

「オープンサイエンス時代」における研究データ 共有・マネジメントポリシー検討の国際動向

International Trends of Research Data Management & Sharing (RDM/RDS) Policies in the “Open Science Era”



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<https://www.un.org/en/library/OS21>



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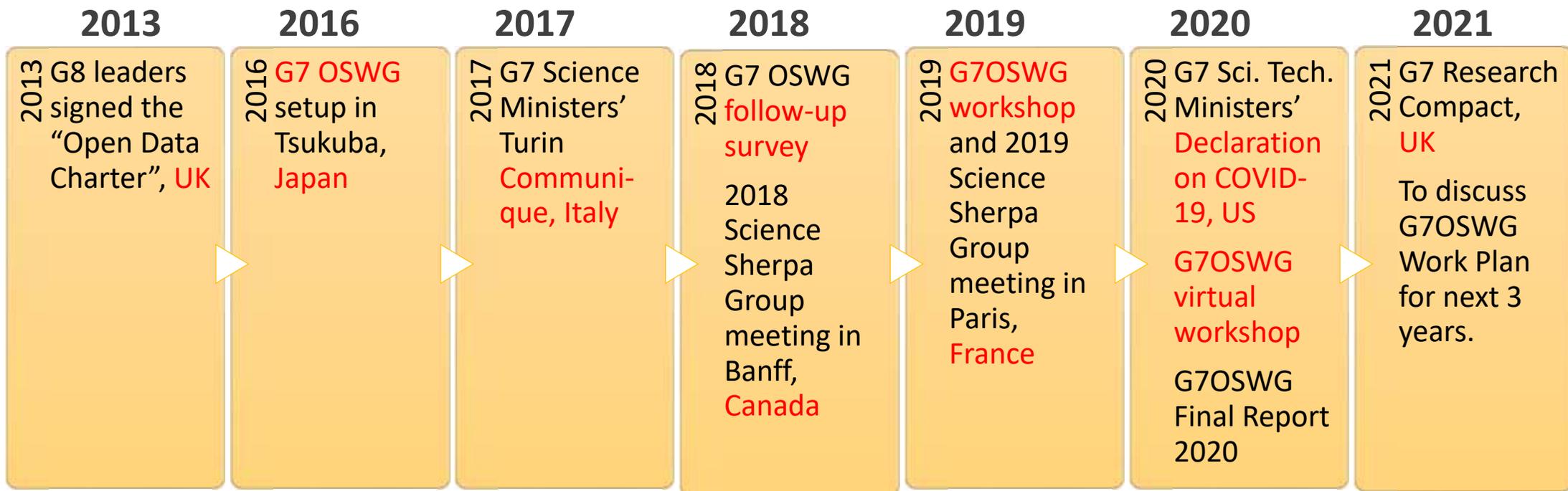


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G7 Open Science Discussions and Japan

- In **2013, UK**, G8 agreement was a key for the JP govt's to start actions.
- In **2016, JP**, G7 Science Ministers agreed to establish G7 Open Science WG (G7OSWG) (co-chaired by **EC & JP**)
- Focused on 1) **incentives/rewards** for OS-practice and 2) research (data) **infrastructures**



Japanese national “Integrated Innovation Strategy”



- Cabinet Office & Natl. Expert Panel of Open Science Promotion
 - 2015: **Frist National Report** of Open Science Principles
“Opening up a new era for the advancement of science---” <https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/sonota/openscience/>
 - 2018: Guidelines
 1. for **data policy** (natl. research inst.)
 2. for trusted **data repository**
- Sub-WG for building res. data Infrastructure (1st report Oct. 2019, 2nd Mar. 2021)
 - “**Moonshot** Research & Development Funding Program” (by Cabinet Office)
 - promotes high-risk, high-impact R&D, including Res. Data Management with OS principles

Harmonized with
Intl. trends



(Note: All English on this slide is tentative translation by Y. Murayama except for the report 2015)

Science Council of Japan



- **Formal “Open Science” committees 2015~** (proposed by the council presidents):
 1. Dec. 2015 --July 2016: Committee for examination of Open Science promotion
 2. Dec. 2018--Sept. 2020 : Committee for deepening and promoting Open Science
 3. 2020--Sept. 2023: Committee for building & use of data infrastructure to promote OS
- **Disciplinary data** committees:
 - Informatics Division: e.g., International Science Data Committee (mother body of natl. comms. of CODATA & WDS)
 - Bio-science Division: Bio-informatics Committee (inter-division joint body of biology, agricultural, medical, pharmacy and information sciences)
 - Earth and Planetary Science Division: Academic Data Sharing sub-committee, Academic Sample Sharing sub-committee

(Note: All English on this slide is tentative translation by Y. Murayama)

Examples OS Practices in Japan

[Kaz Hayashi, JpGU, 2020; Adapted by Y. Murayama, 2021]

To-DO or Doing

Community engagement (for culture change)

Research Communities

1. Guideline of **Data Policy** for Natil Research Inst. (2018)

2. **DMP** by Public Funders JST, AMED, NEDO (2017-)

3. Data Management Infrastructure (RDM, IR, Search) **NII Research Data Cloud etc.** Ongoing (2020-)

4. Guideline of Research Data **Repository** (2019)

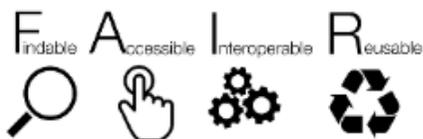


5. Association with E-journal **Data Publishing** JST (2021-)

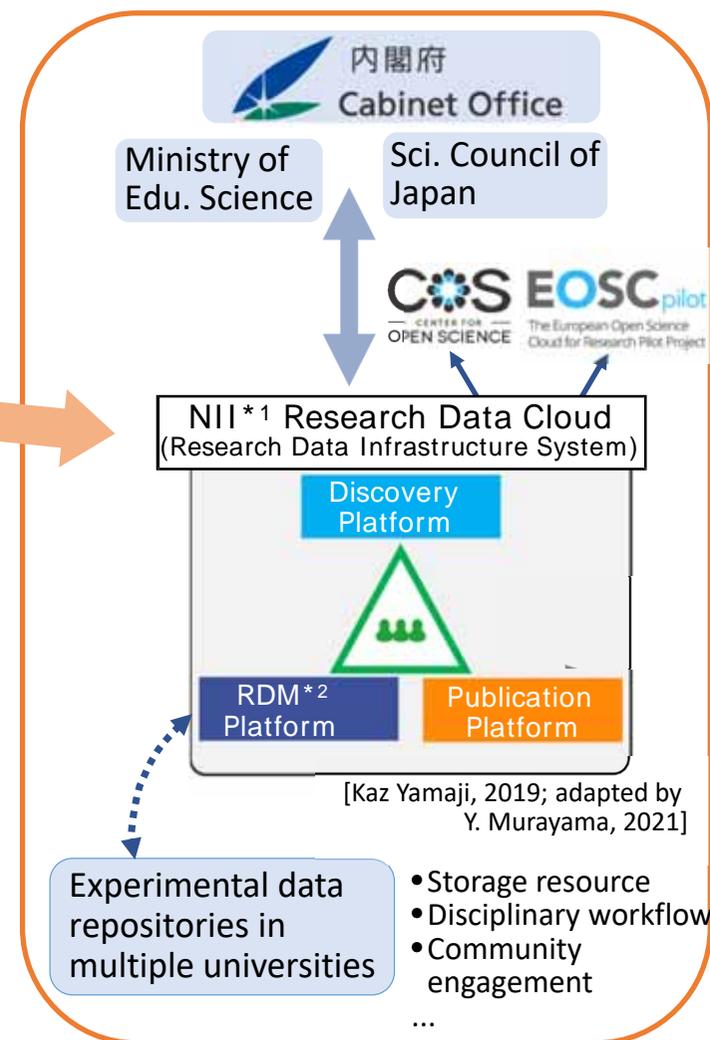
6. **OS Progress Monitoring** (Natl. Inst. S&T Policy) (2019-)

7. **Pilot program** (Cabinet Office) (2019)

“Moonshot R&D Program”



www.codata.org/working-groups/fair-data-expert-group



* 1) Natl. Inst. Informatics

* 2) Research Data Management

Genome data: academic data sharing incl. COVID-19

INSDC

- International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration
- Consists of ENA, NCBI GenBank and DNA Data Bank of Japan
- Databases are synchronized on a daily basis
- <http://www.insdc.org>



国立遺伝研

Goal

To provide a comprehensive record of the world's nucleotide sequencing information, covering raw sequencing data, sequence assembly information and functional annotation

[Bert Overduin (2012)
Is adapted by Y. Murayama]
[Acknowledgement: M.Arita,
DDBJ, 2021]

How we connect to the international data infrastructure

国内データを（国内で管理して？）国際基盤で活用するために

1. データリポジトリ: EUDAT, PANGAEA, Dryad, Zenodo, figshare etc.
2. 総括的インフラ事業: 欧州オープンサイエンスクラウド事業 (EOSC; EUから67億€投資)等

国際研究データ基盤

- 主に欧米豪(先進諸国)などが中心
 - 機関間・多国間で分散管理、相互利用
 - データ基盤構築事業、永続識別子 (DOI, ORCID等) やメタデータ利用
- 世界的に必要とされる、共通基盤、標準的手法の整備
 - 統合学術情報サービスシステム構築への努力 (RDA, ORCID, WDS, CODATA, ...)

国内のデータ基盤

- 国際スタンダードに即したデータ整備は今後の課題
 - 国際チャンネルを通じて日本発のデータ発信をめざす
 - 研究成果としての研究データの国際発信

各研究機関での個別研究データ構築

各研究機関、大学での観測、実験、データ取得

データ管理業務
モデル、システム
の調査研究
スタッフの訓練

各国・各機関
データ基盤

各国個別機関・研究データ構築

海外研究機関、データ生産

- 多くは各機関のデータサーバー (プロジェクト期間のみ?)
- 一部機関はインフラとして機能:
 - ・国立情報学研 NII Research Data Cloud
 - ・遺伝研DNAデータバンクJapan
 - ・極地研 etc.

Towards Global Open Science environment

Top-down Approach
(eg. Inter-Governmental, Governmental, International)

国際研究データ基盤

•世界的に必要とされる、共通基盤、標準的手法の整備

国内のデータ基盤

各研究機関での個別研究データ構築

各研究者の観測、実験、データ取得

各国・各機関
データ基盤

個別機関・研究データ構築

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⇄スタッフの訓練

Bottom-up Approach
(eg. Research Community-based, Local-based, Domain-based)

1. 各国政府間のポリシーは整合しているか？
2. 資金配分機関etc.は政府ポリシーと整合しているか？ Etc...

ギャップ？

- 研究機関と関係省庁・資金半分機関の考え方は整合しているか？
- 省庁・FAは国際動向を理解しているか？ 整合しているか？ Etc...

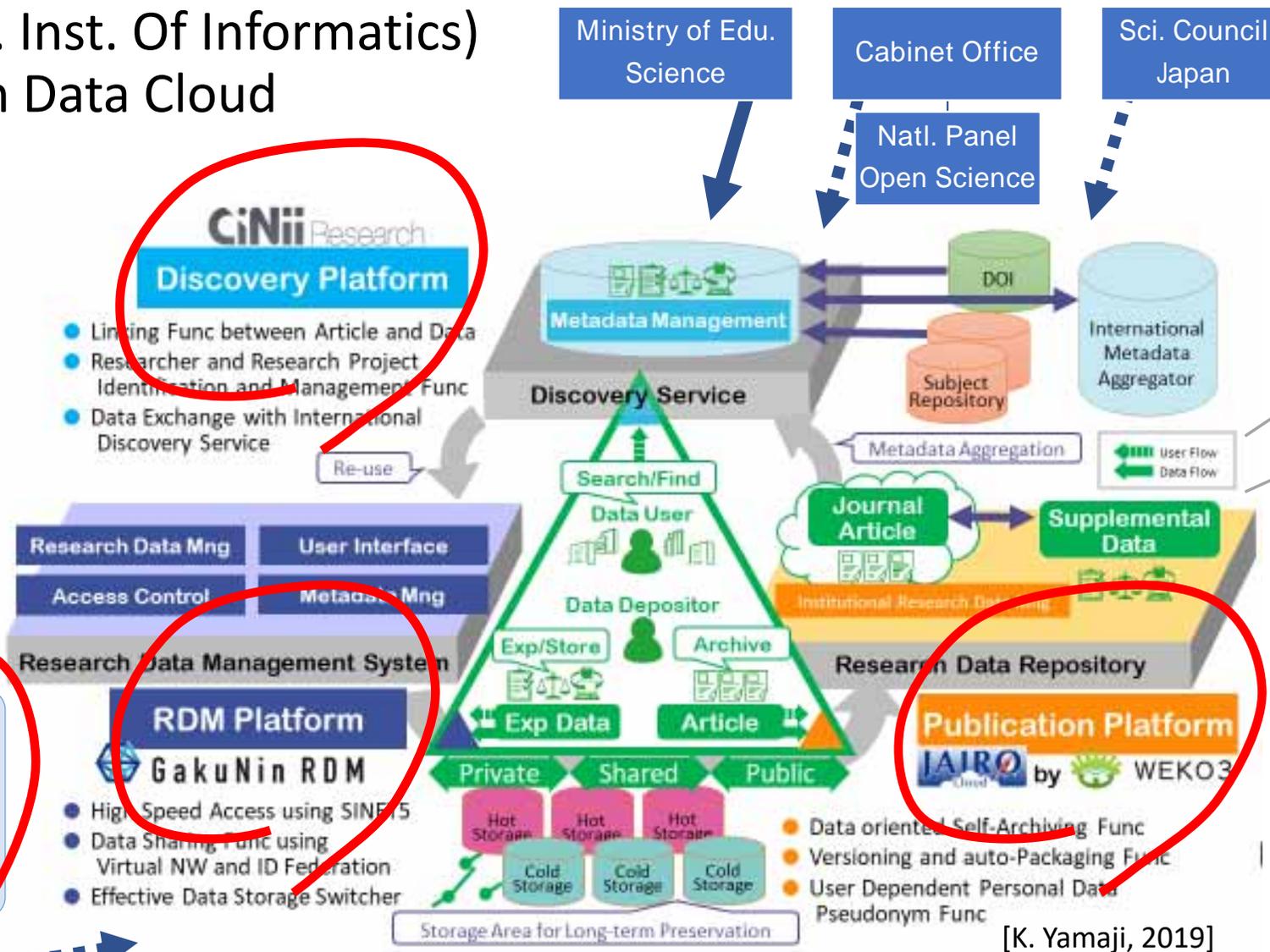
Lessons Learned, helpful for research output management & research ecosystem

1. Importance was recognized of the **timely sharing of scientific knowledge and data** (likely pushing Open Science in the govt.).
2. Part of the scientific community found **needs of changes in culture (and norm)** in sectors of STI, citizen, economy and government, with help of ICT technology and infrastructure.
→ Digital Transformation (DX) in many scenes of the Society.
3. The Japan's Govt. proposed "**Society 5.0**" --- the Human-centric society with highly developed fusion of cyber & physical spaces, to enable economic growth and to solve societal challenges (SDGs etc.).
4. It appeared in the 5th National Sci. & Tech. Basic Plan 5 years ago. In 2021, the **new 5-year "6th" Basic Plan** started with more DX of the Society with COVID-19 and beyond.
5. It targets the welfare of the human society with DX, and the society with "Trust", as a global value of "Society 5.0".

[Acknowledgement: K. Hayashi, 2021]

以下予備スライド

NII (Natl. Inst. Of Informatics) Research Data Cloud



Experimental data repositories in multiple universities

- Storage resource
- Disciplinary workflow
- Community engagement

[K. Yamaji, 2019]