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Taking Open Science into account when writing your project proposal

This synthesis is dedicated to researchers who submit research projects. It is based on the guide: _Improving your ANR project thanks to Open Science_ of the Working Group on Research Data of Couperin, 2020.

1. The ANR Open Science Policy

Open Science is the **free circulation of scientific knowledge** in all its forms: scientific publications, research data, research results (software, reports, etc.). This helps to ensure that the results of public research are accessible to as many people inside and outside the academic world as possible.

The projects funded by the ANR during its 2019 and subsequent calls for projects are obliged to **disseminate their scientific articles in open access** in HAL or into an open-access repository connected to HAL (LillOA, etc.) under the conditions set out in Article 30 of the French Digital Republic Law. A Data Management Plan (DMP) must be drafted within 6 months after the start of the projects, and then updated. The ANR recommends that project data be disseminated according to the principle: "as open as possible, as closed as necessary".

ANR Open Science policy
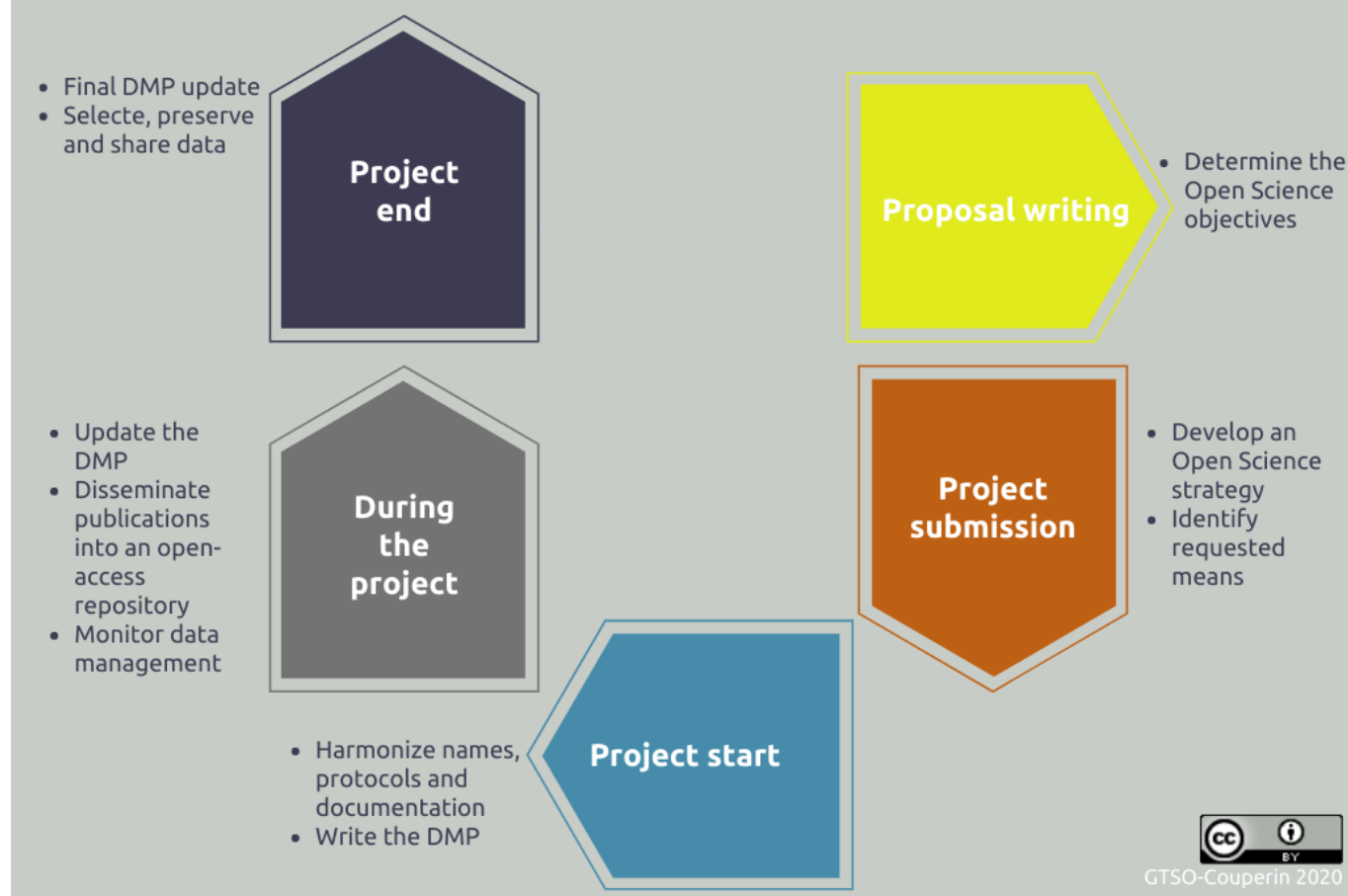
2. Why it is important

Improve the submitted project

The ANR calls for projects are very competitive and the projects selected in stage 2 all have a strong scientific interest. Open Science has an impact on **the whole life of the projects**. Anticipating it is a very positive element that makes it possible to clarify the feasibility of the project and to flesh out its dissemination strategy in order to improve the project submitted. It is also a good way to stand out.

Facilitate project coordination

Open Science is a crosscutting issue that requires **partners to harmonize further their research practices**. These practices can be different and it is essential to consult each other on Open Science aspects from the very beginning of the project to limit the risks of misunderstanding between partners during the project.

![Open Access France logo - le site Couperin de l'accès ouvert en France]

Open Science into projects

- Final DMP update
- Selecte, preserve and share data

Project end

Proposal writing

- Determine the Open Science objectives

- Update the DMP
- Disseminate publications into an open-access repository
- Monitor data management

During the project

Project submission

- Develop an Open Science strategy
- Identify requested means

- Harmonize names, protocols and documentation
- Write the DMP

Project start

3.   Key elements to include Open Science into your project

Open Science can be structuring in projects or be added to a pre-existing project to improve the visibility and dissemination of scientific productions. There are many ways to bring an Open Science dimension to your project depending on your ambition in this field.

Project organization and management

1.   **Include tasks and deliverables dedicated** to Open Science.
2.   **Appoint a "data manager" from among the project members**.
3.   **Appoint a "data correspondent" from each team**.
4.   **Identify Open Science skills available** within your team or consortium and **the missing skills**. Explain how you will obtain them: training, support from institutional services, external resources, etc.
5.   **Estimate the volume of data generated** and adapt storage and sharing IT solutions.
6.   **Include Open Science needs when applying for funding**: working time, services, data provision, storage space, etc.

Results dissemination

1. **Have an up-to-date and publicly visible ORCID ID**.
2. **Publish into open access journals only if the requested APCs are reasonable** (less than 2 000 €); do not pay APCs in so-called hybrid journals[1].
3. **Disseminate all the publications into an open-access repository** ([HAL](#), [LillOA](#), etc.) at the latest 6 months after their publication (12 months in Humanities and Social Sciences).
4. **Formalize a balanced dissemination strategy** to protect and enhance the value of your research results while ensuring their widest possible visibility.
5. **Carry out broad dissemination actions** of obtained results using the tools and concepts of Citizen Science.

Research data management

1. **Involve your library** in the development of your data dissemination and management strategy.
2. **Contact your Information Technology Services** to ensure that the necessary infrastructures for storing and sharing data are available.
3. **Indicate the data and data processing** requiring specific precautions: patient data, personal or private company data, etc.
4. **Seek the advice of your support services to manage sensitive data**: Data Protection Officer, Ethics Committee, service dedicated to technology transfer (SATT), etc., preferably before the submission of the project.
5. **Specify that your physical data** (biological samples, etc.) **are included within data management**: storage, link with the digital data, etc.

4. Key resources

- Identify the service, which supports the writing of Data Management Plans in your institution: [SOS-DMP](#), Couperin.
- Knowing whether the data you are handling is covered by ethical or legal obligations: *How to complete your ethics self-assessment*, European Commission. 2019.
- Know the regulations that apply to your data: *Ouverture des données de recherche. Guide d'analyse du cadre juridique en France*, MESRI. 2018.

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[1] A hybrid journal is a journal distributed by subscription but some articles of which may be freely accessible to the reader (Open Access), if the authors pay Open Access fees (APC).