Open Science & Open Scholarship Conference

To keep knowledge creation and sharing as open and global as possible!

Yuko HARAYAMA Secretary General GPAI Tokyo Expert Support Center



A quick eye on the history of science

```
In ancient Greece
Plato's idea about "science" → Pure & disinterested

(e.g. geometry)

University of Bologna (11<sup>th</sup> century)
Initiated by students and teachers → Co-production
(grammar, rhetoric and logic → Law)

Rise of "modern science" (17<sup>th</sup> century)
Idea of "mastering the nature" → Foundation of scientific method
(e.g. hypothesis, experimentation, empirical verification,...)
```

Karl Popper's "Falsifiability" (20th century) → **Everyone can challenge**!

CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF SCIENCE ECOSYSTEM

From an individual to a more organized & collective enterprise

Ongoing technological & organisational transformation

- ← Power of digital, enhanced computational power & AI
- + In an **unpredictable** environment

Scientists challenged by "AI Scientist"?

Towards openness & global collaboration

SECTION 2

Entering a turbulent period?

SECTION 3

How to address these challenges?

Towards openness & global collaboration

Emergence of "Open Science"



- > Paul David's view (2003)
- > As a practice (e.g. Astronomy)
- Backed by the development of information management systems
- Advocated & supported by the global organizations
- > As a **policy** priority



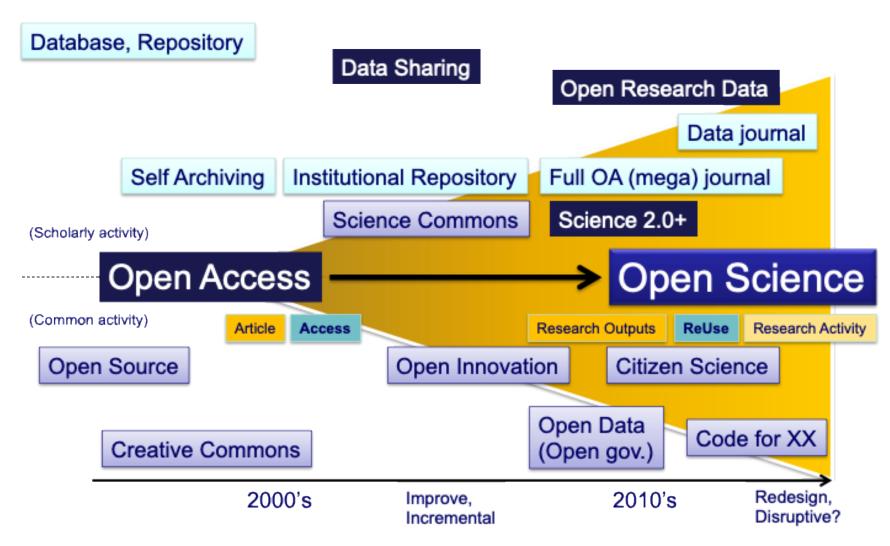


"Open innovation, Open Science, Open to the World" (Carlos Moedas, 2015)

G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting in Tsukuba (2016)

Open Science - Entering into a New Era for Science

Putting into practice new framework of research and knowledge discovery, sharing, and utilization through openness





Open Science implies

- → Opening the door to the global science community
- → Connecting people
- → Nurturing collaboration



Global collaboration

Key criteria

- = Scientific excellence
- ← New funding mechanisms
- → Global co-authorship ↑

In the 2010s, the trend towards openness & global collaboration seemed **irreversible** ...

Entering in the 2020s
seems to mark a **turning point**← Emergence of national concerns
& geo-political challenges

Entering a turbulent period?

Political discourses

- > Data & technology sovereignty
- Strategic autonomy
- > Strategic independence
- > Economic and national security

EU: "Key enabling technologies for Europe's technological Sovereignty" (2021)

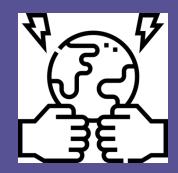
US: "Critical and Emerging Technologies List Update" (2024)

EU: "Update of the EU Control List of Dual-Use Items" (2025)



Advancing science

- > As a global public good
- > For SDGs
- > For society
- > For humanity



Additional considerations

- > Geopolitical dimensions
- > Economic leadership
- National security



Balancing
« Centrality of scientific excellence »
and « Security concerns »

Implications

- Technology export controls strengthened
- > Research grants with additional conditions
- > International partnership scrutinized
- ➤ DARPA-type funding programs ↑

Cross-border collaboration & exchange of people under threat!

How to address these challenges?

Reactions of research institutions?

Obligation to respond to the new requirements



Some institutions are

- Reviewing the list of international collaborations
- Revisiting their partnership strategy

Over-reactions? Self-restriction?



Open by default

Except CETs or KETs

Alliance or Partnership with
« Like-minded » countries

Possible **discretionary** interventions



Towards self-censorship?

The presence of **gray zone**

Evolving **geopolitical** environment

To prevent:

Additional administrative burdens Unpleasant surprises

Coordinated actions among all stakeholders of science ecosystem needed more than ever!

- Recognizing science as a global public good
- Based on mutual trust
- In view of keeping knowledge creation & sharing as open and global as possible!

The voice of science community should be expressed and heard