Access to knowledge
Basic parameters

OECD Ministerial Meeting on the “Future of the Internet Economy”
Civil Society Forum
Seoul, Republic of Korea 16 June 2008 – 15h30 – 16h30

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Transformations

Knowledge Societies

Industrial Society

Agricultural Society
Technology Revolution
Divides

Access to knowledge
Prosperity
Globalization
Inclusion

Knowledge Divide or Digital Divide

Limited access to knowledge
Poverty
Marginalization
Exclusion
Knowledge and Development

- Economic Growth
- Social Development
- Cultural Enrichment
- Political Empowerment
UNESCO’s Model of Knowledge Societies

Knowledge Societies

Knowledge Creation
Knowledge Preservation
Knowledge Dissemination
Knowledge Utilization

Pluralism and Inclusion

Human Needs and Rights
Challenges in Access to Knowledge

- Connectivity
- Content
- Creativity
- Competence
- Commercial interests
UNESCO’s Response

- Community access
- Local content development
- Internet governance
- Multilingualism in cyberspace
- Policy on information in the public domain
- Open access
- Free and open source software
- Intellectual property rights and public license
UNESCO encourages its Member States to

“recognize and enact
the right of universal online access
to public and government-held records”

and to

“identify and promote repositories
of information and knowledge
in the public domain and
make them available to all”
Open Access

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- Greenstone Digital Library Software
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- Access to commercially published information of importance science, particularly to developing countries
- Open access journals