

# IMPROVING OPEN POLICY

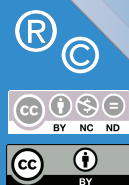
## OSI'S APPROACH THROUGH DIFFERENT STAGES OF RESEARCH

### OSI'S APPROACH

1. Recognizes that research is incredibly open by history & design
2. Recognizes that research needs and resources vary widely by field, institution, global region, career stage and more
3. Listens to researchers to help learn and share best-fit open solutions
4. Recommends broad, flexible policies built together on common goals and interests for maximum effectiveness and adoption
5. Focuses on improving equity and value
6. Improving research is the end goal
7. Almost all researchers polled support OSI's perspective and approach.

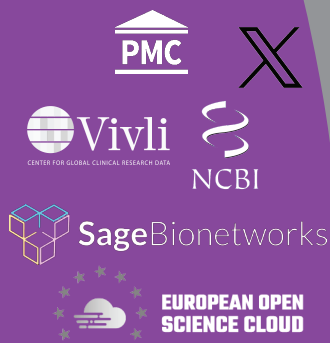


1. Recognizes the marketplace has produced a wide variety of open outcomes
2. Respects intellectual property rights
3. Solutions must be sustainable and not create unintended consequences
4. "Unacceptable" open solutions are growing fast. Incentivize even more growth by encouraging evidence-based approaches that address all research info priorities and concerns, not just openness.



Follow the evidence and design best-fit solutions. What are we trying to do? What's our goal? What works?

1. Embraces a wide variety of data sharing systems, especially systems that curate data so sharing is useful, and collaboration networks for urgent research on issues like climate change
2. Recognizes the limits of open policies. These policies can help improve research, but they are only part of the solution.
3. Help build real tools that give researchers better connections and increased visibility and impact.



1. Open is not an end in itself, but a tool to help research succeed. Science and society will benefit from open done right, but not just any open policy. Embrace innovation and diversity in this space, protect equity and inclusion, work together, and address broader and connected issues as well as unintended consequences. Most importantly, follow the evidence. What are the best open outcomes for research? Learn, share, and apply these to other research.

### TYPICAL OPEN APPROACH

1. Treats research as closed and in need of opening
2. Treats all researchers as having the same needs, priorities, and resources
3. Funders design policies without involving researchers, and without familiarity or expertise on issues like clinical research or open data
4. Rigid one-size-fits-all open policies
5. Focuses on conforming with ideology
6. Open is the end goal
7. Needs mandates and exclusive agreements; the benefits of open are neither shared nor obvious.

Obey the requirements of open ideology, which are narrow, ineffective, and discriminatory.

1. The only "acceptable" publishing model is free to read and reuse, and accessible without delay
2. IP theft is celebrated (SciHub)
3. Authors pay thousands of dollars to publish, which has increased system costs and created a global equity gap
4. The growth of "acceptable" open solutions has been stalled over the last 20 years.



1. Data repositories are important, but only repositories that meet certain strict requirements. There is no focus on the interoperability of data (beyond saying it needs to be FAIR; the reality is much harder).
2. Media outreach promotes the myths that open science alone will lead to more reliable and replicable science, that open science won the war on COVID, that an open access citation advantage exists (it doesn't), etc.
3. Expands the use of non peer-reviewed preprints plus social media to increase visibility, citations, and impact.

1. All done. The goals of these open policies have been achieved once research gets published in the required format and locations.

See OSI Infographic 1.0 for more detail on these categories

THINK, DESIGN, FUND, STUDY

REVIEW, PUBLISH

SHARE, CONFIRM

DISCOVERY