



Open science & research assessment

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Open research data department)

Masterclass UGA
04 June 2024

Publish Or Perish

Publish or Perish



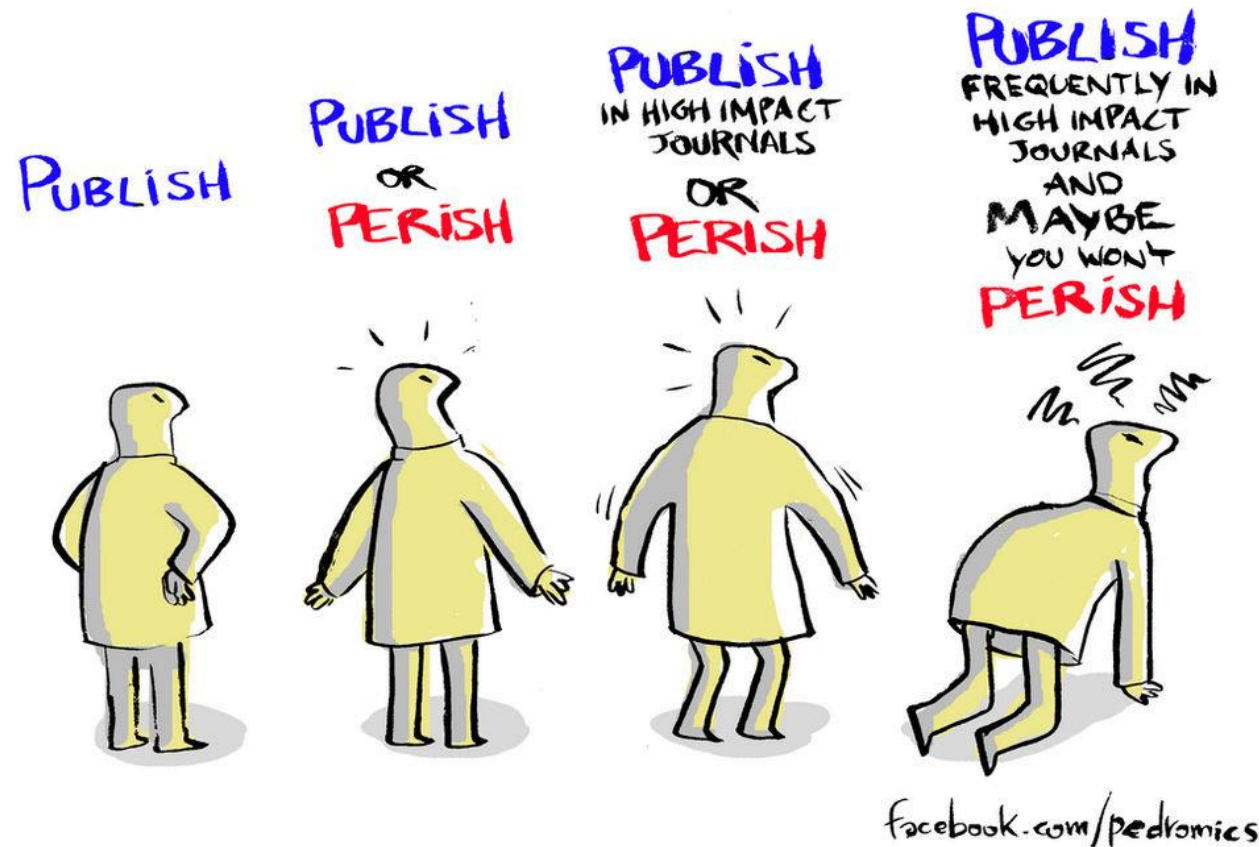
"It's publish or perish, and he hasn't published."

*"I don't mind your thinking slowly. I mind your
publishing faster than you can think."*
(The Nobel Laureates physicist Wolfgang Pauli)



Publish and Perish

THE EVOLUTION OF ACADEMIA



La tension sur l'édition scientifique

Croissance, modèles de business et points critiques

[https://mediaserveur.u-](https://mediaserveur.u-bourgogne.fr/protected/videos/v12666cd96feaenypy3xtst0sfpmmx/attachments/diaporama_paolo_crosetto.pdf)

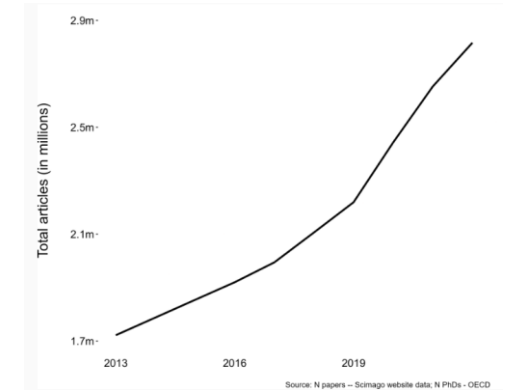
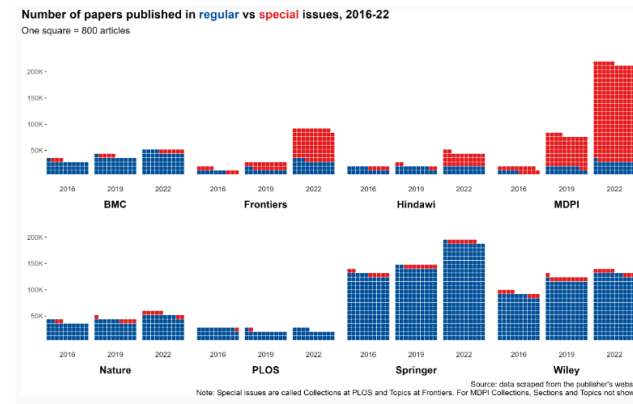
M. A. Hanson, P. Gómez Barreiro, P. Crosetto, D. Brockington

[bourgogne.fr/protected/videos/v12666cd96feaenypy3xtst0sfpmmx/attachments/diaporama_paolo_crosetto.pdf](https://mediaserveur.u-bourgogne.fr/protected/videos/v12666cd96feaenypy3xtst0sfpmmx/attachments/diaporama_paolo_crosetto.pdf)

The strain on scientific publishing

L'éditeur *Multidisciplinary Publishing Institute (MDPI)* est à lui seul à l'origine d'environ 27 % de la croissance ajoutée depuis 2016, suivi par *Elsevier* (16 %), *Frontiers* (11 %), *Springer* (9,5 %), et *Wiley* (6,8%).

La stratégie d'hébergement de numéros spéciaux, adoptée par des éditeurs comme *MDPI*, *Frontiers* et *Hindawi*,



On développe **cinq** indicateurs de pression sur le système:

- Nombre d'articles et **taille** des revues
- Nombre et rôle des **Numéros Spéciaux**
- Temps **éditoriaux** (soumission >> acceptation)
- Taux de **rejet**
- **Inflation** de l'IF

Aucun indicateur n'est crucial *tout seul*

pris ensemble, ils indiquent la **pression imposée par les éditeurs**

Le facteur d'impact (IF) développé par *Clarivate* peuvent être détournés. Ainsi, les auteurs de l'étude montrent, grâce à leur indicateur « d'inflation de l'impact », que tous les éditeurs, à des degrés divers, ont fait croître artificiellement les mesures d'impact

The Cobra Effect

Retraction watch

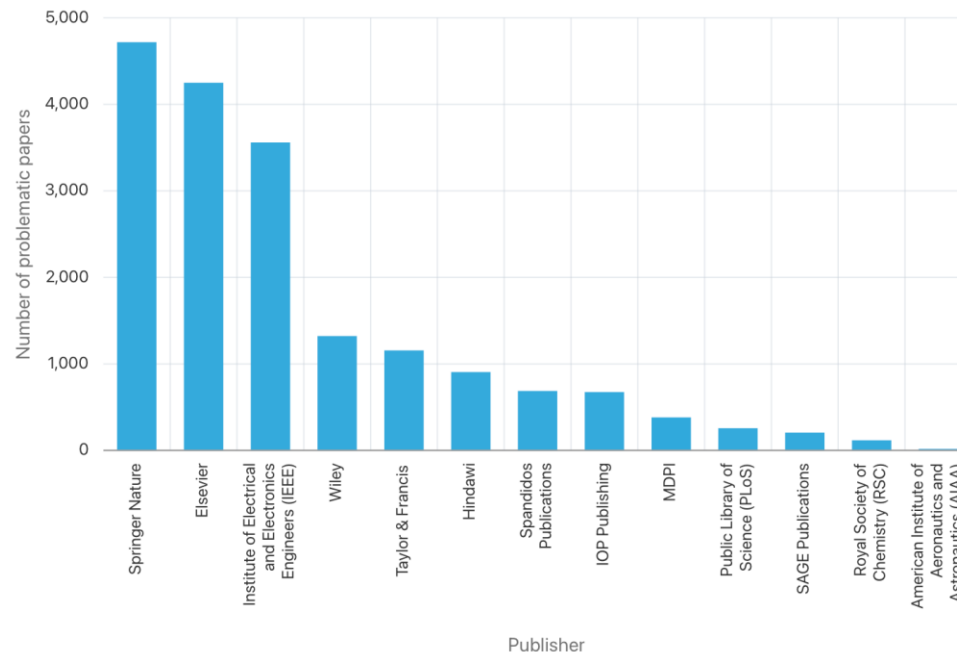
Nature | Vol 624 | 21/28 December 2023



Retractions are skyrocketing as publishers work to remove sham articles from the literature.

MORE THAN 10,000 RESEARCH PAPERS WERE RETRACTED IN 2023 — A NEW RECORD

The number of articles being retracted rose sharply this year. Integrity experts say that this is only the tip of the iceberg.



Problematic Paper scener

Méconduites et correction de la science

Conférences

- Barbour, B. (2021). *PubPeer: past, present and future*.
- Bik, E.M. (2021). *The Dark Side of Science: Misconduct in Biomedical Research*.
- Bouter, L. (2022). *Why research integrity matters*.
- Byrne, J.A. (2023). *Paper mills*.
- Cabanac, G. (2022). *Pollution de la littérature scientifique : détection participative d'expressions torturées révélatrices d'articles frauduleux*.
- Wise, N.H. (2022). *An Introduction to Publication Fraud*.

Articles

- Barbour, B., & Stell, B. M. (2020). *PubPeer: Scientific assessment without metrics*. In M. Biagioli & A. Lippman (Eds.), *Gaming the metrics: Misconduct and manipulation in academic research* (pp. 149–155). Cambridge, MA, USA: MIT Press.
- Cabanac, G. (2022). Decontamination of the scientific literature. *arXiv:2210.15912*

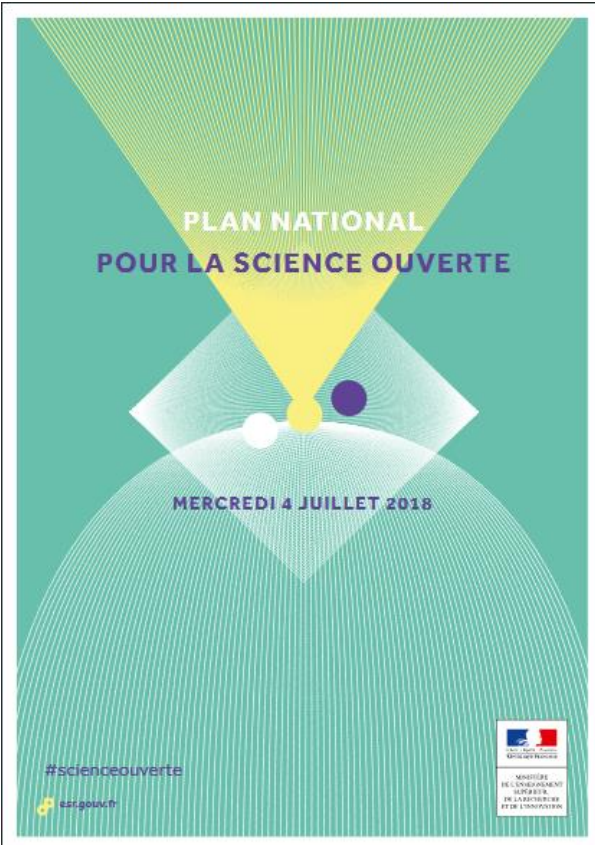
abanac, G. (2021). This digital-hygiene routine will protect your scholarship [World View]. *ature*, 598(7882), 541. [adaptation [en français](#) pour l'HCERES-Ofis]

@ JSO CNRS 2023 – Guillaume Cabanac

Géant aux pieds d'argile

Open Science policy at the Ministry of Higher education and research

4 juillet 2018



6 juillet 2021



MINISTÈRE
DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT
SUPÉRIEUR,
DE LA RECHERCHE
ET DE L'INNOVATION



21 septembre 2021

CNRS open science strategy



Feuille de route science ouverte du CNRS –
Novembre 2019
[Français](#), [Anglais](#), [Espagnol](#)



Plan "Données de la recherche" du CNRS -
Novembre 2020
[Français](#), [Anglais](#), [Espagnol](#)

- 8 Octobre 2019 – « La Science Ouverte : une révolution nécessaire »
- 16 Novembre 2020 – « Science Ouverte 2020 : où en sommes nous? »
- 15 Novembre 2021 – « La Science Ouverte et les pratiques d'évaluation »
- 30 Novembre 2022 – « Ouverture des données de la recherche »
- 22 Novembre 2023 – « Science ouverte : logiciels libres et fouille de textes »

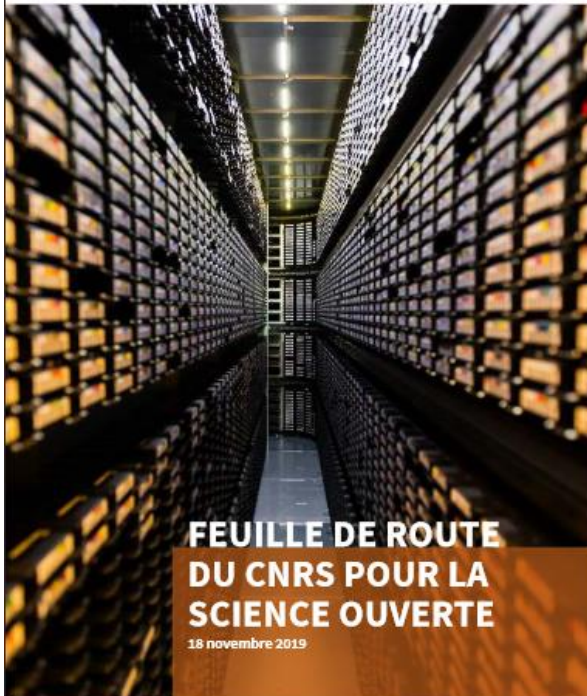


Journée annuelle Science Ouverte (JSO)
au CNRS, à l'intention des Instituts

Feuille de route SCIENCE OUVERTE CNRS (nov 2019)

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

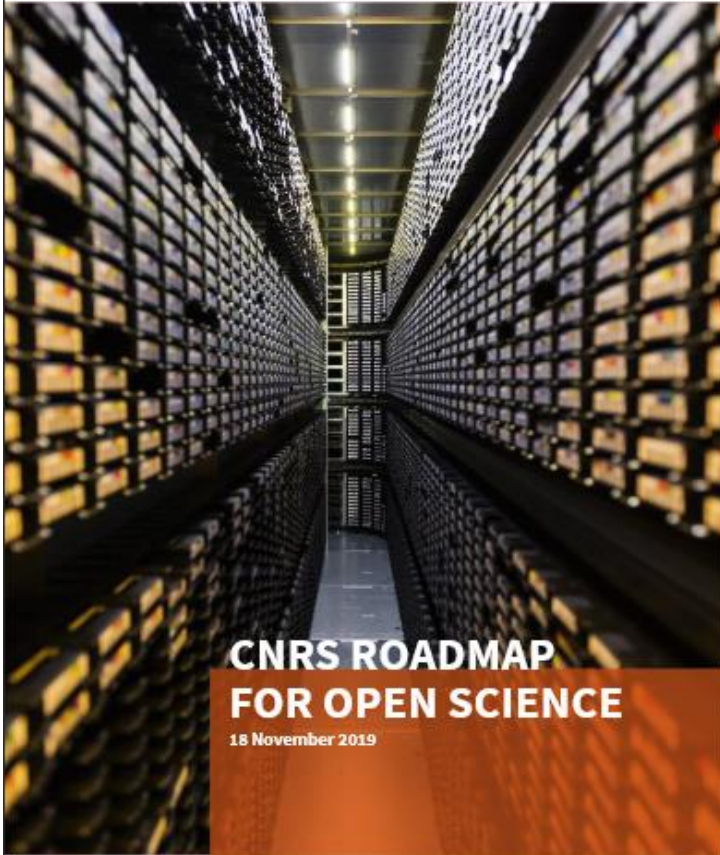
Introduction	4
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4. L'évaluation individuelle des chercheurs et des chercheuses et la science ouverte	11
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**FEUILLE DE ROUTE
DU CNRS POUR LA
SCIENCE OUVERTE**

18 novembre 2019

CNRS Open science roadmap (nov 2019)



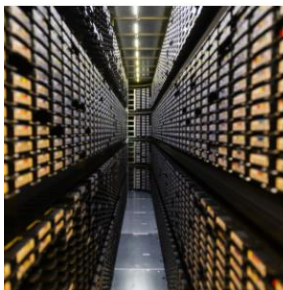
CNRS ROADMAP FOR OPEN SCIENCE

18 November 2019

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Diamond publishing or using archives to publish



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Photothèque

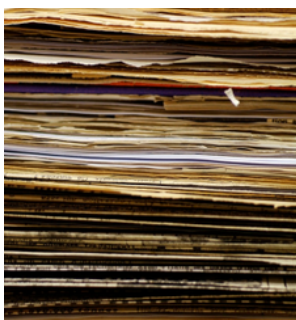
Accueil > CNRS Info

Le CNRS encourage ses scientifiques à ne plus payer pour être publiés

07 avril 2022

RECHERCHE

Dans le cadre de la politique de science ouverte du CNRS, les articles



© Sylvain GUICHARD/CNRS Images

Accueil > CNRS Info

Frais de publication : « nous sommes au bord du gouffre »

22 juin 2023

RECHERCHE

La publication d'articles scientifiques en accès ouvert immédiat s'accomplit de plus en plus souvent moyennant le paiement de frais de publication. D'autres frais de publication existent, augmentent, voire sont nouvellement créés et pèsent eux aussi sur le budget de la recherche. Décryptage de ce phénomène inquiétant avec Alain Schuhl, directeur général délégué à la science au CNRS.

/ A +

Retrospective and prospective study of the evolution of APC costs and electronic subscriptions for French institutions

**Inflation des APC CNRS
+ 25% (2018-2020)**

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR ET DE LA RECHERCHE

Past and future article processing charges (APC) for French institutions

Antoine Blanchard
Diane Thierry
Maurits van der Graaf

Full report:
doi:10.52949/26

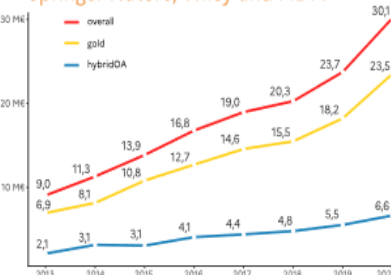
2013-2020 The highest growth rate is due to Springer Nature, Wiley and MDPI

x 3
The total cost of APC has tripled between 2013 and 2020

30 M€
is the estimated cost of APC for French institutions in 2020

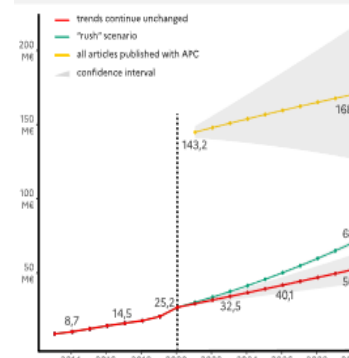
25 %
of all articles published in France have paid APC in 2020

Data: 1 032 517 articles from BSO enriched with OpenAlex, Web of science, Couperin, QOAM



The methodology is based on known and trusted data sources, with extrapolation for missing data.

2021-2030 During the decade, APC cost will increase again



50 M€ in 2030...
current trend of APC paid by French institutions

...up to 68 M€...
paid by French institutions in an alternative scenario

...at most 168 M€
paid by French institutions if all articles (except 10% diamond) had APC

Subscription expenditures: 87,5 M€ in 2020, going up to 97,5 M€ in 2030

APC: Article processing charges
BSO: Baromètre de la science ouverte
QOAM: Quality of Open Access Marker
HybridOA: open access article in subscription journal
Gold: article in fully open access journal with APC
Diamond: article in fully OA journal without APC

Ouvrir la science! 12/2022

**Inflation APC FRANCE
x3 (2013-2020)
30 M€ en 2020
→ 50M€ en 2030**

Pratiquement, comment faire ?



What is cOAlition S?



Accueil > CNRS Info

« Il n'y a pas de raison que les scientifiques fassent une cession exclusive gratuite de leurs œuvres aux éditeurs »

01 décembre 2022

RECHERCHE

Stratégie de non
cession des droits
*Rights retention
strategy*

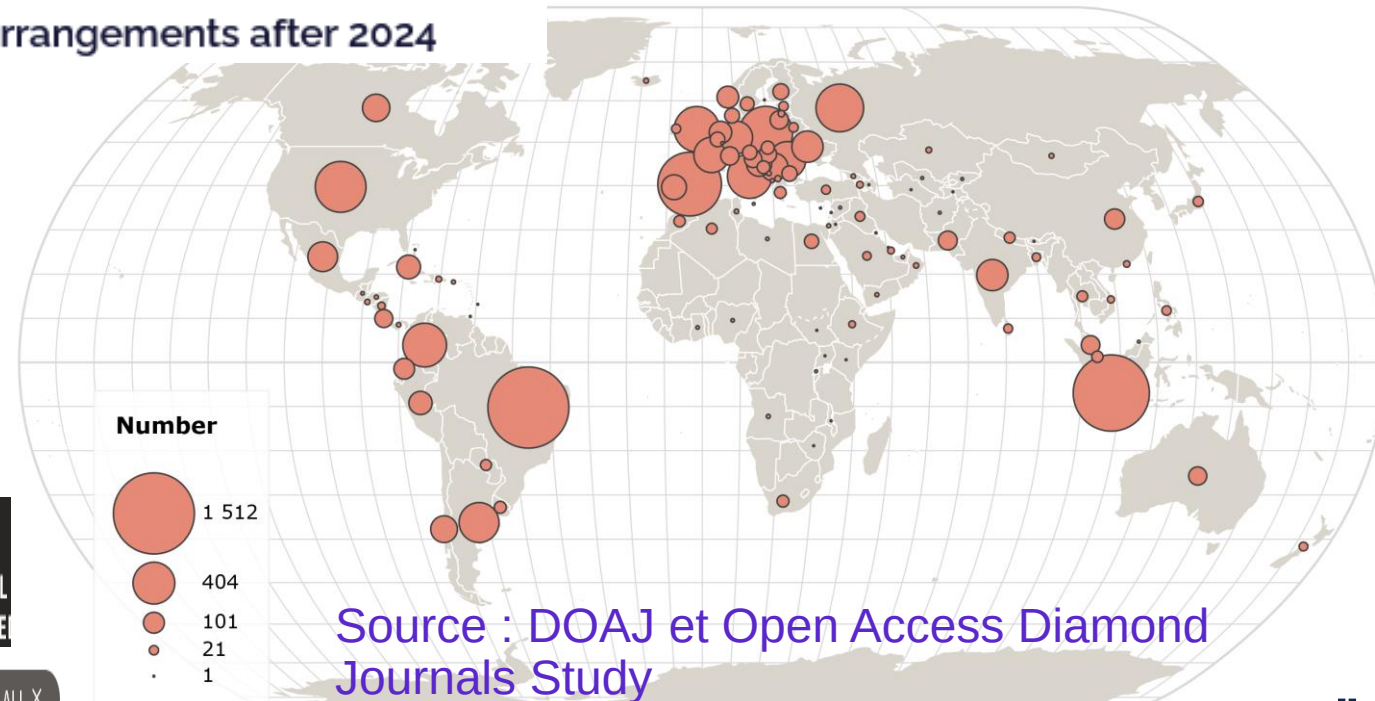
cOAlition S confirms the end
of its financial support for
Open Access publishing
under transformative
arrangements after 2024

Exodus From an Elsevier Neuroscience Journal (By [Ryan Quinn](#)) “*IHE- Inside Higher education*” - 20 Avril 2023

One of the world's largest scientific publishers refused to reduce its \$3,450 fee to publish in *NeuroImage*. All the editors left to start their own journal. Editors at one of the top journals for imaging of the brain and spinal column quit en masse after publisher Elsevier refused to lower article publishing fees.

Elsevier, which says it disseminated about 18 percent of Earth's scientific articles last year, declined editors' requests to lower the \$3,450 publishing fee at one of its journals.

Editors at one of the top journals for imaging of the brain and spinal column quit en masse after publisher Elsevier refused to lower article publishing fees



Source : DOAJ et Open Access Diamond Journals Study

Courtesy of M Dacos

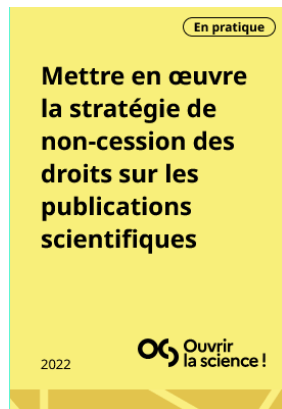
12,903 indexed journals

Refine search results



Without article processing charges (APCs) X

CLEAR ALL X





Pas à pas en France



Loi pour une
République
numérique

CNRS signe DORA



2012

2015

2016

2018

2019

2020

2021

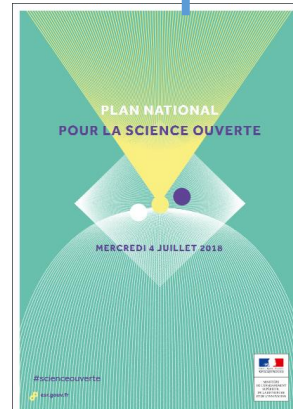
2022

2023

2024

...

Manifesto
of Leiden



BARCELONA
DECLARATION ON
OPEN RESEARCH
INFORMATION

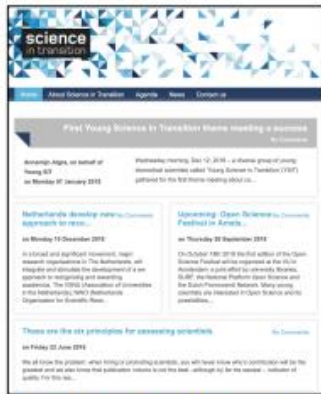
Et dans le monde

May 2013



<https://sfedora.org>

Nov 2013



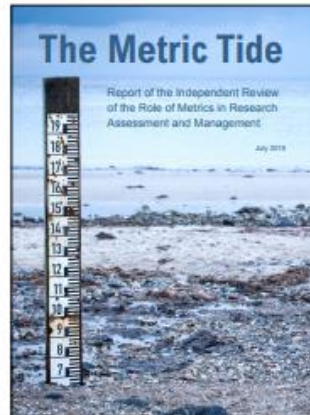
Science in Transition

Mar 2015



Leiden Manifesto

Jul 2015



Metric Tide Report

Sept 2018



Plan S

Nov 2019



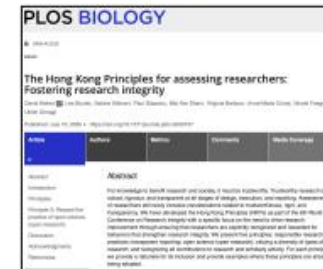
Netherlands initiative

Nov 2019



FOLEC

Jul 2020



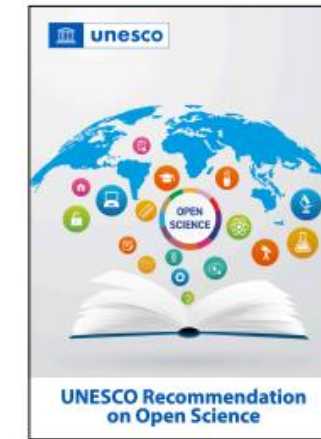
Hong Kong Principles

Nov 2020



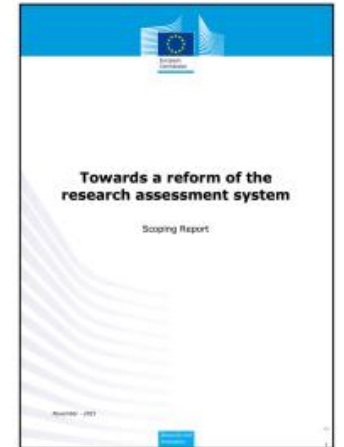
Report for GRC meeting

Nov 2021



UNESCO Recommendations

Nov 2021



EC Scoping Report

Dec 2022



CoARA

Faire évoluer l'évaluation des chercheurs

Rewards and credit - incentives



2013
Signature CNRS en 2018



JNSO 2 en 2019
De la stratégie à l'action

TABLE RONDE - "COMMENT FAIRE ÉVOLUER
L'ÉVALUATION DE LA RECHERCHE À L'HEURE DE LA
SCIENCE OUVERTE ?"

The aim is for research to be evaluated based on
its intrinsic merits rather than on the number
of publications and where these are published.

2021

Scoping report on research assessment. European Commission



2019

1. Ce sont les résultats eux-mêmes qui doivent être évalués, et non pas le fait qu'ils aient pu être publiés dans une revue prestigieuse ou autre média réputé: Les membres du CoNRS (Comité National de la Recherche Scientifique) doivent assumer la responsabilité de leur jugement et ne s'en remettent ni aux évaluations anonymes des éditeurs ni aux algorithmes. Ceci doit transparaître dans les rapports d'évaluation.

2. Pour chacune des productions citées dans les dossiers d'évaluation les chercheurs et les chercheuses doivent en expliquer la portée, l'impact, et la contribution personnelle qu'ils y ont apportée: L'exhaustivité de la liste des productions est inutile.

3. Tous les types de production doivent pouvoir être des éléments de l'évaluation³: En particulier, dans tous les cas où cela a un sens, les données sous-tendant la publication ainsi que le code source nécessaire à la production des résultats doivent pouvoir être fournis. Les « préprints » et autres documents de travail sont des productions acceptables pour l'évaluation. Il en va de même pour les « data papers » (« articles de données »).

4. Toutes les productions citées dans les dossiers d'évaluation doivent être accessibles dans HAL ou éventuellement dans une autre archive ouverte⁴: Il s'agit bien des productions elles-mêmes et non de leurs références. Il est normalement inutile de les fournir dans le dossier: le lien actif vers l'archive doit suffire.



2022
Fev



2022
Sept

Coalition for Advancing Research
Assessment

Our vision is that the assessment of research, researchers and research organisations recognises the diverse outputs, practices and activities that maximise the quality and impact of research. This requires basing assessment primarily on qualitative judgement, for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators.

Faire évoluer les critères

RETHINKING RESEARCH ASSESSMENT

DEBIASING COMMITTEE COMPOSITION AND DELIBERATIVE PROCESSES

It is generally recognized that more diverse decision-making panels make better decisions: including more perspectives reduces bias, increases transparency, and exposes more individuals to how decisions are made. But old habits die hard, and increasing the diversity of committees demands behavioral change. Here are some strategies that can help.

Diversify across characteristics to support a range of perspectives

While increasing social and gender representation is critically important, people from other less-represented groups—like first-generation or early career academics, or those with cross-disciplinary experience—can also invite new and valuable perspectives.

Connect committee composition to outcomes through representation of those who will be affected

Deliberately inviting perspectives from those who will be on the receiving end of policy or directly impacted by decisions ensures that issues which might otherwise go unseen have the chance to be addressed.

Transparency invites trust

When decisions about who's included (and who's not) are decided upon behind closed doors, even well-meaning intent can seem mysterious. In contrast, transparent and consistently applied criteria create a baseline and build a foundation of credibility.

Expanding a sense of what's possible

Traditions and historical norms are sticky in part due to status quo bias, but can also persist due to a perceived lack of other alternatives. Gaining exposure to new options by seeing what others have done can help overcome "the way things are done around here."

Overcome "two-kenism" tendencies

Research indicates that committees stop seeking diversity after selecting two underrepresented individuals, feeling like they've "checked the box." Making diverse representation less like a quota to be filled can also reduce the perception that those individuals must represent entire segments rather than their personal expertise.

Fostering true diversity of opinion

Non-diversified participants may fear judgment or feel a need to check themselves when making suggestions that run counter to established or commonly held views. More inclusive processes deliberately create space to consider all viewpoints, with shared goals in mind.

Relying on self-identification or selection by leadership can reinforce existing biases

Research shows that making selection opt-out rather than opt-in can help reduce inclusion of those who less comfortable with self-promotion, or those who may not seem like "obvious" choices.

Question the norms about who is qualified to participate or contribute

When traditional or overly narrow forms of inclusion and exclusion—like seniority or rank—are used as criteria too early, they may leave out individuals who can provide important alternative points of view.

Reducing leadership bias

- Confident and dominant "go-to" individuals
- Spending time upfront to collectively work the "rules of the road" for committee work can create alignment and serve as a shared touchpoint that everyone can refer to as they make their role of authority—can point to if things go awry
- Make all votes count: Seeing how others are voting can sway when we put our own chips. Techniques like anonymous voting can help reduce tendencies to conform to effect views or confirm safe choices rather than express true preferences.

Reducing individual bias

- Question what we think we know: Asking committee members to explicitly map through their thought processes and assumptions can surface and counteract "confirmation bias," or the tendency to prioritize data that reinforces existing perceptions.
- Even the playing field: Consider strategies to reduce advantages of circumstance, providing interview questions in advance can equalize candidates, and using relative measures—such as progress from a starting point rather than judging absolute accomplishments—can gauge applicant quality more fairly.

Increasing systems thinking

- Identify bias at a system level: Efforts to reduce personal bias can put the burden on individuals to change, and can ignore how systems themselves are often designed to reinforce "hidden-in-plain-sight" biases.
- Think downstream: Improving diversity through hiring will fall flat without equal investment in mentorship and retention.
- Use structure to provide consistency: Structured approaches—like interview protocols and pre-determined criteria—can increase confidence in comparisons without resorting to solely quantitative measures.

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Quoi ?
Comment ?
Quand ?

CRIS

UK Research and Innovation

CC BY

16/16

18 **engagements** (dites « recommandations »). Pour chacun des types d'acteurs de l'évaluation (financeurs, RPO, éditeurs, marchands d'indicateurs, chercheurs...). Quatre extraits (cherry picking!):

Recommandation générale :

(1) ***Ne pas utiliser les indicateurs basés sur les revues*** (...) des « supports de qualité »???

Pour les établissements :

(4) *Afficher explicitement les critères utilisés dans les décisions (...) en soulignant clairement (...) que le contenu scientifique (...) est beaucoup plus important que les indicateurs (...) ou l'image (...) de la revue (...)*

(5) *Aux fins de l'évaluation de la recherche, tenir compte de la valeur et de l'impact de tous les résultats de travaux de recherche (y compris les jeux de données et les logiciels) (...)*

Pour les chercheurs (évaluateurs) :

(15) ***Lors d'une participation à des commissions (...) produire des évaluations fondées sur le contenu scientifique plutôt qu'en fonction des indicateurs de publication.***

Au CNRS - Quatre principes pour l'évaluation individuelle

Une évaluation plus qualitative et moins quantitative

- Ce sont les résultats eux-mêmes qui doivent être évalués, et non pas le fait qu'ils aient pu être publiés dans une revue prestigieuse ou autre média réputé .
- Pour chacune des productions citées dans les dossiers d'évaluation les chercheurs et les chercheuses doivent en expliquer la portée, l'impact, et la contribution personnelle qu'ils y ont apportée :
L'exhaustivité de la liste des productions est inutile.
- Tous les types de production peuvent contribuer à l'évaluation : données sous-tendant la publication, code source, préprints, data papers...
- Toutes les productions citées dans les dossiers d'évaluation doivent être accessibles dans HAL ou éventuellement dans une autre archive ouverte

Modifications des formats des dossiers des chercheurs

- La diversité des contributions des chercheurs est prise en compte, il est demandé aux chercheurs ou aux candidats de se situer sur quatre aspects de leurs activités
 1. Contribuer aux avancées scientifiques,
 2. Former par la recherche, enseigner, exploiter et diffuser les connaissances scientifiques,
 3. Innover, transférer, valoriser les résultats de la recherche,
 4. Manager et/ou assumer des responsabilités collectives.
- Le sujet de l'engagement dans des mobilités géographiques, thématiques ou fonctionnelles est aussi directement pris en compte.
- La liste complète des « publications » n'est plus exigée

AGREEMENT ON REFORMING RESEARCH ASSESSMENT

 <https://coara.eu/agreement/>



4 core Commitments (WHAT)



1. **Recognise the diversity of contributions** to, and careers in, research, in accordance with the needs and the nature of the research.
2. **Base research assessment primarily on qualitative evaluation for which peer-review is central**, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators.
3. **Abandon the inappropriate uses in research assessment of journal- and publication-based metrics**, in particular the inappropriate uses of journal impact factor (JIF) and *h*-index.
4. **Avoid the use of rankings of research organisations** in research assessment.

6 supporting Commitments (HOW):



5. **Commit resources** to reforming research assessment as is needed to achieve the organisational changes committed to.
6. **Review and develop** research assessment criteria, tools and processes.
7. **Raise awareness** of research assessment reform and provide transparent communication, guidance, and training on assessment criteria and processes as well as their use.
8. **Exchange practices** and experiences **to enable mutual learning within and beyond the Coalition**
9. **Communicate progress** made on adherence to the Principles and implementation of the Commitments
10. **Evaluate practices, criteria and tools** based on solid evidence and the state-of-the-art in research on research, and make data openly available for evidence gathering and

research

Timeframe

Agreement includes touch-base points in years 1 and 5 after signature to communicate progress, based on **self-assessment**.

- **By year 1** signatories share how their organisation **has started the process of reviewing or developing criteria, tools and processes**.
- **By year 5** signatories have regularly **demonstrated progress towards reviewing, developing and evaluating criteria, tools and processes** that fulfil the core commitments.



The Agreement is **only the starting point!**

Changes to be developed and implemented by the Coalition members.

Coara National Chapters (16)

CoARA – France



Membre français du board CoARA :

Sylvie Rousset, DDOR, CNRS



Signatories français au 22 février 2024

33 universities

7 ONRs (CNRS, INSERM, INRAE, IFREMER, INRIA, CIRAD, IRD)

13 agences, Ecoles et associations (incluant France Université, UDICE, Science Po ...)



Chapitre National créé en oct 23 :

36 organisations représentée

22 universités, 8 ONRs, 5 agences, ministère comme facilitateur

Certains participants ne sont pas signataires



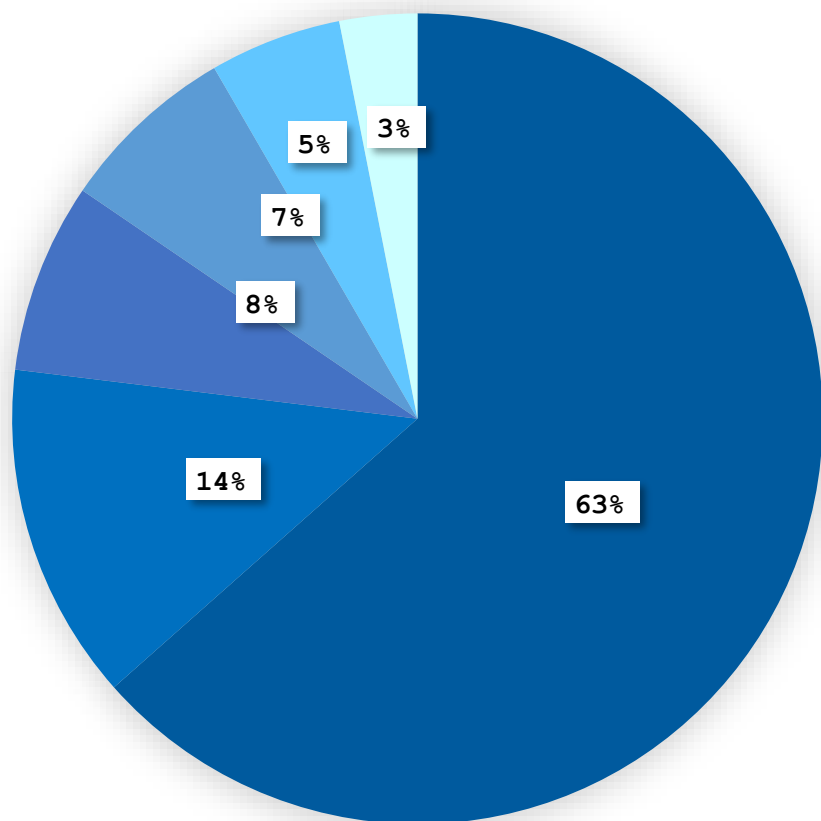
Actions en cours:

Coordination de la participations au CoARA-EU WG

Operationel: Échange de bonnes pratiques, site web

Dialogue avec CoARA-EU et les autres NC

CoARA Membership by type of organisation



In descending order of total share:

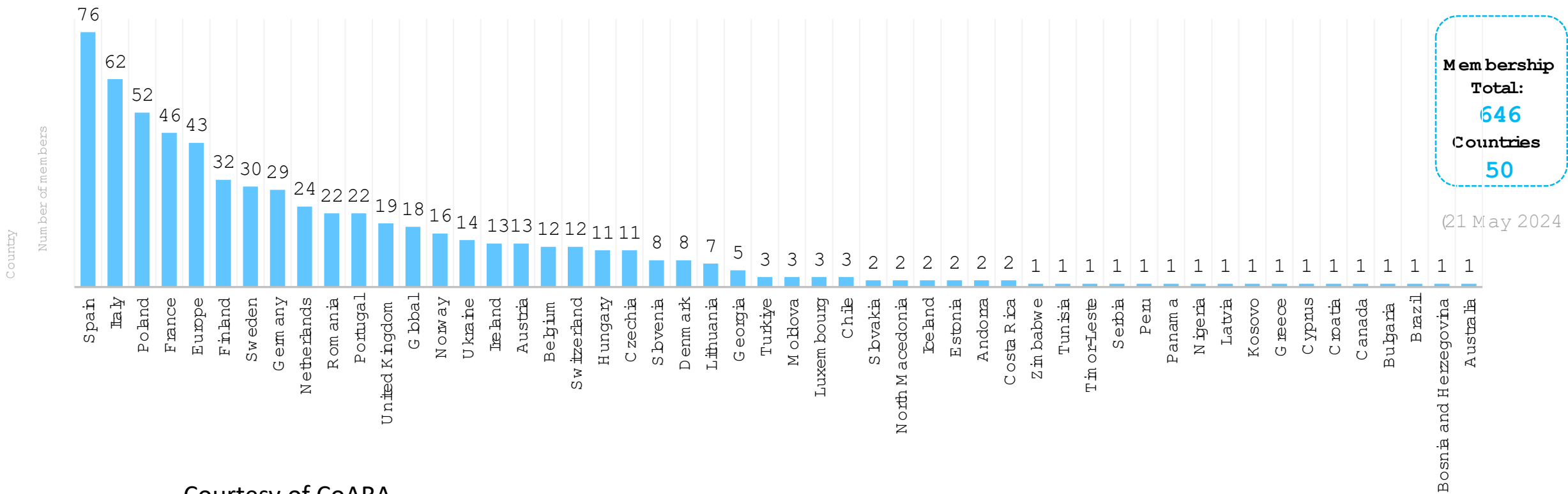
- Universities and their associations
- Research centres, research infrastructures, and their associations
- Academies, learned societies, and their associations, and associations of researchers
- Public or private research funding organisations and their associations
- Other relevant non-for-profit organisations involved with research assessment, and their associations
- National/regional authorities or agencies that implement some form of research assessment and their associations

646 member organisations

735 signatories

[21 May 2024]

CoARA MEMBERSHIP BY COUNTRY

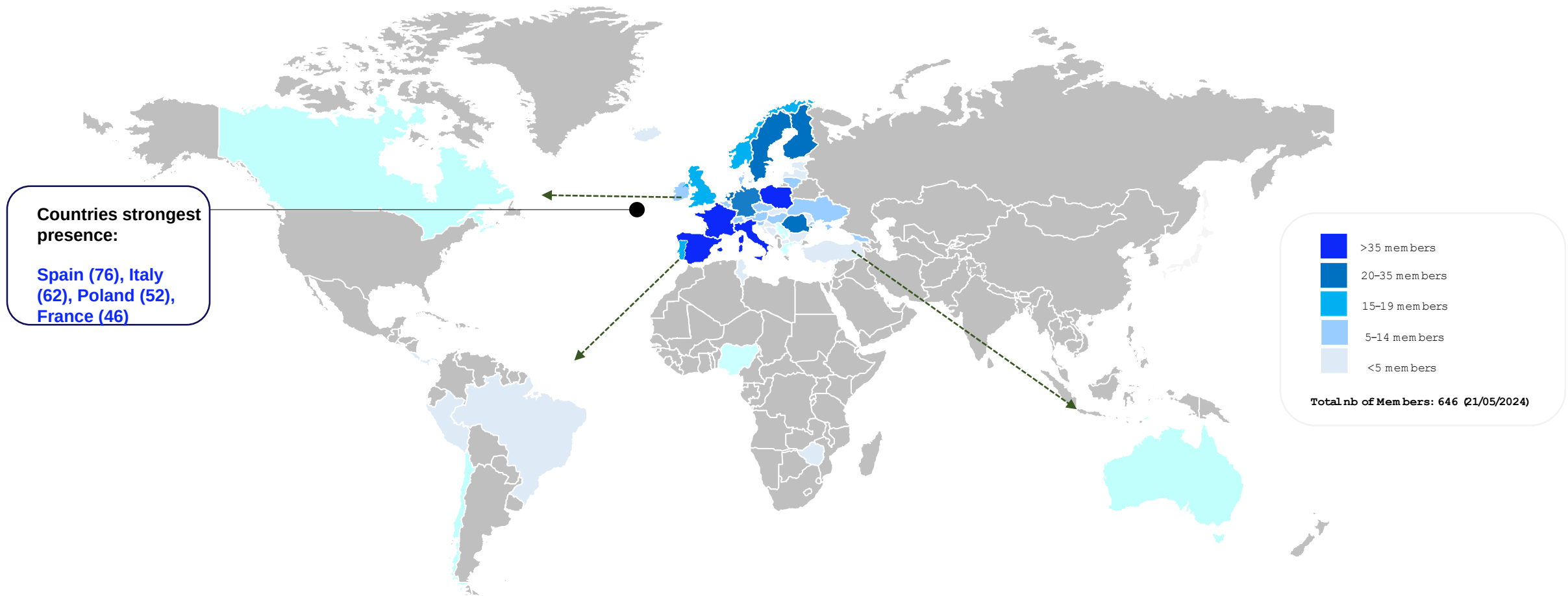


Courtesy of CoARA

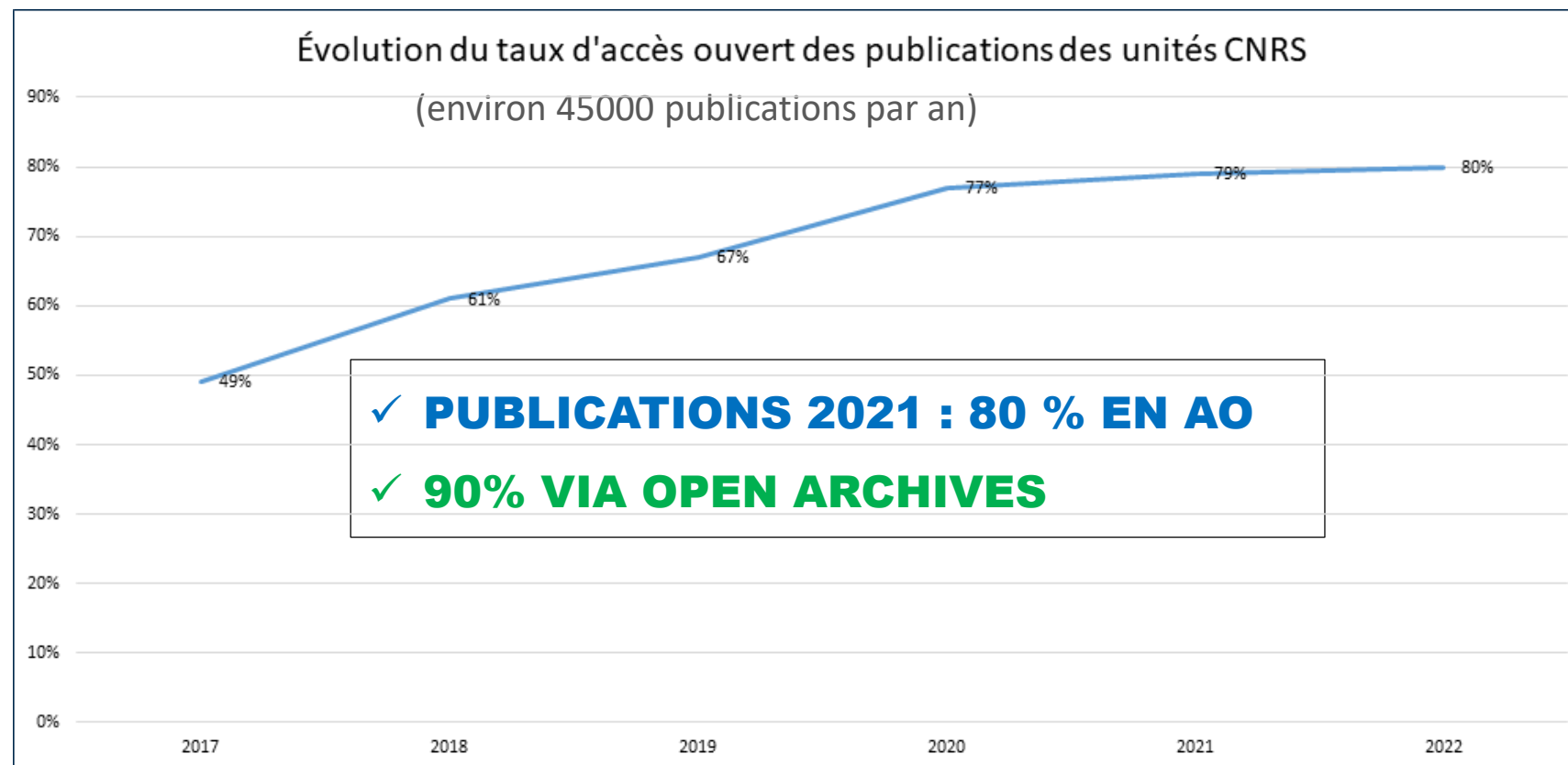


CoARA membership 21st May 2024

International outreach goals



Progression de l'accès ouvert au CNRS



95%
des publications 2020
des chercheurs et des
chercheuses du CNRS
sont en accès ouvert
(environ 20 000
publications par an)

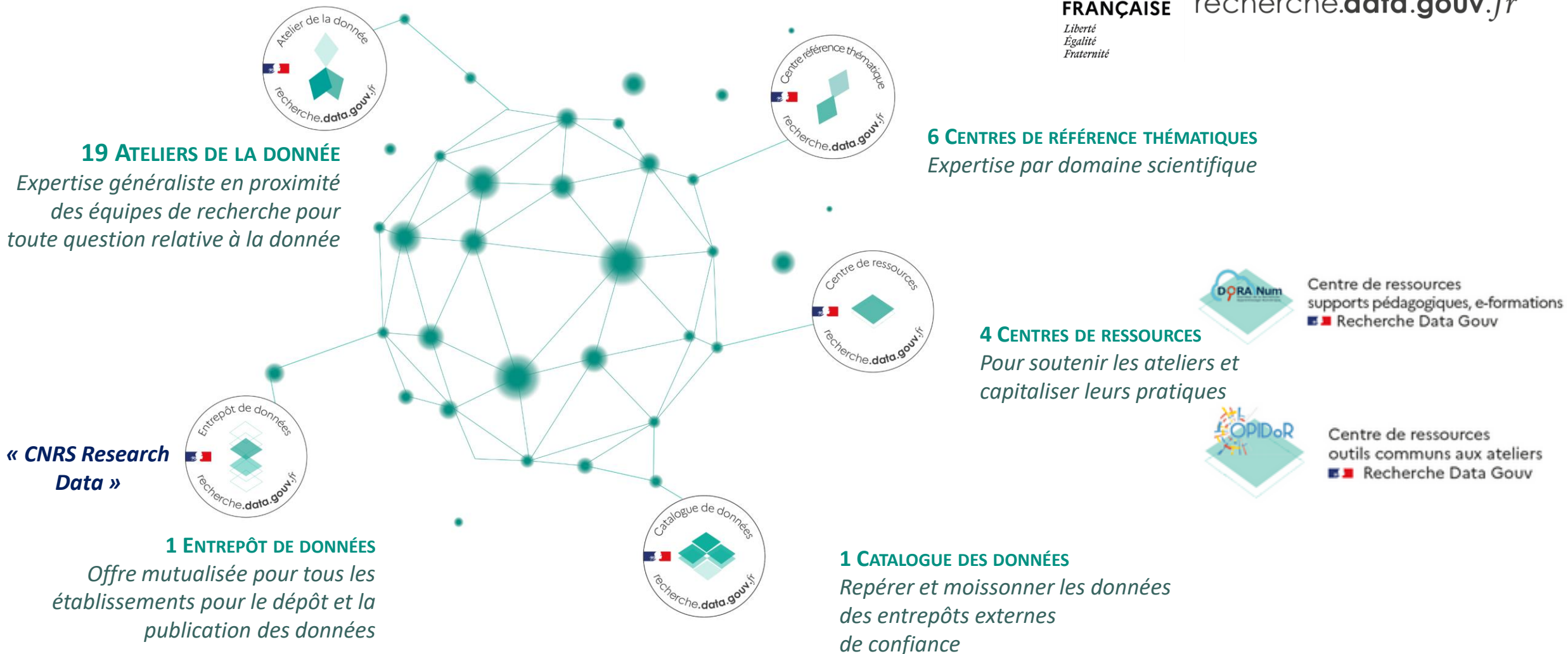
Travail commun DDOR - INIST - DAPP & BSO (MESR)

Au sein de l'écosystème au service du partage et de l'ouverture des données de recherche



RÉPUBLIQUE
FRANÇAISE
*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

recherche.data.gouv.fr



Centres de ressources



Un modèle DMP CNRS qui propose une aide en ligne pour remplir son DMP

Volonté de proposer un modèle de PGD CNRS

- Répondre au besoin d'accompagnement des équipes scientifiques
- Afficher la politique du CNRS en matière de données de recherche

Un travail fait en collaboration étroite avec l'INIST

- Choix de départ du modèle structuré Science Europe
- Ajout et adaptation de recommandations CNRS
- + Rédaction d'étiquettes RGPD par le Service Protection des Données (SPD)

Une première version disponible mi-octobre

- Version en ligne :
https://dmp.opidor.fr/public_templates



DONNÉES DE LA RECHERCHE APPRENTISSAGE NUMÉRIQUE

DES RESSOURCES POUR ACCOMPAGNER LA COMMUNAUTÉ SCIENTIFIQUE DANS LA GESTION ET LE PARTAGE DE LEURS DONNÉES

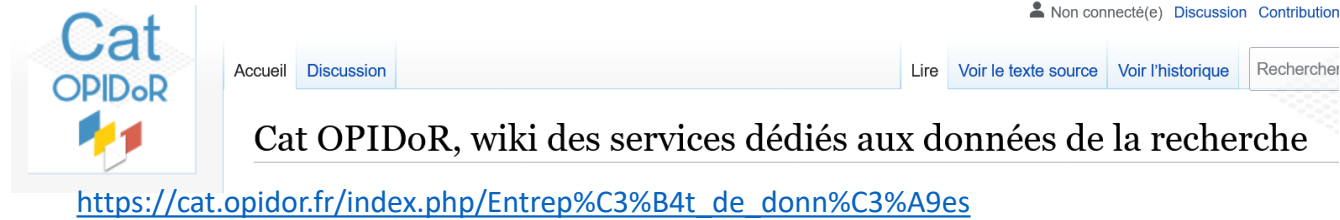


Gestion des données de recherche (cycle de vie, données FAIR)

[Parcours interactif sur la gestion des données de la recherche – DoRANum](#)

Sur la thématique PGD , avec des modules brefs jusqu'au cours PGD pas à pas : [Plan de gestion de données – DoRANum](#)

Catalogues et Identifiants



Prérequis au dépôt dans l'espace institutionnel CNRS research Data

1. Le jeu de données n'a pas déjà été publié.
2. Il n'existe pas d'entrepôt thématique approprié
3. Le déposant a le droit de diffuser les données sur le plan légal :
 - Absence de données sensibles,
 - Respect des réglementations,
 - Accord des coauteurs.

Lien vers l'entrepôt

<https://entrepot.recherche.data.gouv.fr/dataverse/cnrs>

The screenshot displays the CNRS Research Data website. At the top, the CNRS logo and 'CNRS Research Data (CNRS)' are visible, along with the text 'Centre national de la recherche scientifique'. Below this, there's a section titled 'Recherche Data Gouv' with a 'Contact' and 'Partager' link. A paragraph describes the CNRS Research Data as a solution for sharing research data. Below this, there's a section titled 'The National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) is the largest French multidisciplinary public research performing organisation.' and a paragraph explaining the Research Data plan. At the bottom, there's a search bar and a list of collections. The list includes 'Collections (10)', 'Jeu de données (100)', and 'Fichiers (7 342)'. The 'Collections' section lists 'Catégorie de collection' (Projet de recherche (4), Laboratoire (3), Organisation ou établissement (1), Groupe de recherche (1)), 'Année de publication' (2024 (11), 2023 (92), 2022 (16)), and 'Origine des données' (experimental data (47), analysis data (16), observational data (15)). The 'Jeu de données' section shows a list of datasets, including 'An experimental and modeling investigation of the combustion of anisole and guaiacol' and 'IEEE 34 Nodes Test Feeder Simulation Data for High Impedance Fault Detection and Localization'.

La formation et les compétences



Les réseaux

Accueil / Plateforme des réseaux / Les réseaux

Etude sur les métiers de la donnée



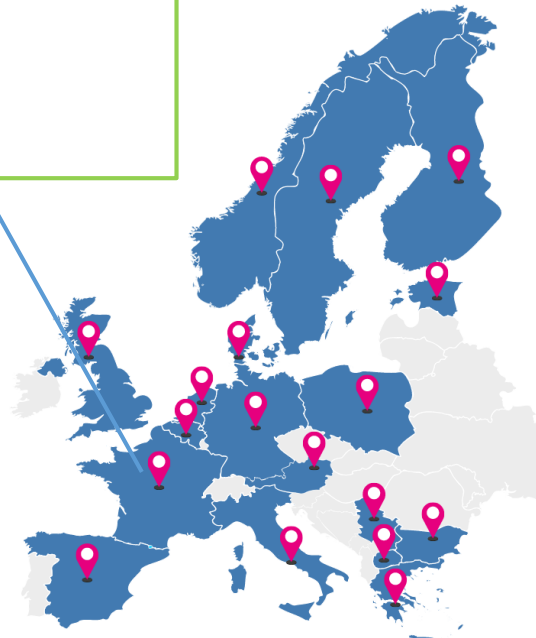
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Définir et reconnaître les activités de gestion et diffusion des données

CNRS DDOR & INIST
IPSL
OPERAS
AMU



Supporting | EOSC | Co-funded by the European Union | UK Research and Innovation



Un écosystème en France pour la gestion et le partage des données

Une synergie forte avec l'Europe et l'international sur les questions en fort développement

- Les compétences et la formation
- L'interopérabilité des flux, des données, des actions
- Les critères d'évaluation
- La transparence des méthodes,
- L'ouverture des codes
- La souveraineté des données



Confiance / Trust