



Presentation of the Results of the UNESCO Global Consultation on Diamond Open Access



Thursday, 3 July 2025 16:00 – 17:30 (CEST)

**Communication and Information Sector (CI),
Natural Sciences Sector (SC)**

UNESCO

Information: diamond.oe@unesco.org

Survey Design: Methodology and Limitations

Methodology and Implementation

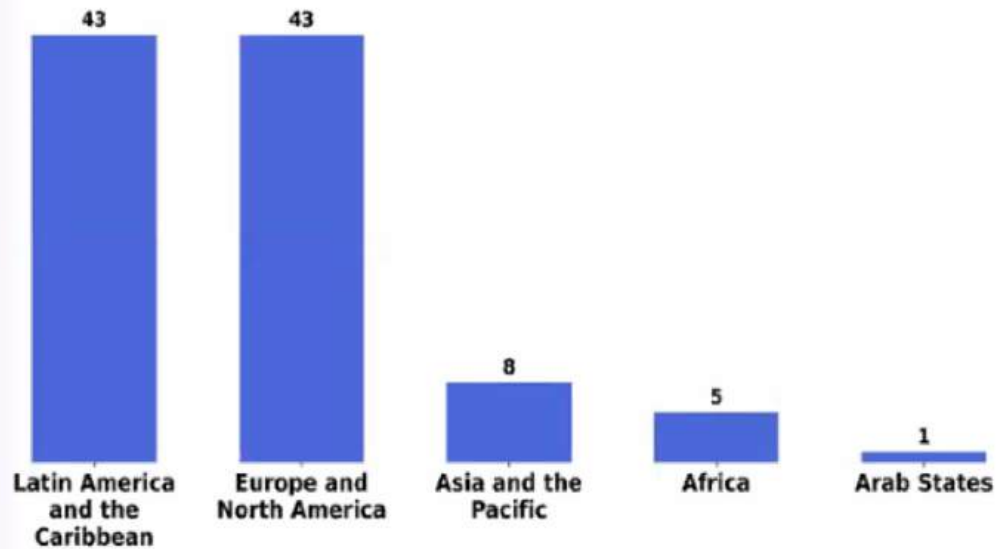
- Launched in September 2024 and disseminated via stakeholder networks by email.
- Available in 4 languages.
- Reached more than 2,900 respondents from 92 Member States.
- 3600 qualitative multilingual comments collected.
- Quantitative analysis used data of respondents who completed at least 70%
- Qualitative analysis processed all the comments given.

Limitations

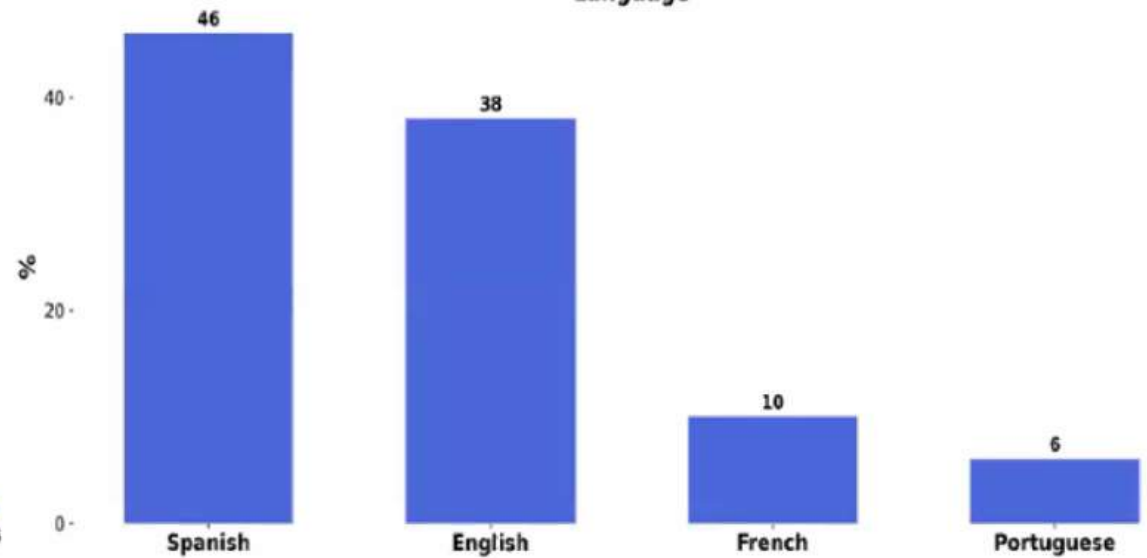
- The data sample is not statistically representative.
- Results are self-selected, open-text, and non-probabilistic.
- Over- and under-representation across regions and stakeholder types
- Findings are interpretive and illustrative, not generalizable

Stakeholder Profile and Global Diversity

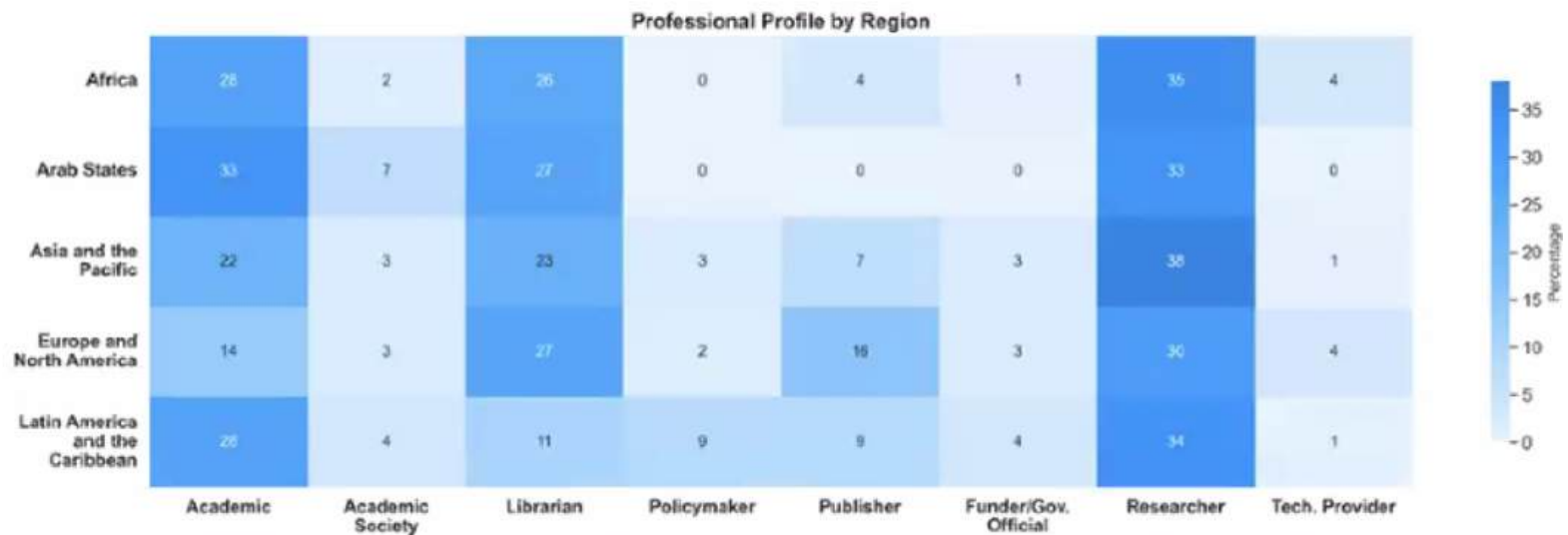
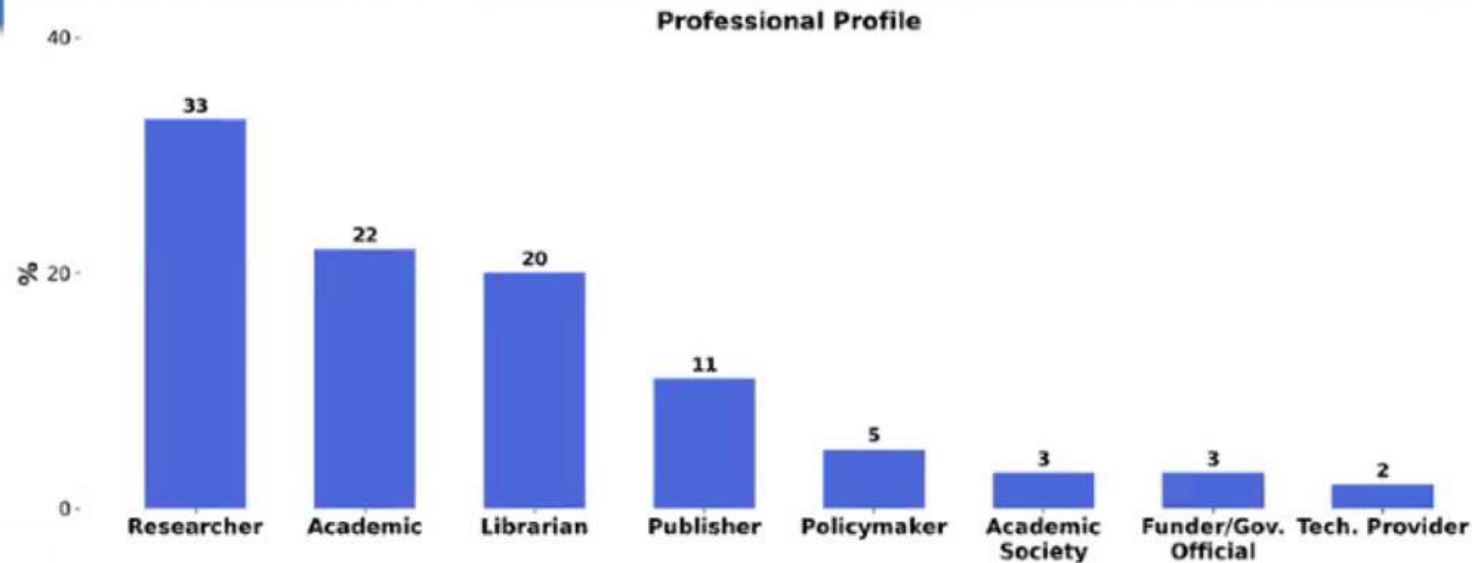
Participation per Region



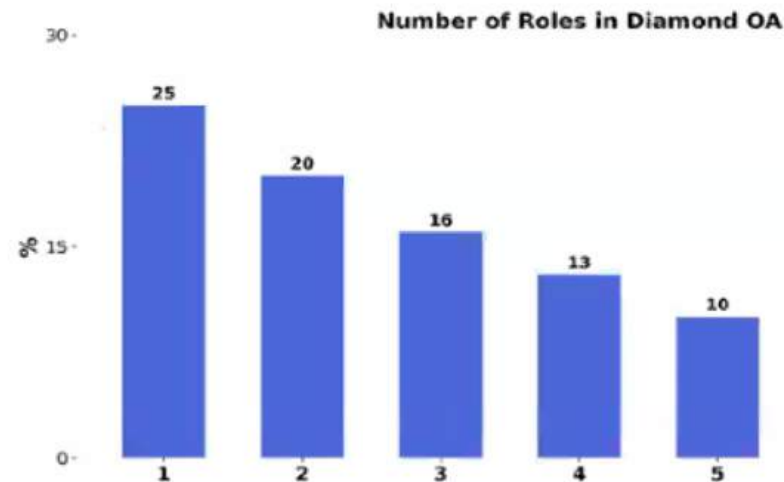
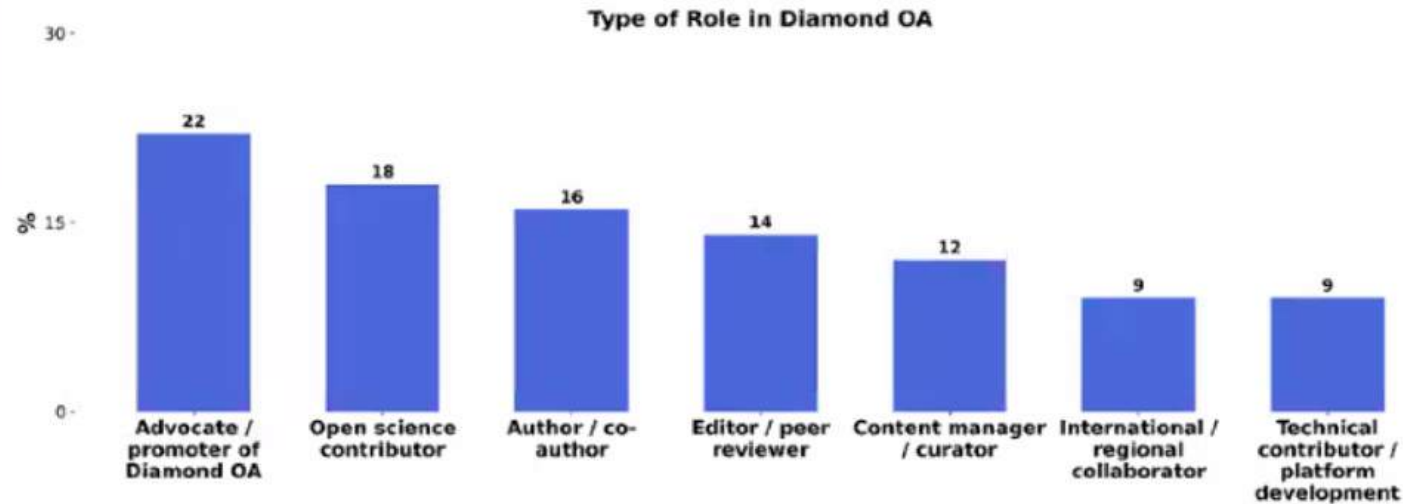
Language



Stakeholder Profile and Global Diversity

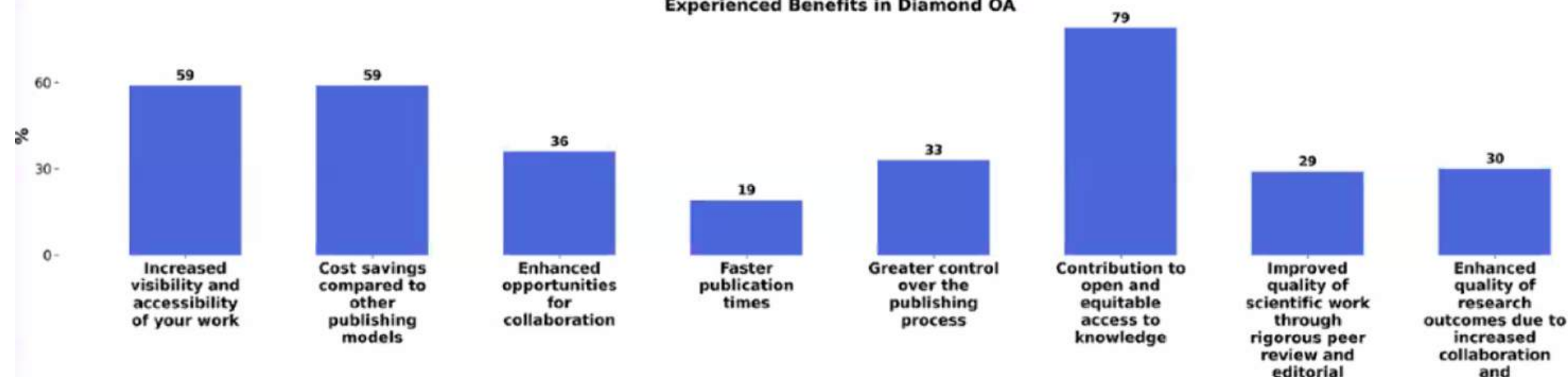


Stakeholder Perspectives: Practices, Aspirations, and Realities

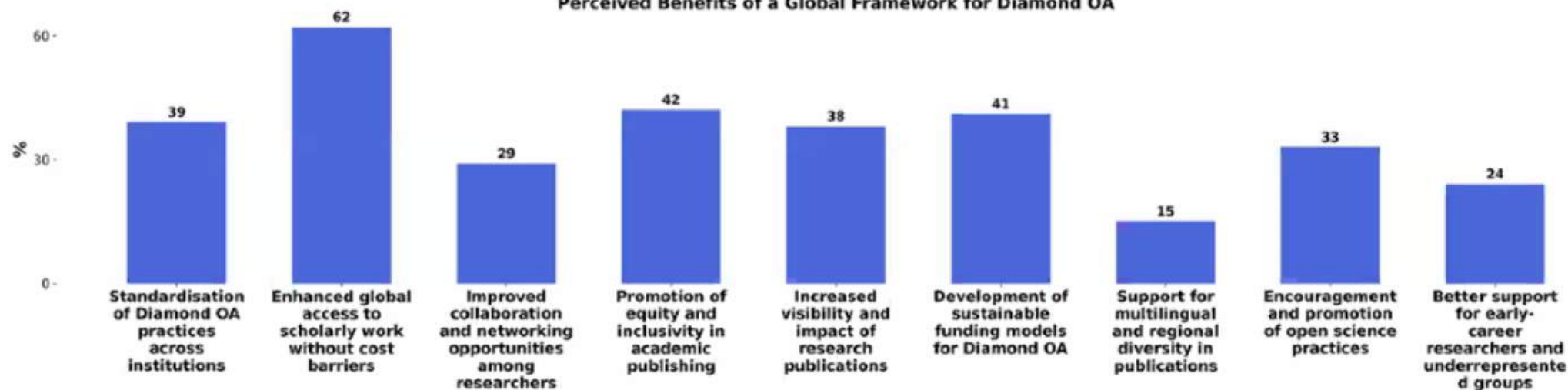


Stakeholder Perspectives: Practices, Realities and Aspirations

Experienced Benefits in Diamond OA

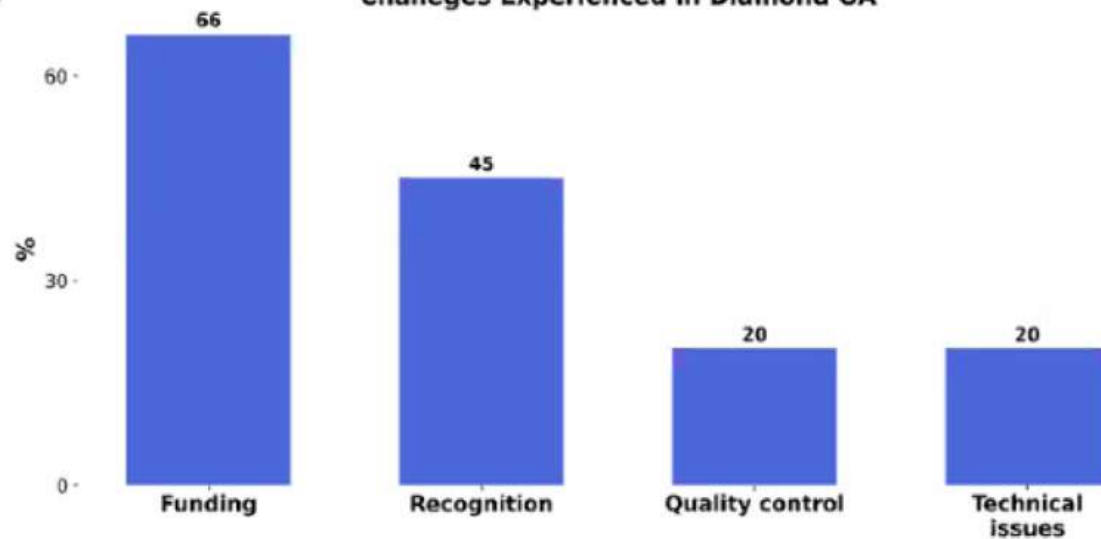


Perceived Benefits of a Global Framework for Diamond OA

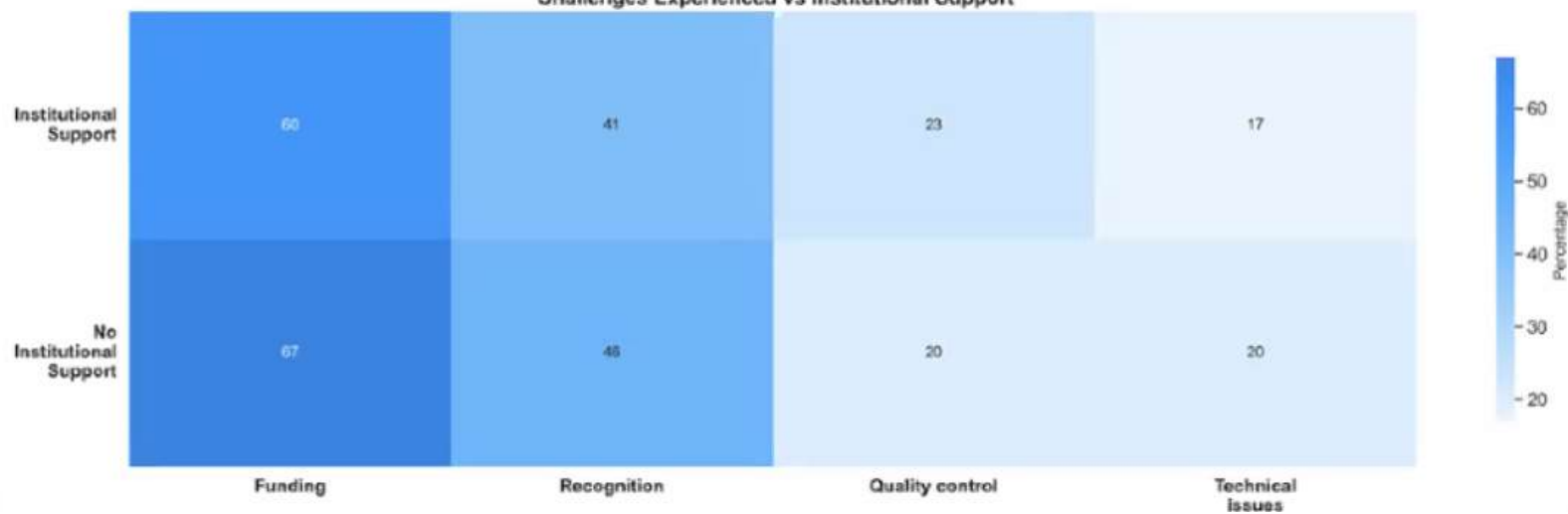


Challenges and Gaps in Diamond Open Access

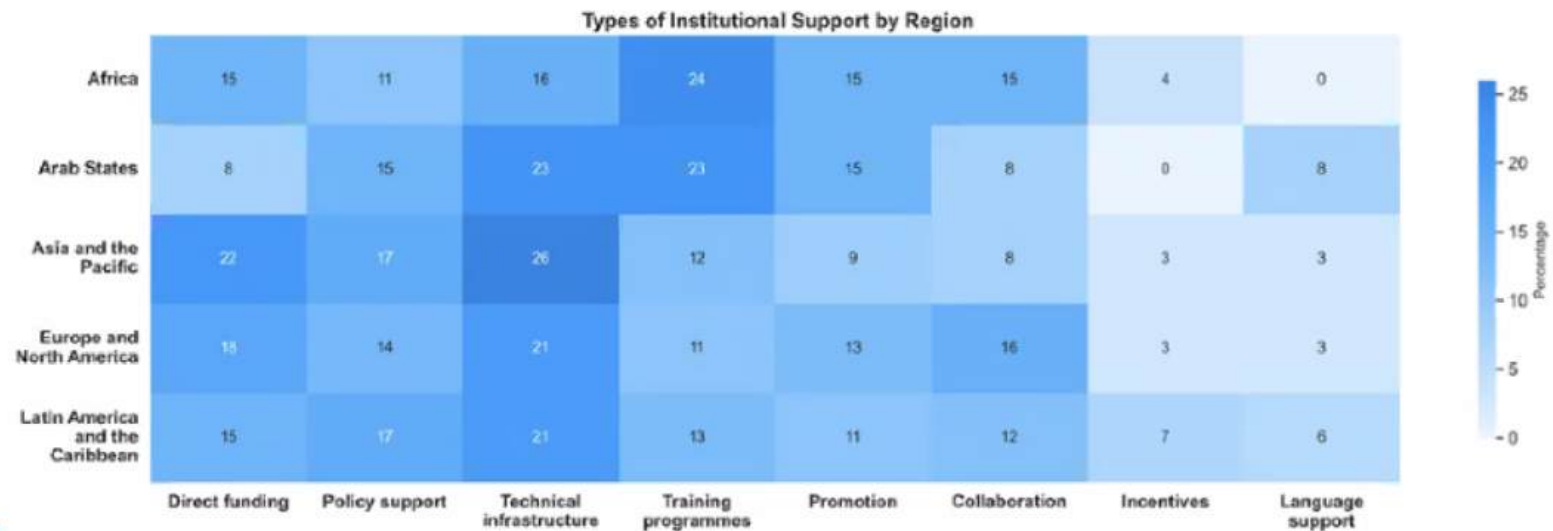
Challenges Experienced in Diamond OA



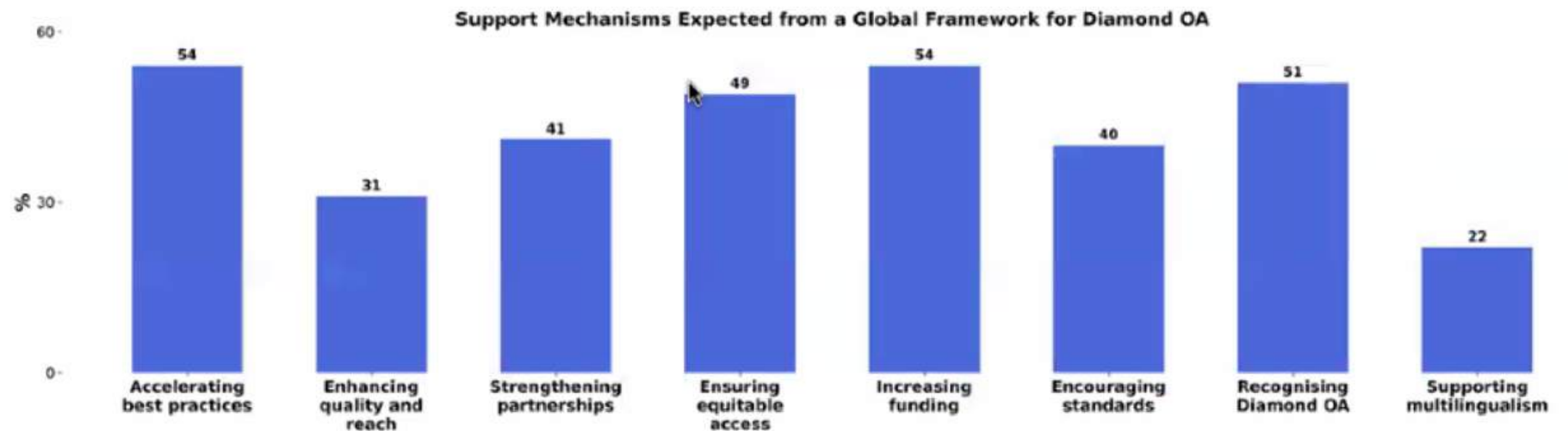
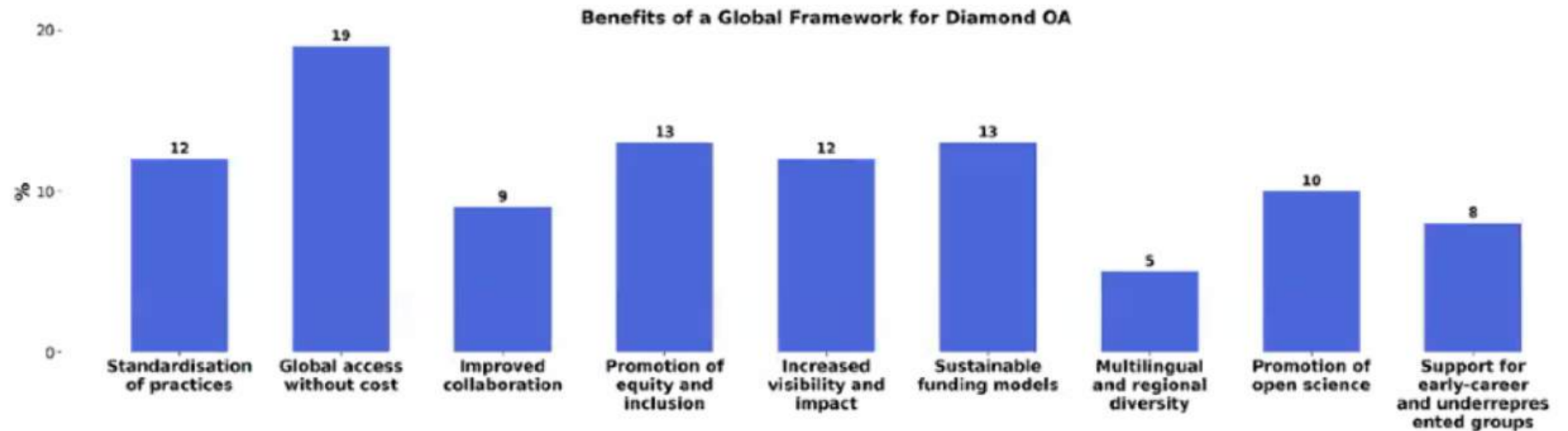
Challenges Experienced vs Institutional Support



Diverse Landscapes: Regional and National Realities

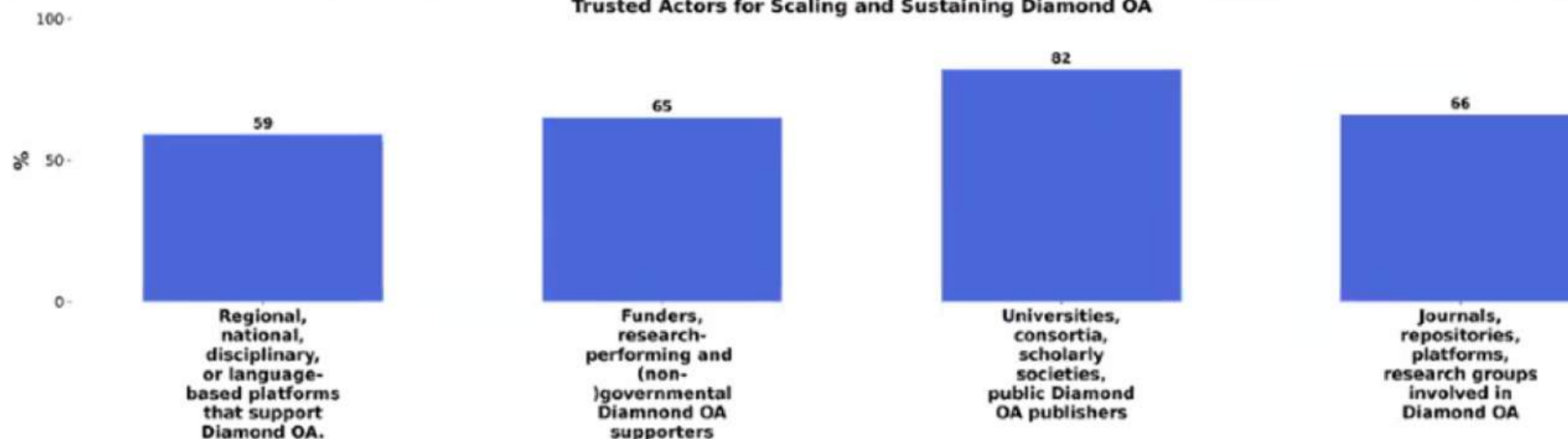


Strategic Directions and Next Steps: The Way Ahead

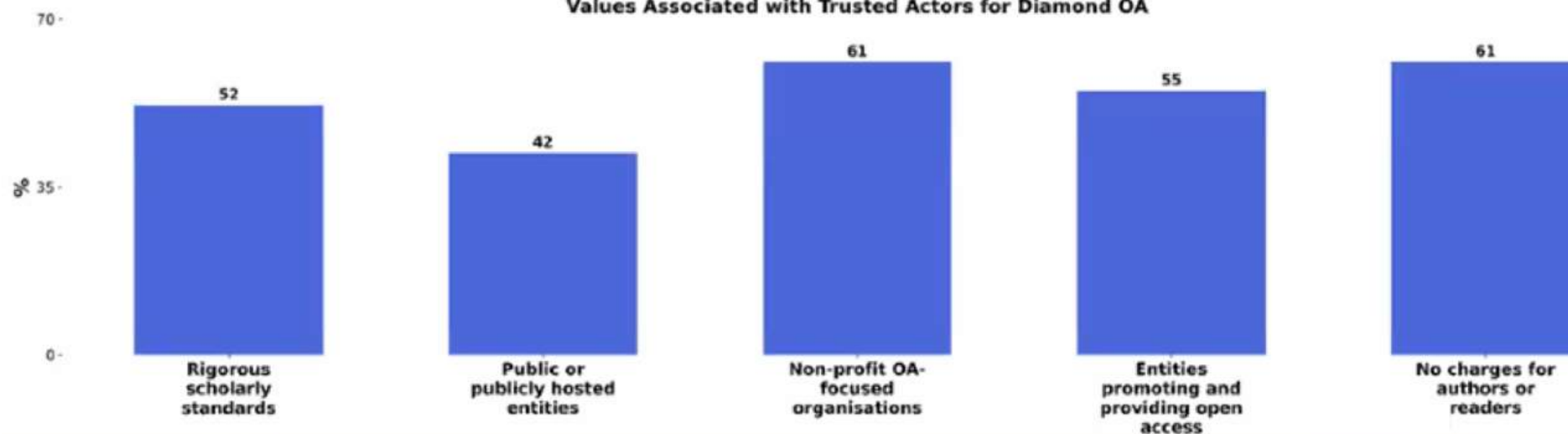


Strategic Directions and Next Steps: The Way Ahead

Trusted Actors for Scaling and Sustaining Diamond OA



Values Associated with Trusted Actors for Diamond OA



Beyond the Consultation: Strategic Gaps and Future Directions

- Align with funders, agencies
- Recognise Diamond OA contributions
- Strengthen legal and governance frameworks
- Clarify licensing, IP policies
- Bridge global knowledge disparities
- Long-term preservation and knowledge sovereignty require resilient infrastructures and local stewardship.
- Enhanced international cooperation is required

Thank you



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Communication and Information Sector (CI), UNESCO

Toutes les questions(10)

Mes questions

JH

Jo Havemann 16:26

Dear Lidia Brito, thank you for emphasizing the need for open source and community owned and managed research infrastructures. For the African scholarly communities, there are several in place with the African Platform for Open Scholarship (APOS) and AJOL, Baobab and AfricArXiv all facilitating Diamond OA Journal Publishing. Are there ways we can engage with UNESCO for wider global visibility and awareness raising on this mission?

LB

Lidia Brito, ADG UNESCO 16:27

yes, of course. Indeed we hope we can strengthen our collaboration. do contact my team.

DB

Dominique Babini 16:51

Thank you for the ADG's perspectives and for this summary of the results of the global consultation, very interesting. Question: will UNESCO monitoring open science process in our countries include diamond open access?

AP

Ana Persic 16:52

Indeed in the context of the monitoring of the Recommendation we are also asking about open access models supported.

AM**Andrea Mattia Marcelli** 16:52

Bridge global knowledge disparities #
UNESCO's role in promoting interoperability platforms... wil it "develop" something or just provide policy frameworks?

I

[Rationale for the question]

My concern was that platforms should not just focus on the distribution of publications, but also on the other editorial processes. For example: a universal interoperability platform to recruit copyeditors / typesetters / etc. This should be compounded with better access to ways to "accredit" collaborators in our editorial boards. This would help us "even out" the disparities across continents. So, I was wondering what role UNESCO would play there... as a promoter or as a developer?

AP**Ana Persic** 16:54

The role of unesco is to assist with setting standards

SM**Susan Murray** 16:55

Also, a more equitable system to capture knowledge sharing from developing country regions? It sounds like UNESCO sources stats from the commercial Northern based tools.

AP**Ana Persic** 16:57

Regarding the statistics we are doing our best to use the most balanced and representative sources - if you have a look at the UNESCO Open Science Outlook you will have our sources there



Sridhar Gutam 16:56

we need open access barometer and also diamond open access barometer



Ana Persic 17:08

Interesting idea



Johan Rooryck 16:58

answering to Ana Persic: in the context of the DIAMAS project and the EDCH, we have developed standards for Diamond Open Access in DOAS: <https://zenodo.org/records/13820036> We are currently discussing these with our colleagues in Latin America and Africa in the context of the ALMASI project: <https://almasiproject.org>



Ana Persic 16:59

Many thanks well noted

NP**Nokuthula Peace Mchunu Mchunu** 17:00

We appreciate the lead by UNESCO in trying to help support diamond. The glaring fact that regions like Africa and Asia have low participation with most population and probably have many DOA publication due to unattainable APCs should really send warning bells to the community. We don't want to have a consultation which will have an output that will mimic current inequalities. I think the process that was used to produce the Open Science Recommendation would be useful to create inclusion in the process.

AP**Ana Persic** 17:02

Many thanks, the efforts in Africa and Arab region will definitely need to be enhanced and we will need your help to reach out more broadly

CA**Claudio Amescua** 17:01

A key point for recognizing what is published in Diamond Open Access is the evaluation of authors by, for example, impact factor; is UNESCO going to make strong recommendations for changing this very problematic and influential issue?

AP**Ana Persic** 17:04

The UNESCO Recommendation already calls for reforms of research assessment and we continue to advocate for research assessment and research career evaluation based on the values and principles stated in the Recommendation

BB**Bonifácio Bernardo João** 17:02

I

What mechanisms are adopted to deal with so-called predatory journals?

AP**Ana Persic** 17:09

We have published a toolkit resource on predatory journals. Please have a look at the UNESCO Open Science Toolkit

KT**Kjersti Thorkildsen** 17:04

In order to change scholars' publishing habits to Diamond Open Access, there is also a need to change the scientific assessment system. Does UNESCO plan to develop recommendations on science assessment?

AP**Ana Persic** 17:07

We are following the current discussions happening around the world and will engage in initial conversations with our Member States as per the next steps in our engagements.

NP**Nokuthula Peace Mchunu Mchunu** 17:07

I think the Data should be share Openly as we are operating on Open principles with neccessary personal data protection.

AP**Ana Persic** 17:11

Agrée



Riitta Koikkalainen 17:09

Ty for making this survey, and sharing the results. Is Unesco participating in OASPA 2025? These are very topics to be discussed and worked on further - next steps to be pondered together.



Ana Persic 17:11

We will be following oaspa 2025 and also the UN Open Science Conference 2025



AINI SUZANA ARIFFIN 17:11

Is the team going to expand the respondents for example for Asia pacific region. There are more than 48 countires but the respondent only 8.?



Ana Persic 17:13

There will be a full report released soon and we will try to expand on different regions



Sridhar Gutam 17:12

when is the UN Open Science Conference 2025?



Ana Persic 17:14

October in Japan

TL**Tomasz Lewandowski** 17:12

It is not an unknown practice for publishers to delay open access to articles, making them increasingly useless unless a fee is payed, nevertheless releasing them sooner or later, thus making them technically "open access". The practice was called "embargo" in the OA world, and such resources were dubbed "Bronze OA" (to distinguish it from Gold, Green or Diamond OA).

Embargo seems to be an unaddressed point in Diamond OA definition both by UNESCO and by DIAMAS (or at least an understressed one).

AP**Ana Persic** 17:15

Noted indeed

RC**Robert Castelo** 17:12

Funders, on the basis of researchers/experts recommendations, tend to prioritize research published in highly-selective non-diamond-OA journals, creating the incentive for researchers to publish in those journals. Has UNESCO thought how to break that cycle?

AP**Ana Persic** 17:13

This is an ongoing discussion for the entire DOA community

NS

Nick Shockey 17:18

David, did I hear correctly that 82% of respondents indicated that relevant regional entities should lead with support from UNESCO? Apologies if I missed that slide in the presentation (I've had some connection issues)! Will the slides be available afterward?

🗣️ Cette question a été répondue en direct

DO

David Oliva Uribe 17:21

Yes 82% express their desire to organise global efforts with the leadership of regional entities and support from UNESCO



Guilherme Canela



David Oliva Uribe



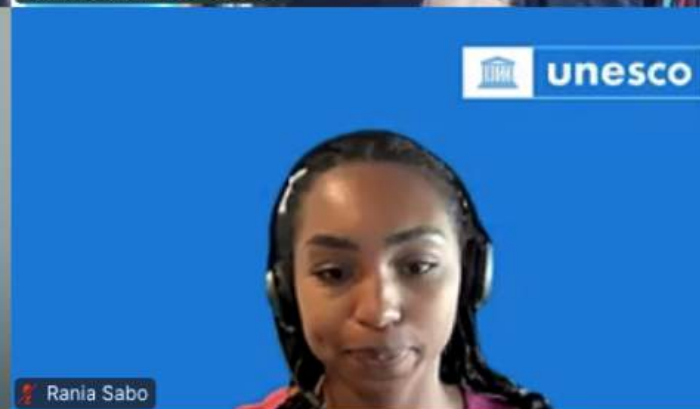
Tawfik Jelassi, ADG UNESCO



Lidia Brito, ADG UNESCO



Zeynep Varoglu



Rania Sabo



SovannDanny Thaverry Khuth