Le Plan national pour la science ouverte

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Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur, de la recherche et de l'innovation - FRANCE

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

18/11/2019

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> *La France s'engage pour que les résultats de la recherche scientifique soient ouverts à tous, chercheurs, entreprises et citoyens, sans entrave, sans délai, sans paiement.*

Pourquoi la science ouverte ?

- Principe : Public money ? Public data !
- Scientifique : une recherche de meilleure qualité.
- Société : une science plus ouverte, plus accessible à la société.

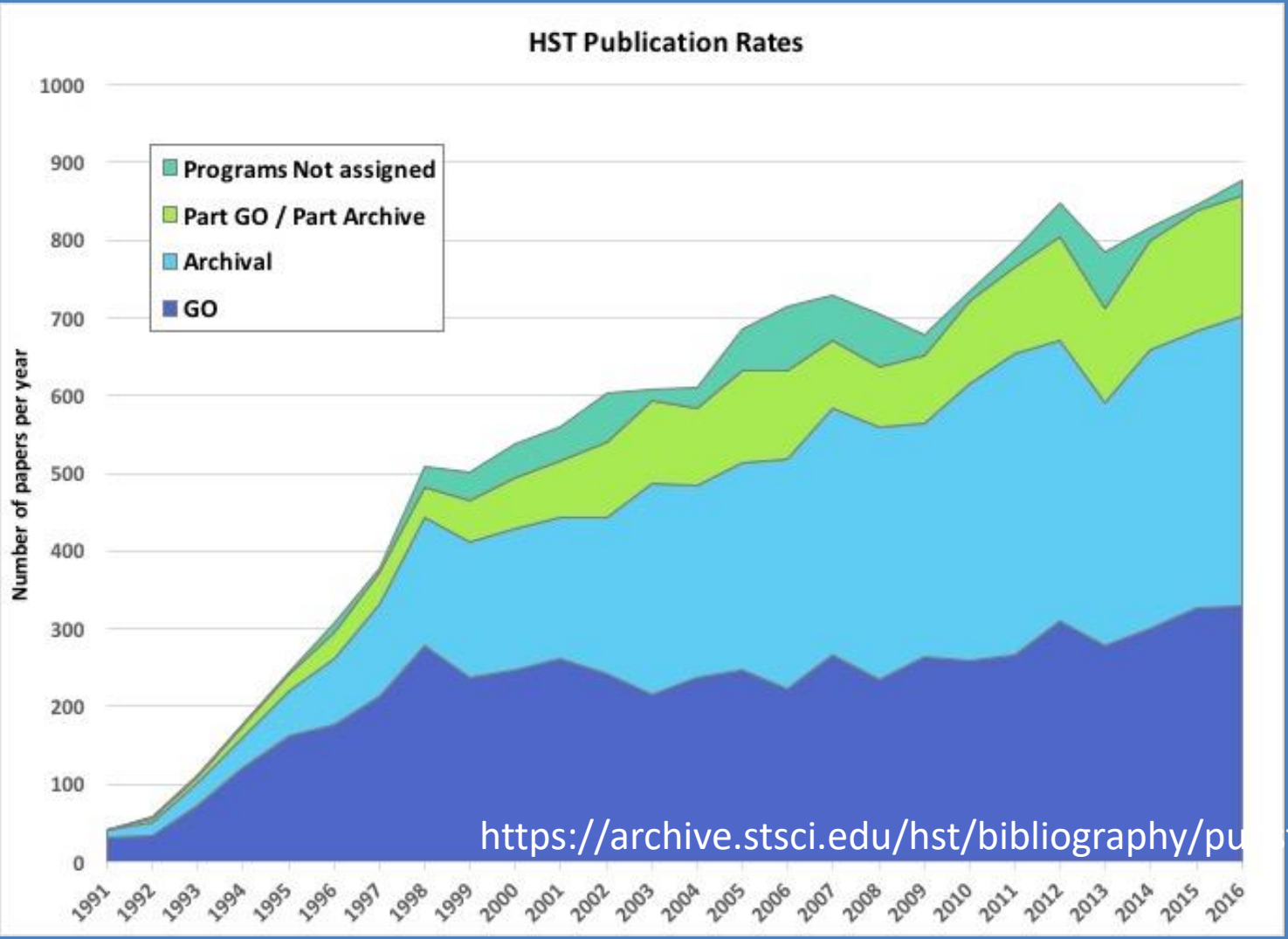
Pourquoi la science ouverte ?

1. Impact : citations et lectures
2. Le “Dernier kilomètre”
3. Efficacité économique
4. Heuristique ! Cumulativité de la science vs redondance des efforts
5. Ethique, intégrité, transparence

« These statistics are based on extensive server log data supplied by Alexandra Elbakyan, the neuroscientist who created Sci-Hub in 2011 as a 22-year-old graduate student in Kazakhstan. I asked her for the data because, in spite of the flurry of polarized opinion pieces, blog posts, and tweets about Sci-Hub and what effect it has on research and academic publishing, some of the most basic questions remain unanswered: **Who are Sci-Hub's users, where are they, and what are they reading?** »

Bohannon, John. « Who's downloading pirated papers? Everyone ». *Science*, 28 avril 2016. doi:10.1126/science.aaf5664.

Cas de l'astronomie : les données « archives » produisent plus de publications que la collecte initiale.



https://archive.stsci.edu/hst/bibliography/pu tat.html

CONTEXTE JURIDIQUE EN FRANCE :
LOI POUR UNE RÉPUBLIQUE NUMÉRIQUE - OCTOBRE 2016

1. Publications : un nouveau droit pour les auteurs

Article 30 : Quand une recherche est financée à au moins 50% par l'Etat, l'auteur dispose de la faculté de déposer dans une archive ouverte le manuscrit auteur accepté, 6 mois (STM) ou 12 mois (SHS) après publication. Si le contrat dit le contraire, il est réputé non écrit.

2. Données : une nouvelle obligation pour les universités et les organismes

Article 6 : principe d'ouverture par défaut pour toutes les données administratives (dans lesquelles on compte les données de la recherche). Cela porte sur des données « achevées ».

PREMIER AXE : **GÉNÉRALISER L'ACCÈS OUVERT AUX PUBLICATIONS**

> *La recherche scientifique est un bien commun que nous devons partager avec tous.*

DEUXIÈME AXE : **STRUCTURER ET OUVRIR LES DONNÉES DE LA RECHERCHE**

●●●

" Les données de la recherche sont la matière première de la connaissance. Les partager, c'est ouvrir de nouvelles perspectives scientifiques . "

Les données, matière première de la connaissance scientifique

Aussi ouvert que possible…

…aussi fermé que nécessaire

Prendre en compte la « longue traîne » (*long tail of data*)

Borgman, Christine L. *Big Data, Little Data, No Data: Scholarship in the Networked World*. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 2015, pp.9-10.

Retenir une approche disciplinaire

LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DES DONNÉES BRÛLE

Current Biology *24*, 94–97, January 6, 2014 ©2014 Elsevier Ltd All rights reserved http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2013.11.014

Report

The Availability of Research Data Declines Rapidly with Article Age

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sets (23%) were confirmed as extant. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the data by year.

We used logistic regression to formally investigate the relationships between the age of the paper and (1) the probability that at least one e-mail appeared to work (i.e., did not generate an error message), (2) the conditional probability of a response given that at least one e-mail appeared to work, (3) the conditional probability of getting a response that indicated the status of the data (data lost, data exist but unwilling to share, or data shared) given that a response was received, and, finally, (4) the conditional probability that the data were extant (either "shared" or "exists but unwilling to share") given that an informative response was received.

There was a negative relationship between the age of the paper and the probability of finding at least one apparently working e-mail either in the paper or by searching online (odds ratio [OR] = 0.93 [0.90–0.96, 95% confidence interval

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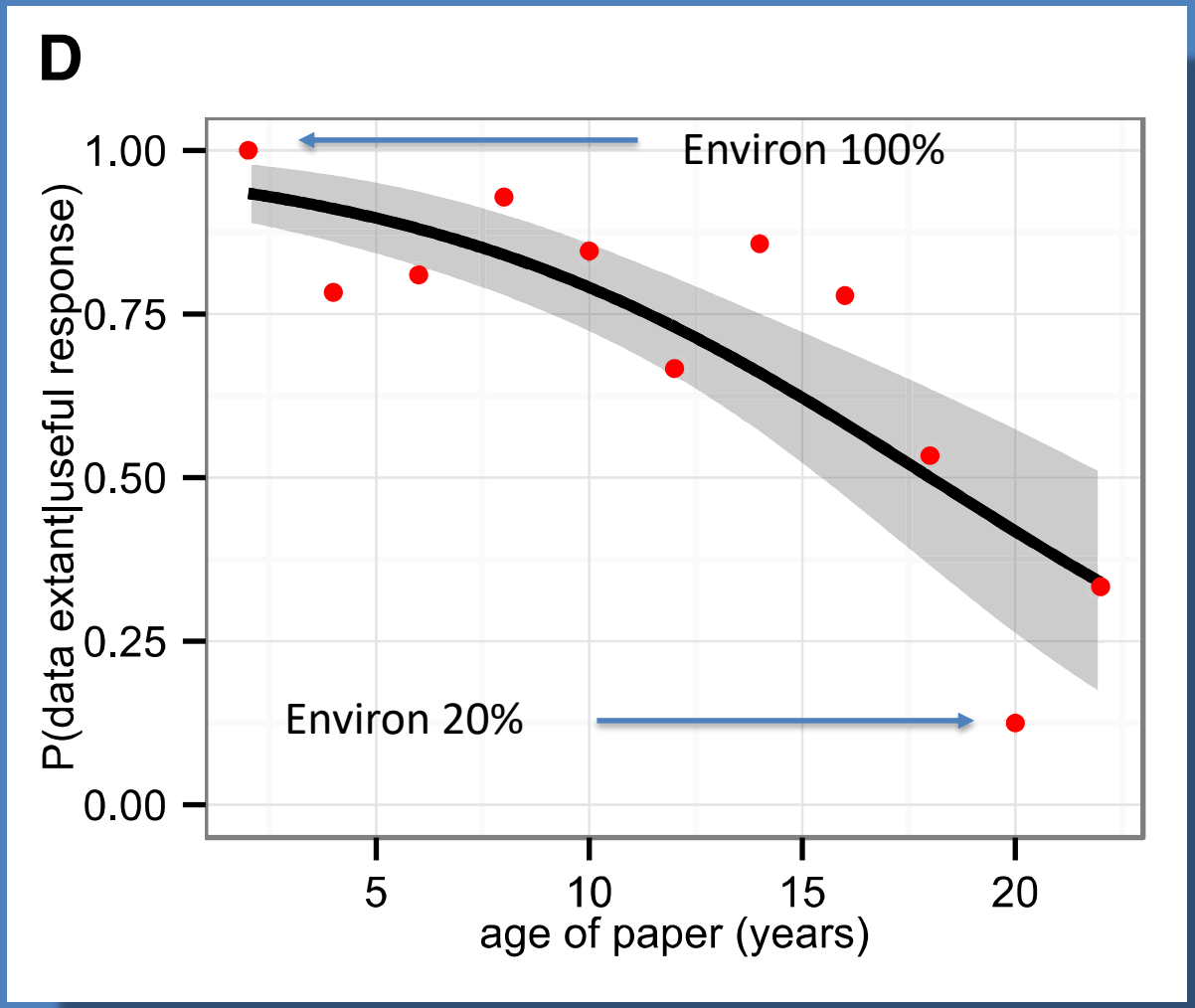

(D) Predicted probability that the data were extant (either ‘‘shared’’ or ‘‘exist but unwilling to share’’) given that we received a useful response. In all panels, the line indicates the predicted probability from the logistic regression, the gray area shows the 95% CI of this estimate, and the red dots indicate the actual proportions from the data.

UK PRIVACY DEBACLES

« Between 24 April 2009 and 29 October 2009 alone, the loss of 878 513 records by 35 organizations is listed. Included in the list is the University of Manchester, after a member of staff emailed an attachment to 469 students with data on 1700 people including information on student disabilities; and Imperial College when six laptops were stolen resulting the loss of medical data containing confidential information on 6000 patients. »

UK Privacy Debacles
https://wiki.openrightsgroup.org/wiki/UK_Privacy_Debacles

« PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF PUBLISHED RESEARCH DATA IN HIGH-IMPACT JOURNALS » - 2011

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online PLoS one

Public Availability of Published Research Data in High-Impact Journals

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Abstract

Background: There is increasing interest to make primary data from published research publicly available. We aimed to assess the current status of making research data available in highly-cited journals across the scientific literature.

Methods and Results: We reviewed the first 10 original research papers of 2009 published in the 50 original research journals with the highest impact factor. For each journal we documented the policies related to public availability and sharing of data. Of the 50 journals, 44 (88%) had a statement in their instructions to authors related to public availability and sharing of data. However, there was wide variation in journal requirements, ranging from requiring the sharing of all primary data related to the research to just including a statement in the published manuscript that data can be available on request. Of the 500 assessed papers, 149 (30%) were not subject to any data availability policy. Of the remaining 351 papers that were covered by some data availability policy, 208 papers (59%) did not fully adhere to the data availability instructions of the journals they were published in, most commonly (73%) by not publicly depositing microarray data. The other 143 papers that adhered to the data availability instructions did so by publicly depositing only the specific data type as required, making a statement of willingness to share, or actually sharing all the primary data. Overall, only 47 papers (9%) deposited full primary raw data online. None of the 149 papers not subject to data availability policies made their full primary data publicly available.

Conclusion: A substantial proportion of original research papers published in high-impact journals are either not subject to any data availability policies, or do not adhere to the data availability instructions in their respective journals. This empiric evaluation highlights opportunities for improvement.

Citation: Alsheikh-Ali AA, Qureshi W, Al-Mallah MH, Ioannidis JPA (2011) Public Availability of Published Research Data in High-Impact Journals. PLoS ONE 6(9): e24357. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0024357

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« COST OF NOT HAVING FAIR RESEARCH DATA »

European Commission

Cost of not having FAIR research data

Cost-Benefit analysis for FAIR research data

Written by PwC EU Services
March – 2018

Research and Innovation

TROISIÈME AXE : **S'INSCRIRE DANS UNE DYNAMIQUE DURABLE, EUROPÉENNE ET INTERNATIONALE**

" La France s'engage pour que la science ouverte devienne la pratique quotidienne par défaut des chercheurs. "

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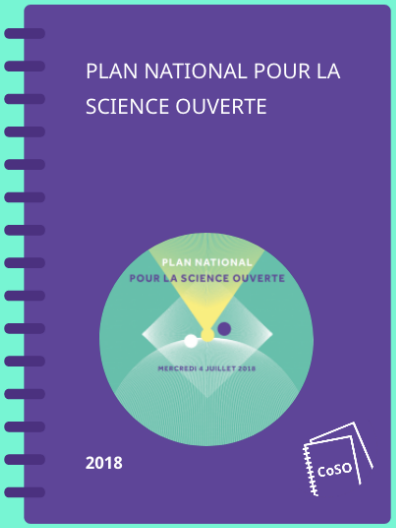
Que faut-il faire pour que la science soit plus ouverte ?

DÉCOUVRIR LA SCIENCE OUVERTE



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Merci !

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