic growth
- Open Access is not a panacea
 - Quality and peer review
 - Provenance
 - Predatory OA journal publishers
 - Double dipping
 - New digital divide

 $^{^{}st}$ Peter Suber, Director, Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication. legacy.earlham.edu/ $^{\sim}$ peters/fos/brief.htm



EU Commission and Open Access

"If I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of giants." Isaac Newton, 1676

OA Pilot in the Seventh Research Framework Program (2007)

- Fast and reliable access to research results can drive innovation, advance scientific discovery and support development of a strong knowledge-based economy
- Ensure that research results are disseminated as widely and effective as possible to guarantee maximum exploitation and impact in the world of research and beyond
- Grant agreements signed after the beginning of the pilot require Open Access

Commission Recommendation on Access To and Preservation of Scientific Information (2012)

- Policies on open access to scientific research results should apply to all research that receives public funds
- Business will benefit from wider access. Small and medium-sized enterprises in particular will improve their capacity to innovate
- Recommends that Member States define clear policy on Open Access for publicly funded research, with access preferably immediately or in any case not later than six months after publication (twelve months for social sciences and humanities)
- All materials published under Horizon 2020, the EU's €80 billion Research and Innovation Program for 2014 to 2020 must be Open Access

White House Directive to Promote Open Access, February 2013

- Seeks to ensure that the results of federally funded scientific research, including peer-reviewed publications and digital data, are made available to and useful for the public, industry, and the scientific community
- Directs every Federal agency with over \$100 million in annual R&D expenditures to develop a plan to support increased public access to the results of federally funded research

Wider availability of peer-reviewed publications and scientific data in digital formats will create innovative economic markets for services related to curation, preservation, analysis, and visualization.

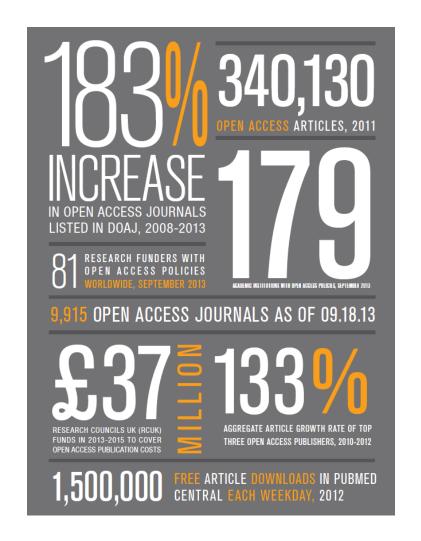
Policies that mobilize these publications and data for re-use through preservation and broader public access also maximize the impact and accountability of the Federal research investment. These policies will accelerate scientific breakthroughs and innovation, promote entrepreneurship, and enhance economic growth and job creation.

ASAP: Accelerating Science Award Program

How the Unrestricted Exchange of Information can Advance Science and Medicine and Benefit Society

"Open Access publishing stimulates an economic engine that creates jobs and new businesses worldwide. This portfolio features examples of these high-impact results"

Elizabeth Marincola, CEO, PLOS



We don't want to cut a path through the jungle and then lay landmines behind us



Tesla boss Elon Musk hints at technology giveaway



Tesla boss Elon Musk: "It is possible to create a compelling electric car"

Tesla boss Elon Musk has given the strongest hint yet that the firm is considering "freeing" its patents to help speed up electric car development.

When asked by the BBC's Theo Leggett if he was considering giving technology away, Mr Musk said "you're on the right track".

Mr Musk said he hoped to break down technological barriers to help speed up electric car adoption.

The firm will deliver the first five of its Model S cars to the UK on Saturday.

Mr Musk told the BBC: "We don't want to cut a path through the jungle and then lay a bunch of landmines behind us."

Earlier this week, Mr Musk told Tesla shareholders that in order to speed up the pace of adoption of electric cars, Tesla was "playing with doing something fairly significant on this front which would be kind of controversial with respect to Tesla's patents".

Global Car Industry

Ford recalls 1.4m cars due to fault

China to scrap millions of cars

GM in another car safety recall

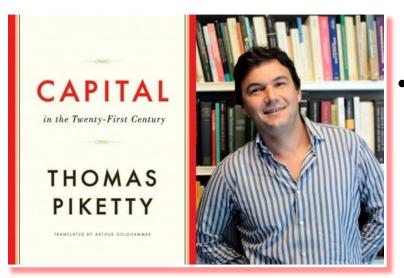
European car sales rise 4.6% in April

6 June 2014

- Tesla boss Elon Musk hints that the firm is considering "freeing" its patents to help speed up electric car development
- Mr. Musk said he hoped to break down technological barriers to help speed up electric car adoption
- Mr. Musk told the BBC: "We don't want to cut a path through the jungle and then lay a bunch of landmines behind us."



The diffusion and sharing of knowledge—the public good par excellence



- "Knowledge and skill diffusion is the key to overall productivity growth as well as the reduction of inequality both within and between countries"
- "The technological convergence process may be abetted by open borders for trade, but it is fundamentally a process of diffusion and sharing of knowledge—the public good par excellence—rather than a market mechanism"

Piketty Thomas, 2014. *Capital in the Twenty-First Century,*Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, p. 21

 $Photo\ \&\ cover:\ dollars and sense. or g/blog/2014/05/prologomena-future-reading-piketty. html$



Democratizing Development

We need to throw open the doors, recognizing that others can find and create their own solutions. And this open research revolution is underway. We need to recognize that development knowledge is no longer the sole province of the researcher, the scholar, or the ivory tower.

The aim is to open the treasure chest of the World Bank's data and knowledge to everyone.

Robert Zoellick, President, The World Bank Group Georgetown University, September 2010

Open Development

Open development is about making information and data freely available and searchable, encouraging feedback, information-sharing, and accountability.



Open About
What We Know

(Data, Tools, and Development Knowledge)



Open About What We Do

(Operations, Projects, Finances, and Commitments)



Open About How We Work

(Partnerships, Engagement Platforms, and Solutions)

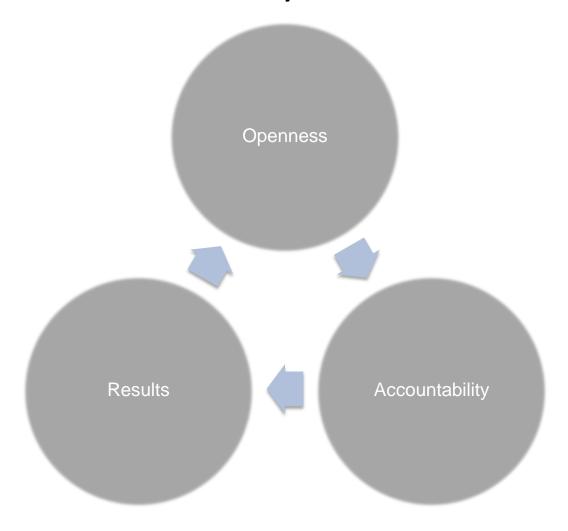


Open
Government

(Transparency, Accountability)

THE WORLD BANK OPEN AGENDA

Openness drives accountability, and accountability drives results



Access to Information

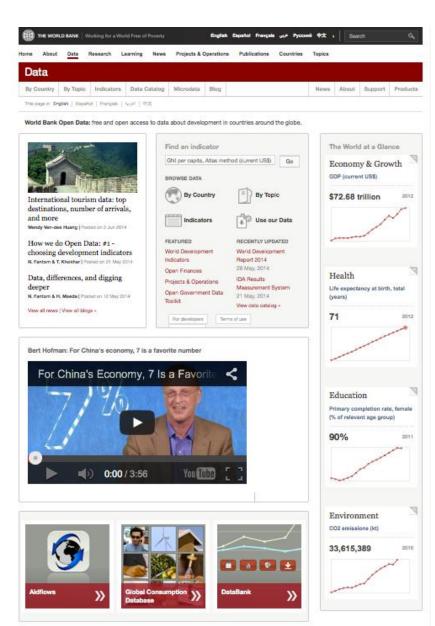
- Effective July 1, 2010
- Modeled after the US and Indian
 Freedom of Information Acts
- Five principles
 - Maximize access
 - Clear list of exceptions
 - Safeguard the deliberative process
 - Clear procedures for making information available
 - Right to appeal
- Millions of documents accessed since



Open Data

- Effective April 2010
- Legally open
- Technically open
 - Editable electronic format or an API
- In five languages
 - Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish
- Data by
 - Country & region
 - Topic
 - Indicator
- Data visualization
- Chart and map an indicator

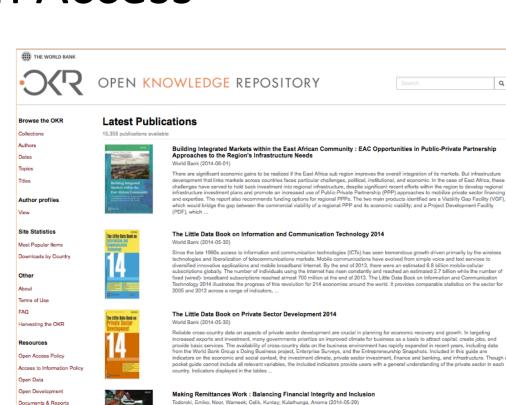




Open Access

- Effective July 2012
- Applies to manuscripts and associated datasets
 - Journal articles, working papers, books, chapters
- If published by the World Bank
 - Available immediately in the OA repository
 - Creative Commons Attribution, CC BY
- If published externally, Green OA
 - Working paper version (of journal articles) available immediately, CC BY
 - Accepted author manuscript after publisher's embargo, CC BY-NC-ND
- 15,380 documents / 3.6 million downloads
- Centerpiece of the OA Policy

openknowledge.worldbank.org



Todoroki, Emiko; Noor, Wameek; Celik, Kuntay; Kulathunga, Anoma (2014-05-29)

The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States exposed the use of remittance channels for financing terrorism. Acting on this, the international community, through the financial action task force (FATF), issued first international standard to require the licensing or registration of money transfer businesses (MTBs) and to make them subject to anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML and CFT) requirements. This study aims to assess current practices, draw lessons learned, and assist policy makers in designing an effective regulatory and supervisory framework governing remittances that not only meets AML and CFT international standards, but also supports a country's overall financial inclusion objectives. The study's assessments and recommendations are based on extensive research and analysis, including primary

Resource Financed Infrastructure: A Discussion on a New Form of Infrastructure Financing

Halland, Havard; Beardsworth, John; Land, Bryan; Schmidt, James (2014-05-29)

This report, consisting of a study prepared by global project finance specialists Hunton and Williams LLP and comments from six internationally reputed economists and policy makers, provides an analytical discussion of resource financed infrastructure (RFI) contracting from a project finance perspective. The report is meant as a forum for in-depth discussion and as a basis for further research into RFI's role, risks, and potential, without any intention to present a World Bank, supported view on RFI contracting. It is motivated by the conviction that if countries are to continue to either seeks RFI or receive unsolicited RFI proposals, there is an onus on public officials to discern bad deals from good, to judge unavoidable trade-offs, and to act accordingly. The report aims to provide a basis for developing insights on how RFI deals can be made subject to the same degree of public .



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WHAT IF SOMEONE HAS ALREADY FIGURED OUT THE ANSWERS TO THE WORLD'S MOST PRESSING POLICY PROBLEMS, BUT THOSE SOLUTIONS WERE BURIED DEEP IN A PDF, SOMEWHERE NOBODY WILL EVER READ THEM?

Which World Bank Reports Are Widely Read?

Doemeland, Dorte and James Trevino, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 6851. May 2014.



The solutions to all our problems may be buried in PDFs that nobody reads

BY CHRISTOPHER INGRAHAM May 8 at 11:37 am

"What if someone has already figured out the answers to the world's most pressing policy problems, but those solutions were buried deep in a PDF, somewhere nobody will ever read them?

Many of these reports are long and highly technical, and just about all of them get released to the world as a PDF report posted to the organization's Web site.

The World Bank recently decided to ask an important question: Is anyone actually reading these things? They dug into their Web site traffic data and came to the following conclusions: Nearly one-third of their PDF reports had never been downloaded, not even once."

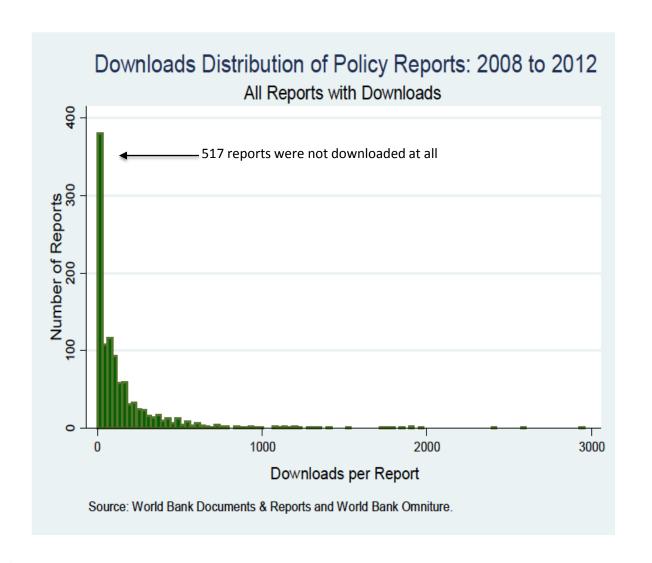


Literally a Third of World Bank Policy Reports Have Never, Ever Been Read Online, By Anyone

By Ben Mathis-Lilley

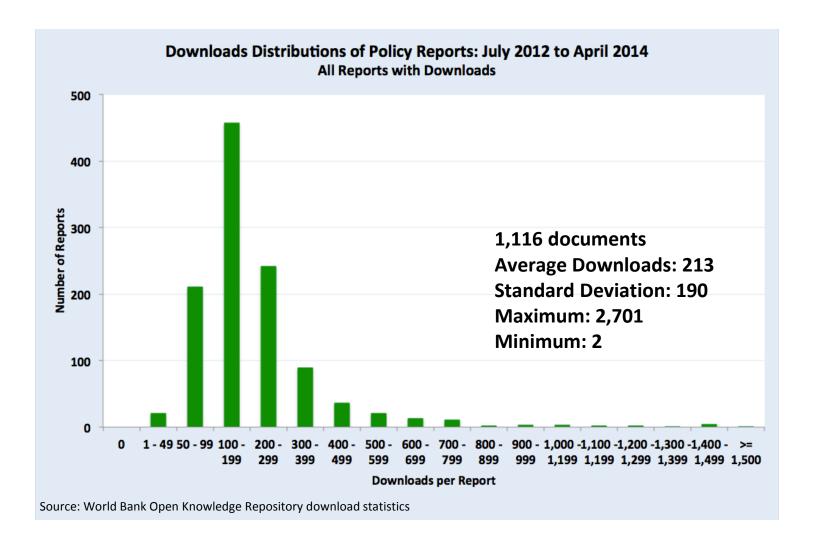
"The World Bank is an organization of 10,000-plus employees whose mission is the eradication of poverty. One element of what they do is writing policy reports about how to make the world better. And today the Washington Post's Wonkblog notes an unsettling fact about these reports, which was discovered by the bank itself: 31 percent of the reports the World Bank has put online have never been downloaded, ever, by anyone..."

Author's conclude that 517 reports are have not been downloaded from the Documents & Reports Database

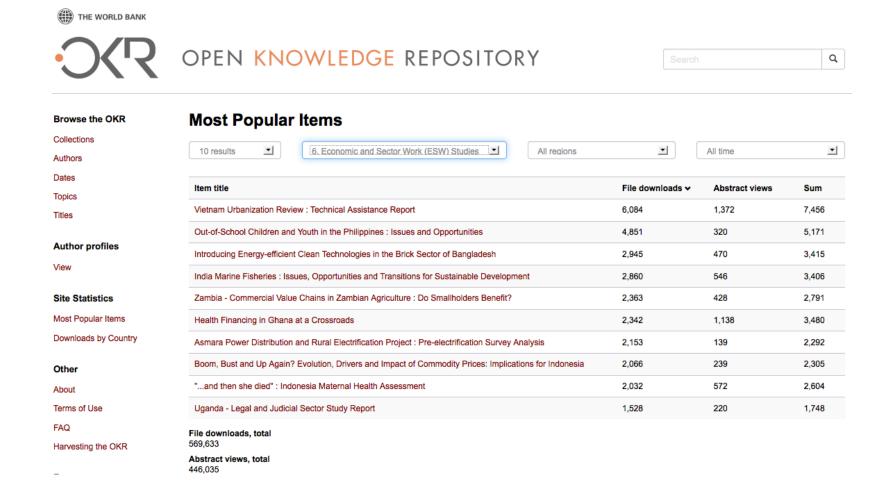




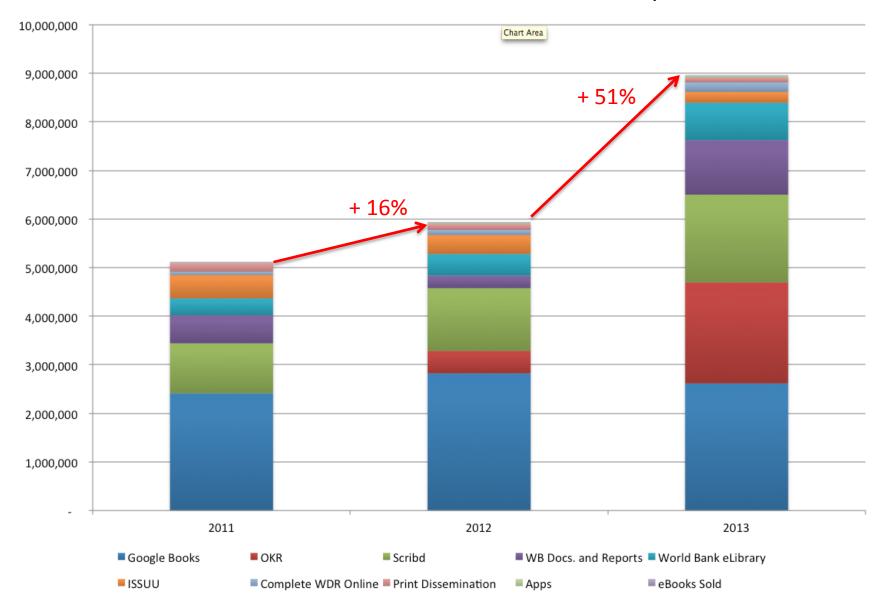
Downloads from the Open Knowledge Repository, July 2012 through April 2014



There have been 570 Thousand Downloads of ESW in the Two Years Since the Launch of the OKR



Dissemination of World Bank Publications, 2011 to 2013





Conclusions

- Knowledge, to have value, must be shared
- Fast and reliable access to knowledge will advance science, drive innovation, and spur economic growth
- Publicly funded research should be published Open Access, ideally with immediate availability
- Posting PDF files on a website does not ensure discoverability or access
- To ensure wide and effective dissemination and impact, knowledge assets must be
 - organized and structured
 - tagged for easy, reliable discovery and access
 - optimized for desktop, laptop, tablet, and smartphone
 - provided in a format that supports sharing and reuse
 - be licensed in a manner that supports sharing and reuse (CC BY license)

Thank You!

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