# Coordinate the coordinators

## The need for a Network of Open Science Coordination


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Ministry of Higher Educaation, Research and Innovation


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# Context : Amsterdam call for action on open science - 2016


The National Plan Open Science concentrates on three key areas:

- Promoting open access to scientific *publications*.
- Promoting optimal use and reuse of *research data*.
- Adapting evaluation and award systems to bring them into line with the objectives of open science (*reward systems*).

# NATIONAL PLAN
# FOR OPEN SCIENCE

4TH JULY 2018

#openscience

esr.gouv.fr

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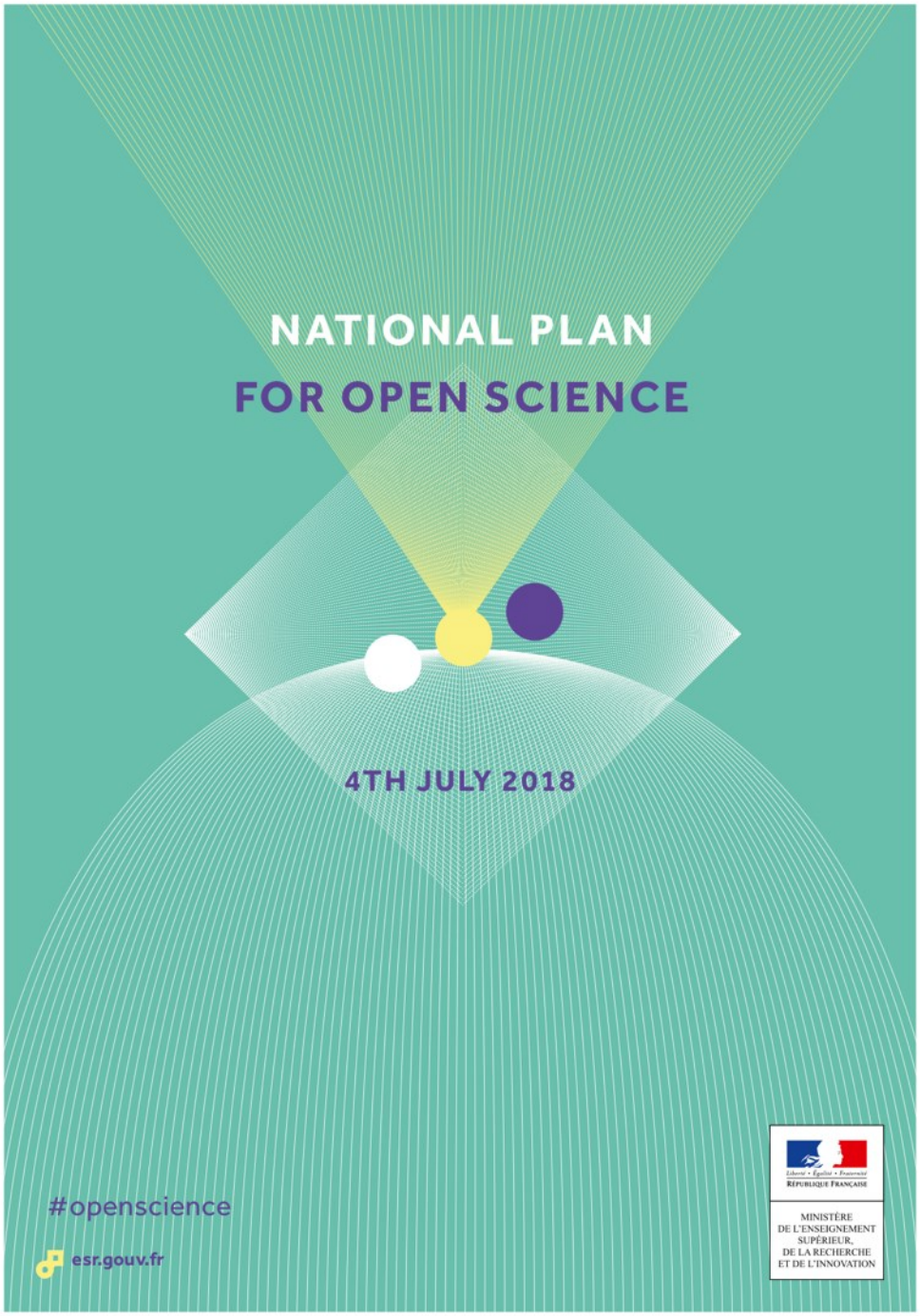
# Digital Republic Law
## October 2016

### 1. Publications : a new *right* for authors

*Article 30 :* When a research is 50% publicly funded, the author retains the right to publish in open repositories 6 (STM) to 12 months (HSS) after publication.

### 2. Data : a new *duty* for universities and research performing organizations

*Article 6 :* open data should be the default for all publicly funded data, including research.




# First commitment: generalize open access to publications

# Roadmap

1. Make open access **mandatory** for projects

   when publishing articles and books resulting from government-funded calls for projects. Example : ANR.

2. Create a **National Open Science fund** to develop **bibliodiversity**.

   Starting at 3,1M€ in 2019 with 1M€ coming from Elsevier savings.

3. Support the **HAL national open repository**

And simplify the publication filing procedures for researchers who publish through open access platforms around the world (ArXiv, Plos, …).

# Open Access in general and Plan S in particular : one size does not fits all

- We recommand the co-existence of different roads:
  - in an open archive that is permanent and recognized by the various scientific communities **(“green mode”);**
  - open access publishing based on fair, transparent, and economically sustainable business models
    - With publicatin fees (**“gold APC mode”**).
    - Publication where neither the author nor the reader pays **(“diamond” mode);**

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French Monitor Open Science

# The French Open Science Monitor

## An open monitor for open science

The French Open Science Monitor aims at measuring progress in open access to scientific resources: publications, code, data. Its implementation is part of the French National Plan for Open Science and the Action Plan for France as part of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). First published by the French Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation in 2019, it focuses to date only on scientific publications.

Unlike the European Commission's Open Science Monitor, the French Open Science Monitor is built from open data (from Unpaywall, a global database of metadata on scientific publications that provides information on the openness status of publications) using an open methodology. Thus, the data underlying the French Open Science Monitor is made available under an open license, its code is open and its methodology is presented in detail in a publication itself in open access.

French Monitor Open Science

Methodology • Open Data • Source code FR | EN

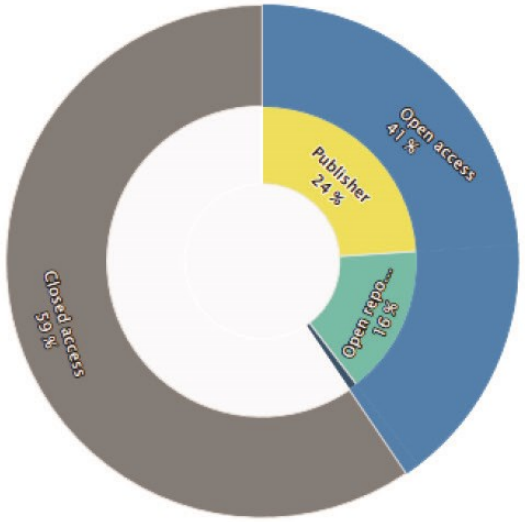
# French Open Science Monitor

Measure the trends of open access to publications in France using trustworthy, open and controlled data

41%
open access

## Share of 2017 publications that are open access (measured in 2018)

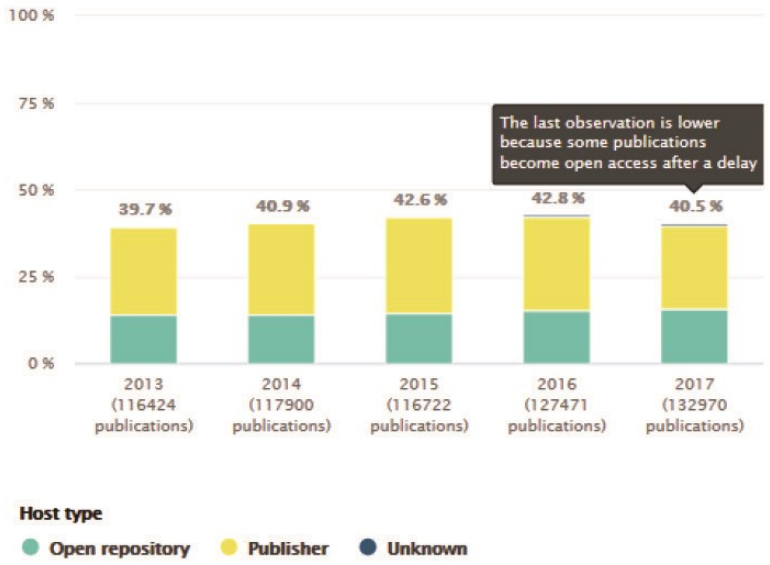
estimated based on detected publications with a french affiliation
Source: Unpaywall, local processing




Download: Integrate: Share:

## Open access rate evolution (measured in 2018)

estimated based on detected publications with a french affiliation
Source: Unpaywall, local processing

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# What would be the added value of NOSC ?

*Network of open science coordination*

# Some possible examples

# National Open Science Fund

- France :
  €
- 25 countries* :
  €€€€€
  €€€€€
  €€€€€
  €€€€€
  €€€€€

* Size of ERAC : 40 countries

# Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services (SCOSS)

- France :
  €
- 25 countries* :
  €€€€€
  €€€€€
  €€€€€
  €€€€€
  €€€€€

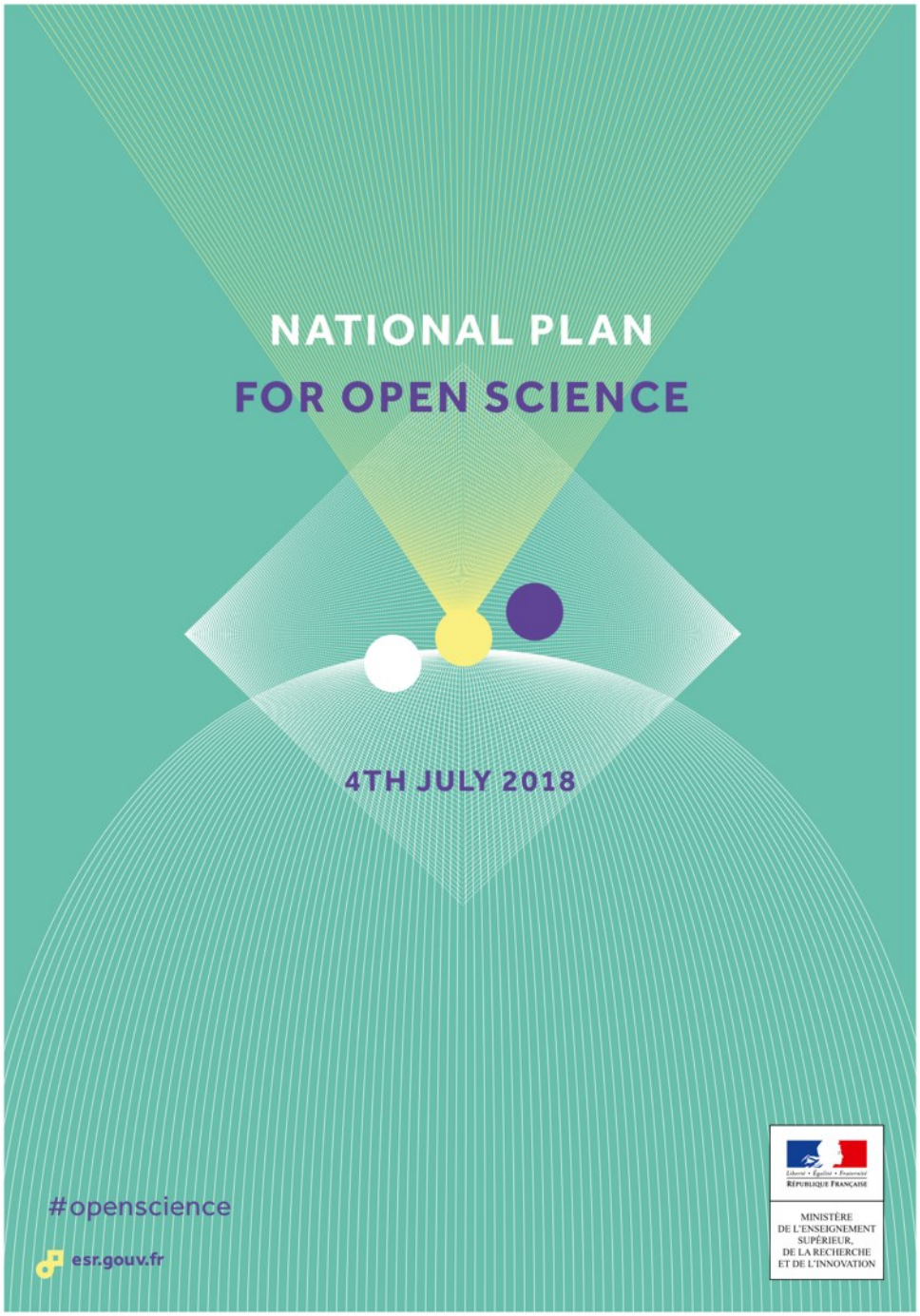
* Size of ERAC : 40 countries

# National Open Science Monitor

- Implement similar methodologies at
  - local,
  - national,
  - and european levels
- Share data, code and methodology to upgrade
- Extend this approach to
  - Open and FAIR data
  - Open source
  - Citizen science
  - Training to open science
  - *etc.*

# Iniative for OpenCitations – I4OC

- Fill the gaps with national data
- Help negociations with publishers
- Etc.




Second commitment: structure research data and (when possible) make it available through open access

*"Research data are the raw materials of knowledge. Sharing them means opening new scientific perspectives."*

# Roadmap

4. Make open access dissemination **mandatory** for research data resulting from government-funded projects.

5. Create the position of **Chief Research Data Officer** and the corresponding network within the research institutions.

6. Promote the adoption of an **Open Data policy for articles** published by researchers.

# ANR Flash call for open science and research data (2019)

- 2,3M€
- 25 projects selected

**OUVRIR**

**LA SCIENCE !**

# French Open Science Committee

Comité pour la science ouverte

President : Bernard Larrouturou

Director-General for Research and Innovation

# French Open Science Committee

Comité pour la science ouverte

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14 people | A - Open Science Steering committee | Director general for research and innovation + Presidents of major resarch performing organisations + Presidents of major universities |
| 24 people | B - Open science Executive board | Representative from all organisations in the board + experts coming from the permanent groups. |
| 80 people | C- Open Science working groups | 4 groups : Publications, Research data, Skills, European and International coordination. Special interest groups as often as needed. |
| 300 people | D - Online Open Science Forum | Public call for interest. 50% researchers. 41% STM. 48% universities. 55% women. |

OUVRIR LA SCIENCE !

# Missions of the French Open Science Committee

- *A – Open Science Steering Committee*

  Make decisions about
  - National Open Science Fund,
  - Funding mechanisms,
  - Policies and priorities.

- *B – Executive board*

  Coordinate institutions in order to implement the National Open Science Plan.

- *C – Working Groups*

  Recommandations, user guides, advices, best practices, concerning the different topics of the National Open Science Plan.

- *D – Open Science Forum*
  - Feedbacks about the documents produced by the groups
  - Questions and ideas coming from the research communities.

OUVRIR
LA SCIENCE !

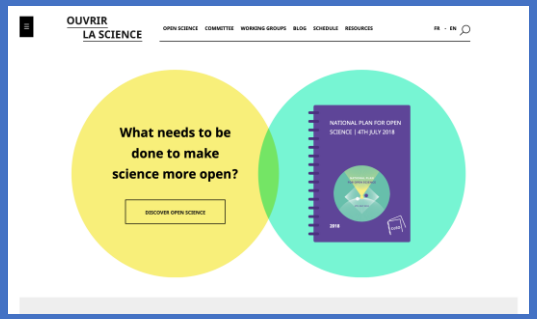
# What would be the added value of NOSC ?

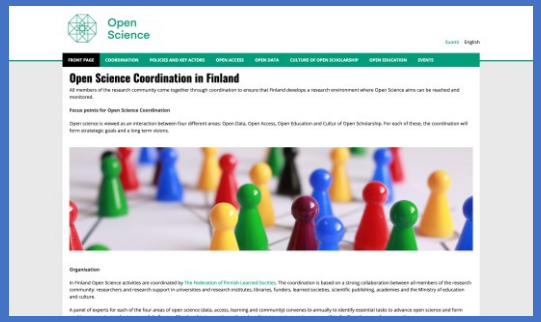
*Network of open science coordination*

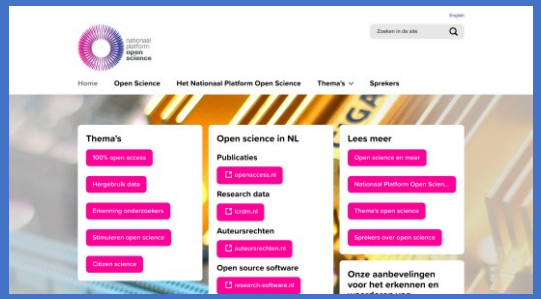
# Interconnect the National Open Science Committees

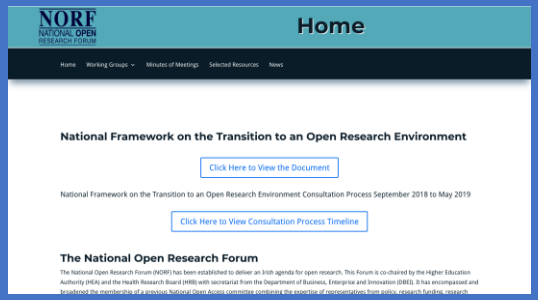
# Cooperate for a better communication about Open Science

- https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/
- https://www.openscience.nl/
- https://www.openscience.fi/
- http://norf-ireland.net/
- Etc.



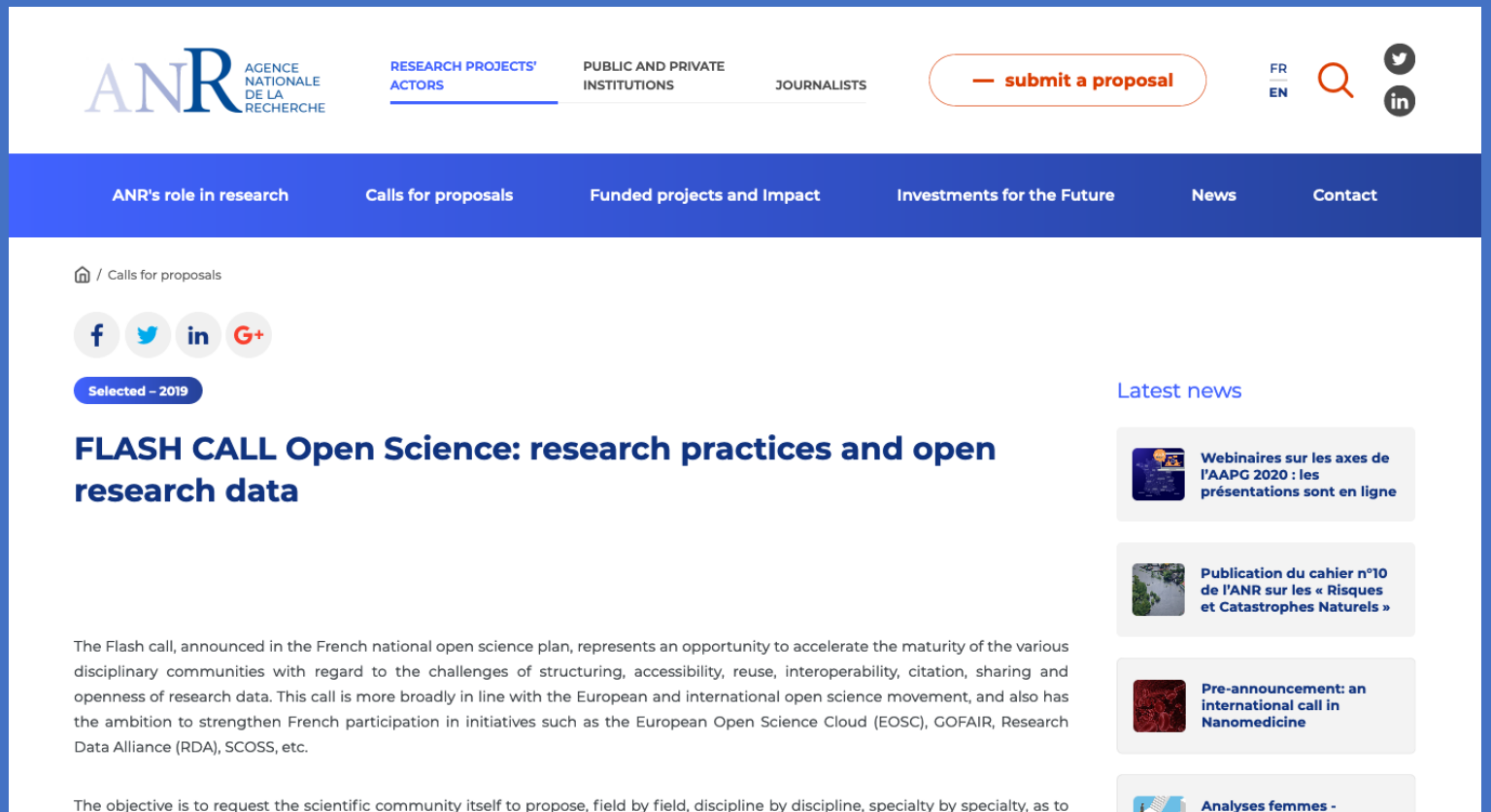



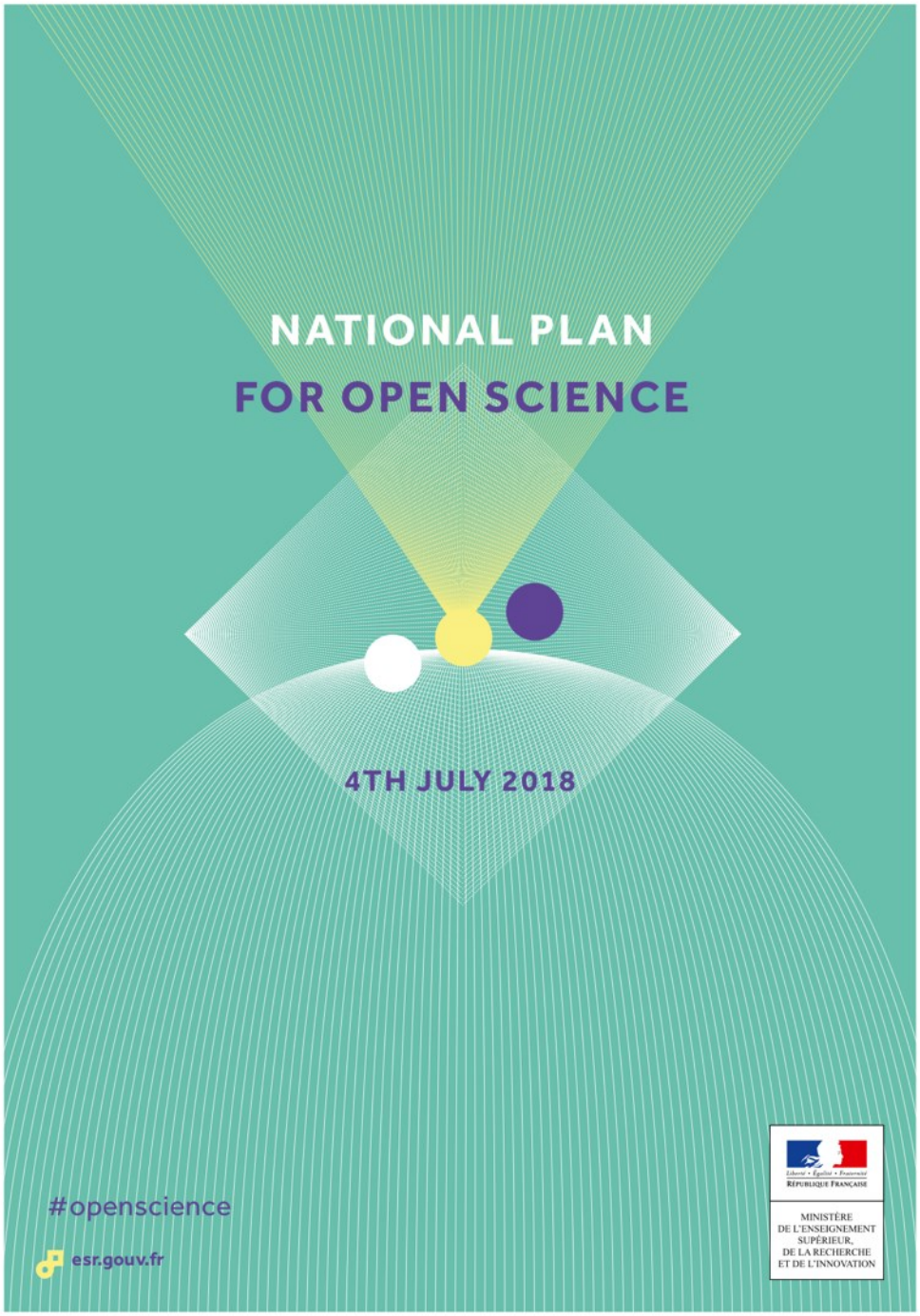
# Help the National Chief Research Data Officers

- Help each country to appoint a Chief Research Data Officers at national level
- Help to create a coordination of CRDO

# ANR Flash call for open science and research data

- Why only a national call in 2020 ?
- There is room for a multilateral call !






# Third commitment: be part of a sustainable European and international open science dynamic

*"France is committed to making open science a normal, everyday practice for researchers"*

# Roadmap

7. Develop **open science skills**, especially in postgraduate schools.

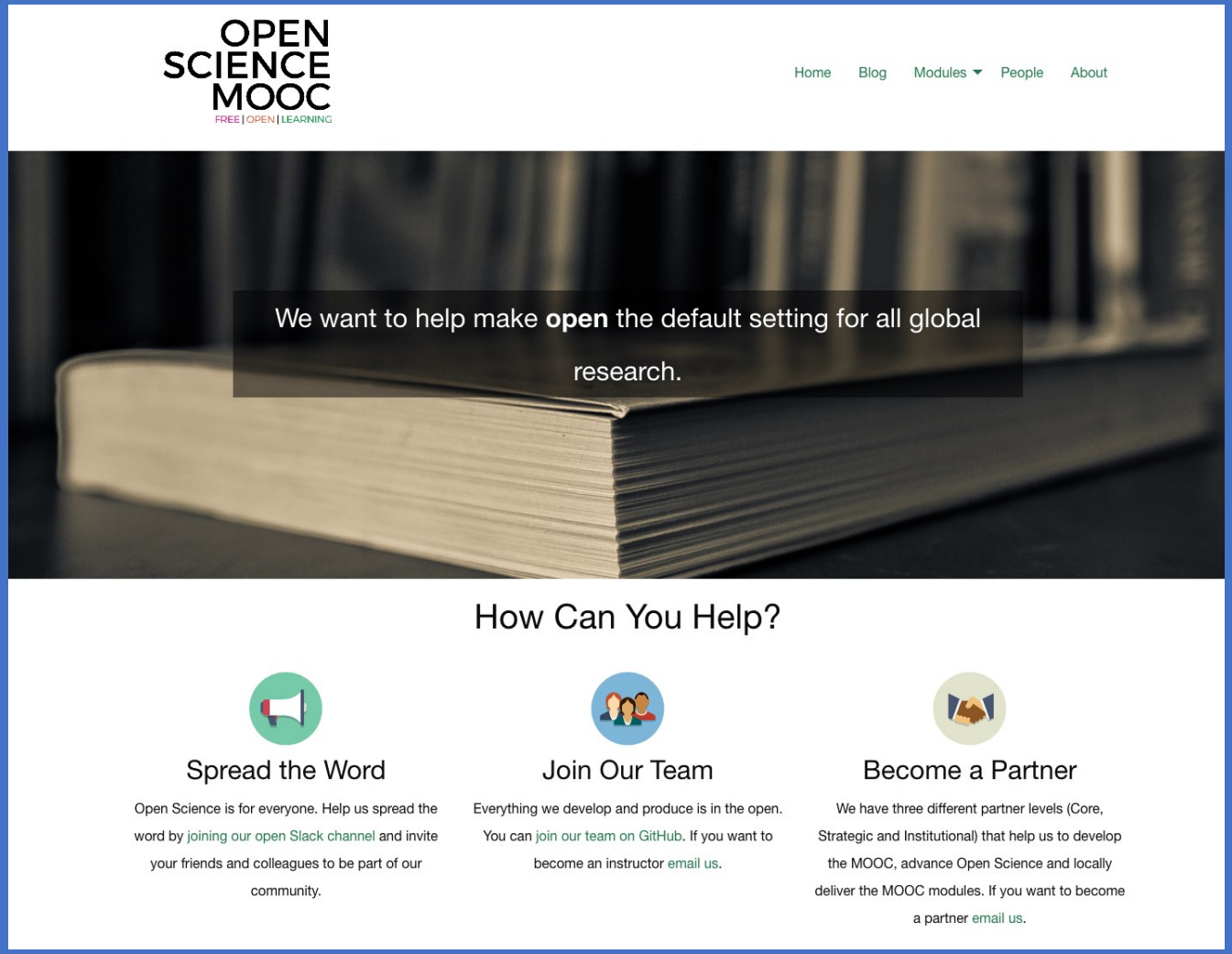
8. Encourage universities and research performing organisations to adopt **open science policies**.

9. Actively **contribute to structuring European Open Science landscape**

# What would be the added value of NOSC ?

*Network of open science coordination*

# Share and translate training material



# Accelerate the writing, spreading and implementation of best practices



## Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructures

23 FEBRUARY 2015 14 COMMENTS

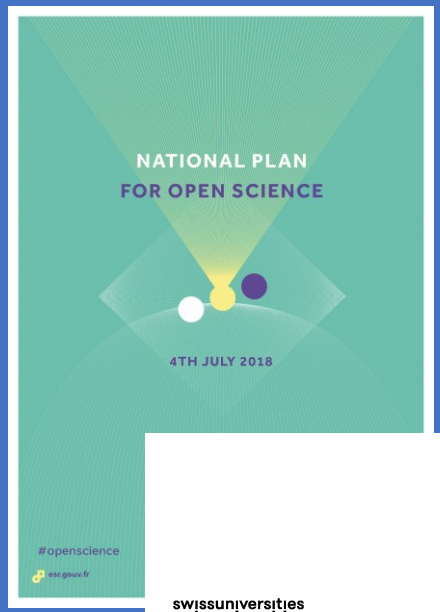
**Cite as "*Bilder G, Lin J, Neylon C (2015) Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructure-v1, retrieved [date], //dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1314859*"**

> *infrastructure* |ˈɪnfrəstrʌktʃə| (*noun)* – the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise. – *New Oxford American Dictionary*

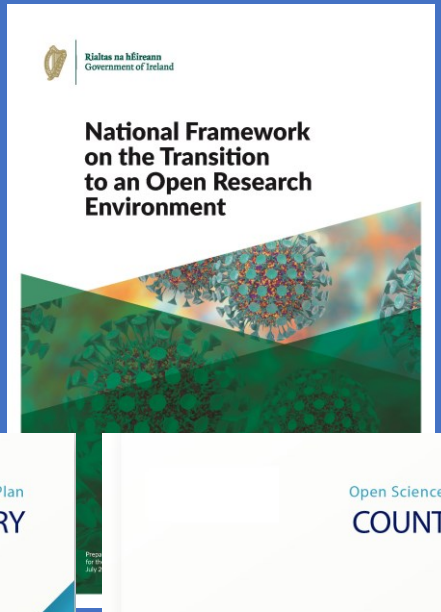
*Everything we have gained by opening content and data will be under threat if we allow the enclosure of scholarly infrastructures. We propose a set of principles by which Open Infrastructures to support the research community could be run and sustained.* – Geoffrey Bilder, Jennifer Lin, Cameron Neylon

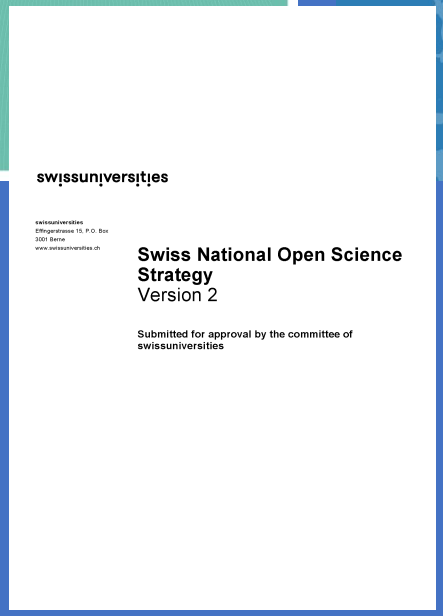
Over the past decade, we have made real progress to further ensure the availability of data that supports research claims. This work is far from complete. We believe that data about the research process itself deserves exactly the same level of respect and care. The scholarly community does not own or control most of this information. For example, we could have built or taken on the infrastructure to collect bibliographic data and citations but that task was left to private enterprise. Similarly, today the metadata generated in scholarly online discussions are increasingly held by private enterprises. They do not answer to any community board. They have no obligations to continue to provide services at their current rates, particularly when that rate is zero.

# Help each others to write, implement and *update* our national plans



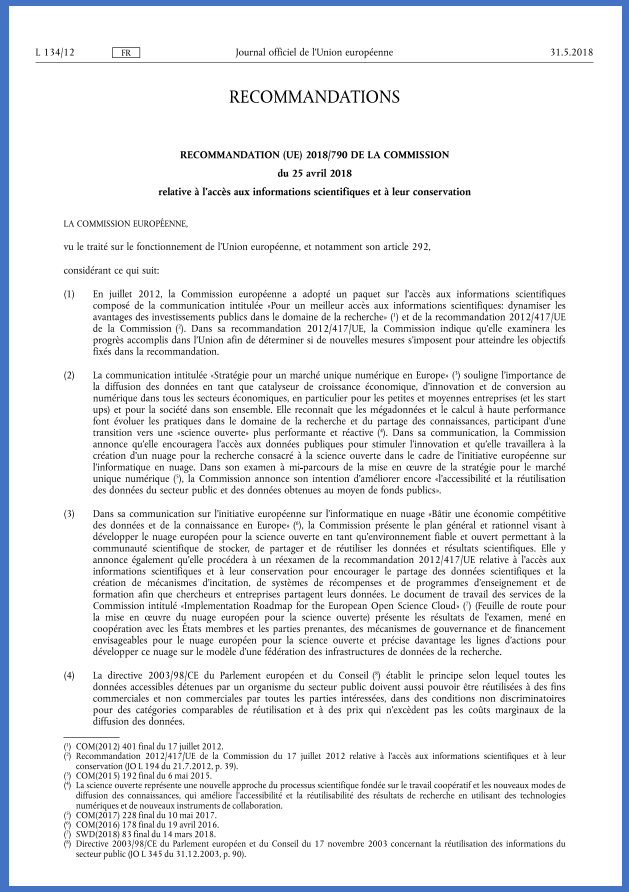







# Contribute to the EU coordination effort and initiatives : open science policy, EOSC, OSM, etc.



L 134/12 FR Journal officiel de l'Union européenne 31.5.2018

RECOMMANDATIONS

**RECOMMANDATION (UE) 2018/790 DE LA COMMISSION**
**du 25 avril 2018**
**relative à l'accès aux informations scientifiques et à leur conservation**

LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE,

vu le traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne, et notamment son article 292,

considérant ce qui suit:

(1) En juillet 2012, la Commission européenne a adopté un paquet sur l'accès aux informations scientifiques composé de la communication intitulée «Pour un meilleur accès aux informations scientifiques: dynamiser les avantages des investissements publics dans le domaine de la recherche» (1) et de la recommandation 2012/417/UE de la Commission (2). Dans sa recommandation 2012/417/UE, la Commission indique qu'elle examinera les progrès accomplis dans l'Union afin de déterminer si de nouvelles mesures s'imposent pour atteindre les objectifs fixés dans la recommandation.

(2) La communication intitulée «Stratégie pour un marché unique numérique en Europe» (3) souligne l'importance de la diffusion des données en tant que catalyseur de croissance économique, d'innovation et de conversion au numérique dans tous les secteurs économiques, en particulier pour les petites et moyennes entreprises (et les start ups) et pour la société dans son ensemble. Elle reconnaît que les mégadonnées et le calcul à haute performance font évoluer les pratiques dans le domaine de la recherche et du partage des connaissances, participant d'une transition vers une «science ouverte» plus performante et réactive (4). Dans sa communication, la Commission annonce qu'elle encouragera l'accès aux données publiques pour stimuler l'innovation et qu'elle travaillera à la création d'un nuage pour la recherche consacré à la science ouverte dans le cadre de l'initiative européenne sur l'informatique en nuage. Dans son examen à mi-parcours de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie pour le marché unique numérique (5), la Commission annonce son intention d'améliorer encore «l'accessibilité et la réutilisation des données du secteur public et des données obtenues au moyen de fonds publics».

(3) Dans sa communication sur l'initiative européenne sur l'informatique en nuage «Bâtir une économie compétitive des données et de la connaissance en Europe» (6), la Commission présente le plan général et rationnel visant à développer le nuage européen pour la science ouverte en tant qu'environnement fiable et ouvert permettant à la communauté scientifique de stocker, de partager et de réutiliser les données et résultats scientifiques. Elle y annonce également qu'elle procédera à un réexamen de la recommandation 2012/417/UE relative à l'accès aux informations scientifiques et à leur conservation pour encourager le partage des données scientifiques et la création de mécanismes d'incitation, de systèmes de récompenses et de programmes d'enseignement et de formation afin que chercheurs et entreprises partagent leurs données. Le document de travail des services de la Commission intitulé «Implementation Roadmap for the European Open Science Cloud» (7) (Feuille de route pour la mise en œuvre du nuage européen pour la science ouverte) présente les résultats de l'examen, mené en coopération avec les États membres et les parties prenantes, des mécanismes de gouvernance et de financement envisageables pour le nuage européen pour la science ouverte et précise davantage les lignes d'actions pour développer ce nuage sur le modèle d'une fédération des infrastructures de données de la recherche.

(4) La directive 2003/98/CE du Parlement européen et du Conseil (8) établit le principe selon lequel toutes les données accessibles détenues par un organisme du secteur public doivent aussi pouvoir être réutilisées à des fins commerciales et non commerciales par toutes les parties intéressées, dans des conditions non discriminatoires pour des catégories comparables de réutilisation et à des prix qui n'excèdent pas les coûts marginaux de la diffusion des données.

(1) COM(2012) 401 final du 17 juillet 2012.
(2) Recommandation 2012/417/UE de la Commission du 17 juillet 2012 relative à l'accès aux informations scientifiques et à leur conservation (JO L 194 du 21.7.2012, p. 39).
(3) COM(2015) 192 final du 6 mai 2015.
(4) La science ouverte représente une nouvelle approche du processus scientifique fondée sur le travail coopératif et les nouveaux modes de diffusion des connaissances, qui améliore l'accessibilité et la réutilisabilité des résultats de recherche en utilisant des technologies numériques et de nouveaux instruments de collaboration.
(5) COM(2017) 228 final du 10 mai 2017.
(6) COM(2016) 178 final du 19 avril 2016.
(7) SWD(2018) 83 final du 14 mars 2018.
(8) Directive 2003/98/CE du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 17 novembre 2003 concernant la réutilisation des informations du secteur public (JO L 345 du 31.12.2003, p. 90).

European Commission

EOSC

EOSC Strategic Implementation Roadmap

201 2020

May 2018

European Commission
DG Research and Innovation
RTD.A2. Open Data Policy and Science Cloud

# Embed our policies and views into WorldWide policies, such as OGP, G7, OECD, UNESCO…

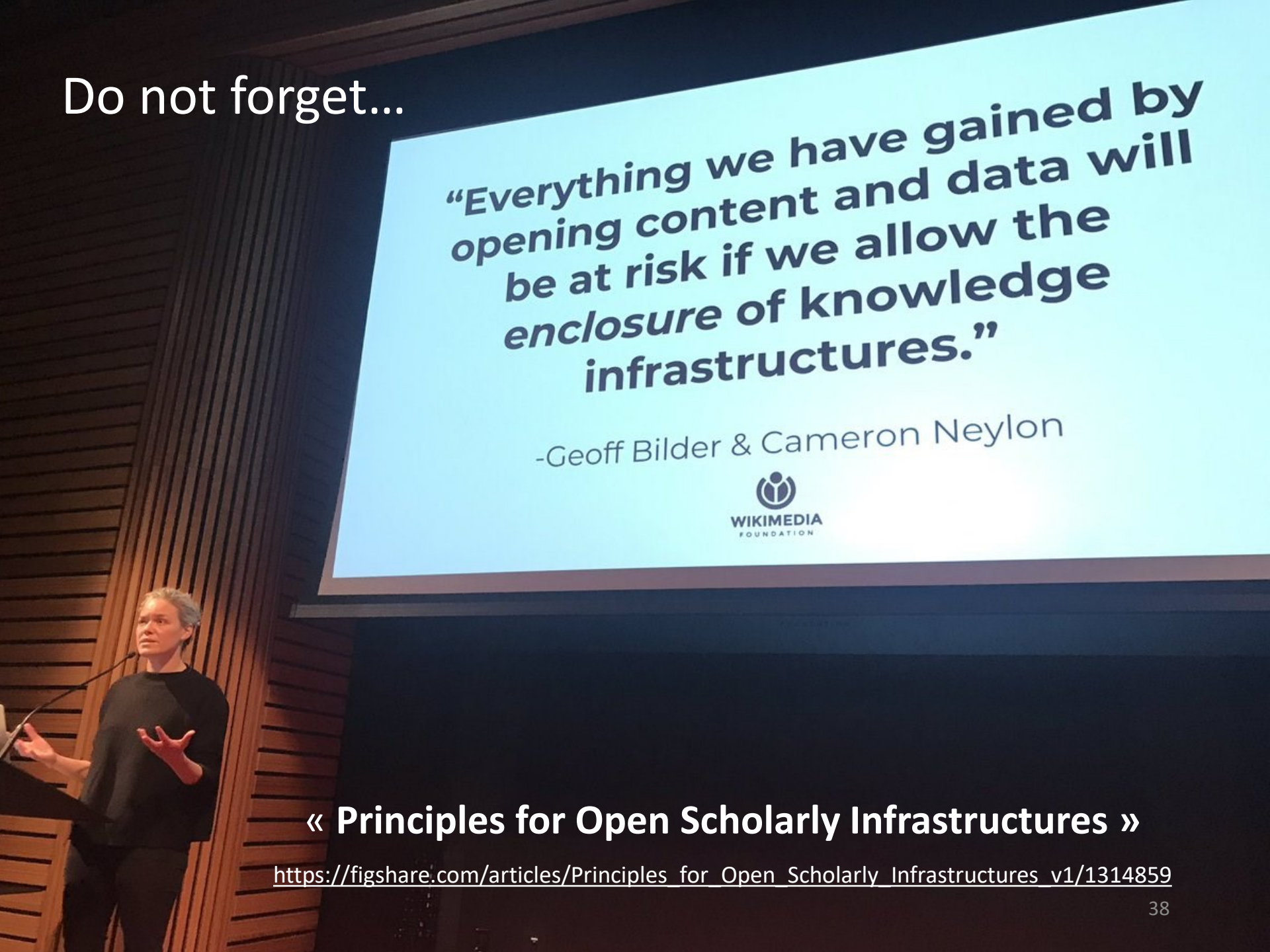
# Embed our policies and views into WorldWide policies, such as OGP, G7, OECD, UNESCO…



# Promote the idea of creating an Intergovernmental Panel of Experts on Open Science (IPOS)

- IPCC - *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* as a model
- We need to consolidate knowledge on open science : on how-to, on impact and on the economy of open science.

# Do not forget…




**« Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructures »**

https://figshare.com/articles/Principles_for_Open_Scholarly_Infrastructures_v1/1314859

# Help to mutualise open science services and infrastructures

At the end…

# What would be the added value of NOSC ?

*Network of open science coordination*

# Coordinate the coordinators !


# Thank you !

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@openmarin (English)



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