

e-Inclusion and the Global Knowledge Society:

Proposals for an open-access framework for scientific and cultural production




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1. Knowledge society and knowledge economy [1]



- **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as a necessary infrastructure for human development**
 - ***Information society and new economy:***
 - ***based on services***
 - knowledge worker (P. Drucker)
 - creative worker (R. Reich)
 - ***intellectual capital***
 - ***versatility in knowledge and skills***
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1. Knowledge society and knowledge economy [2]



■ ***New economy:***

- **Knowledge and information as basis of production and competitiveness**
- **ICT → substantial changes in structure / relations:**
 - **more horizontal, flexible and cooperative models**
 - **less hierarchical and bureaucratic**
- **ICT allows**
 - **involvement of more employees in creative tasks**
 - **competitive dynamic, improve productivity**
 - **also increase the capacity of organizations**
 - **to control workers**
 - **to exploit them (uncertainty, instability, poorly paid jobs)**


2. Values and rights in the knowledge society [1]



- **Economically and technologically developed**
 - but also democratically mature
 - Information flows freely, as a common good
 - **Equity in access to knowledge and culture**
 - support of cooperative creation, cultural innovation
 - broaden the public domain of knowledge and culture to make it accessible for everybody
 - human rights in the new scenario opened up by ICT
- 

2. Values and rights in the knowledge society [2]



- **Arts. 19, 22 and 27 (UDHR):**
 - Freedom of opinion and expression.
 - Freedom to see, impart, receive information through any media
 - Realization of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.
 - Freely participate in the cultural life, enjoy the arts
 - Share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
 - Protection of moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production (authors).
 - Realization of these aims through national effort and international co-operation.
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2. Values and rights in the knowledge society [3]



- **Cultural rights acquire a capital importance:**
 - Indispensable for the development of human beings
 - Their materialization requires an ethics of maximums:
 - free development of personality
 - full recognition of its dignity.
 - Active and free participation of citizens in cultural life.
 - “Social and cooperative construction of knowledge”
 - New forms of promotion of knowledge, access to data and to the results of scientific research.
 - Enjoyment of cultural creations and the arts as a means of personal and collective enrichment.
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3. IP and knowledge society ^[1]



- **IP legislation fundamentally for**
 - the printing age
 - interests of the publishing industry
 - **Risks:**
 - monopolize the main channels of access to knowledge
 - protect their corporate interests, not those of the original authors and creators
 - damage to innovation, education and the promotion of the arts and sciences, the right to freely exchange and to enjoy the benefits of scientific research and technological development.
- 


3. IP and knowledge society [2]



- **Anti-competitive practices impose**
 - enormous costs, passed on to consumers
 - delay innovation and exclude major collectives from their benefits.
 - Copyright today seems more oriented to reinforcing the domination of the entertainment and culture industry than to favouring cultural development.
 - Access to culture and knowledge mediated by a profit-making industry **versus** objectives of universality and equity (**e-inclusion**).
- 


3. IP and knowledge society [3]



- High costs of publication through the traditional channels and formats (→ increase cost of any public research programme).
 - Risk of privatization of public research (abusive cession of rights over contents).
 - Insignificant rewards for authors and institutions:
 - scientific articles and books
 - musical and artistic production
 - Academic, political and legal debate: how to balance between private profit and social benefit.
- 


3. IP and knowledge society [4]



- **Initiatives to limit the scope / effects of IP laws:**
 - determining the extent of knowledge and culture in the public domain
 - warn against its privatization
 - develop open software standards
 - develop new types of licences
 - promote the strengthening of a public infrastructure that guarantees everybody free access to knowledge and culture
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4. Towards a Treaty on Access to Knowledge [1]



- WIPO, 4 Oct. 2004: *Agenda for Development*:
 - IP as a tool for development
 - Draft of “**Treaty for Access to Knowledge**” (May 2005)
 - To protect access to knowledge
 - To guarantee technological transfer to develop. countries
 - Aspects which can harm legitimate interests of citizens.
 - Limitations / exceptions of author’s rights, concession of patents
 - Strengthen freedom of access to the knowledge commons
 - Promotion of open standards, control of anti-competitive practices, transfer of technology to developing countries
 - Finance the production of knowledge commons.
- 


4. Towards a Treaty on Access to Knowledge [2]



- Participation in cultural, civil and educational affairs.
 - Share advantages of scientific and technological innovation
 - Equitable access to knowledge and culture.
 - Active participation in the production of knowledge.
 - Protect interests of contributors to cultural and scientific production.
 - Generating knowledge and culture in the public domain
 - Protect, conserve and broaden this domain (→ creativity, innovation).
 - Avoid privatization of scientific and cultural production supported by public funds.
 - Act against anti-competitive practices and technological measures which restrict access to knowledge or which can harm authors, libraries, disabled people ...
 - Promotion of knowledge and participation in its profits, without restrictions
 - Taking advantage of the potential of Internet and technological development. Guarantee access to sources of knowledge and promote transfer of technology
- 


5. Infrastructure for knowledge and culture in the public domain [1]



- Knowledge → Ethical, political and social values:
 - integration, sustainable economic progress
 - social balance on a local and planetary scale
 - Institutional efforts, coordinated at the highest level:
 - public infrastructures, using internet and ICT
 - guarantee universal access to knowledge and culture
 - active participation and cooperation of world community
 - Prioritize the interests of citizens and authors against those of the traditional publishing and cultural industry
 - Overcome barriers of physical formats
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5. Infrastructure for knowledge and culture in the public domain [2]



- Develop physical, virtual and technological spaces for knowledge and culture of public domain.
 - Powerful infrastructure of servers to place resources for the public domain and networks for universal and open access to knowledge.
 - Possibilities of permanent education and learning, social cooperation and civic development inside and outside of the educational system.
 - More personalized and efficient forms of access to knowledge and culture, even outside of traditional channels.
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6. Proposals [1]



- **Develop physical, virtual and technological spaces for knowledge and culture of public domain.**
 - Develop a **wide network of servers** (supported by public funds) as infrastructure specialized in free dissemination of knowledge and cultural production:
 - Offer digitalized version of intellectual and cultural production
 - Priority for non-commercial use and more flexible licences
 - Guarantee permanence of contents in the same electronic site
 - Expand progressively contents in the public domain
 - Capable of managing everything for legal registration of a piece of work
 - Facilitate proper cataloguing and localization through search engines
 - Statistical tools to monitoring amount of access or downloads.
- 


6. Proposals [2]



- More features of this **network of servers**:
 - Mechanisms to guarantee a fair reward for those authors who offer their work to the public domain, using objective criteria such as the amount of access to those works.
 - Scientific research and cultural production in this network should have the same recognition as the current dissemination of these contents in scientific journals or other publications.
 - All research developed with public funds should be offered (also) through this channel.
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6. Proposals [3]



- More features of this **network of servers**:
 - **Assignment of a permanent link to each item, to facilitate efficiency in the cooperative work:**
 - scientific-technical research
 - on-line collaboration and publishing (*e-learning, wikis, blogs, electronic press, etc.*).
 - Financed through public subsidies as a fundamental public service to knowledge society
 - Costs of setting up, management, maintenance and extension will probably require a generic tax.
 - Channel to publish information from public organisms (contents without copyright to keep them in the public domain).
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6. Proposals [4]

- Other features of this **network of servers**:
 - Possibility of registering and saving digitalized copies of ephemeral cultural products
 - Accessible promotion of scientific production and research developed with public funds.
 - Possibility of developing educational resources based mainly on this work in the public domain
 - Possibility of financing quality individual or collective contributions expressly designed for this medium.
 - Assure recognition, in terms of professional promotion, for scientific and artistic production promoted through this medium.
 - Restrictions on commercial use of these goods must be very clear in order to avoid their privatization (indicating their origin, the existence of a free access format, additional rewards for authors, etc.).

Edición tradicional

Lanzamiento simultáneo

Libre colaboración

creador

autor

autor

autor

facilitador

editorial

blogger

colaborador

narrador
reformateador
traductor

distribuidor

librería

servidor

servidor

consumidor

comprador

descargador

descargador

Suw Charman

Algo a cambio de nada.

El proyecto de audiolibro de *Free Culture*

<http://jamillan.com/suwcharman.htm>

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