



Open Science Monitoring Initiative

CHORUS Forum: Research Data Management – 20 May 2026

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Why do we need an Open
Science Monitoring framework?

In May 2023, a strong statement by the G7

« G7 cooperation on open science is set to continue, in particular to encourage a framework for monitoring the progress and obstacles of open science. »



Many existing monitoring initiatives – many OS guidelines but none specific to monitoring

Some European examples of national or institutional monitors:

- French Open Science Monitor <https://frenchopensciencemonitor.esr.gouv.fr/>
- Charité Universitaetsmedizin Berlin Dashboard on Responsible Research <https://quest-dashboard.charite.de/>
- Danish Open Access Indicator <https://oaindikator.dk/en/>

International initiatives:

- Unesco Open Science Monitoring Working Group
- Curtin University's Open Knowledge Initiative (COKI) <https://openknowledge.community/>

And many, many more...

Available guidelines:

- 2020: Principles of Open Scholarly Infrastructure <https://doi.org/10.24343/C34W2H>
- 2021: UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science <https://www.unesco.org/en/open-science/about>
- 2023: UNESCO Open Science Outlook <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000387324>
- 2024: Declaration on Open Research Information <https://barcelona-declaration.org/>

OSMI's high-level goals

The Principles of Open Science Monitoring were created to address this gap. It's the starting point of the Open Science Monitoring Initiative (OSMI):

1. To promote the worldwide adoption of the Principles of Open Science Monitoring;
2. To provide recommendations for technical specifications for their implementation;
3. To support stakeholders on various levels in monitoring Open Science practices.

→ *OSMI does not aim to create monitoring dashboards itself*

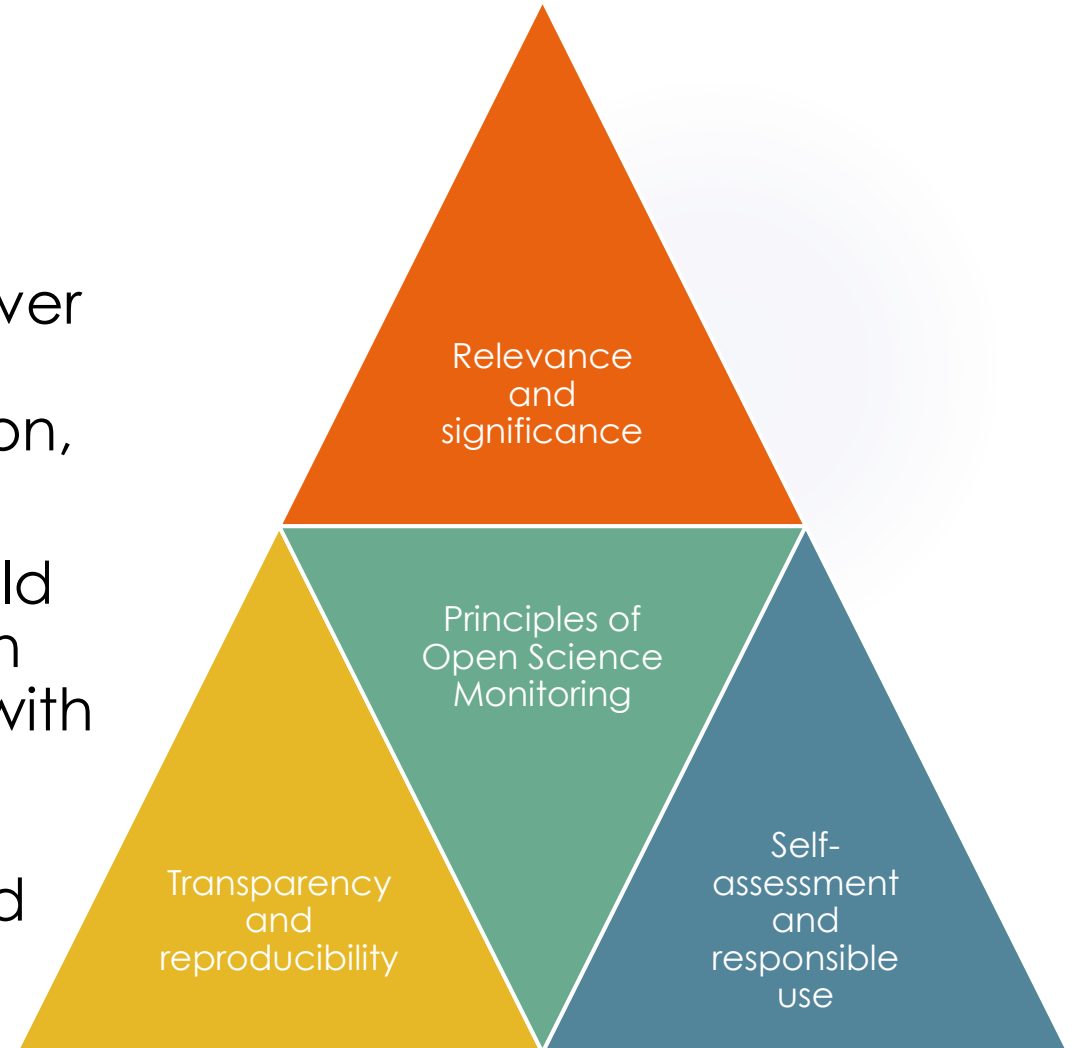


The Principles of Open Science Monitoring



High-level principles

- ▶ All open science monitoring initiatives should be well-defined, relevant, and adaptable to diverse research contexts
- ▶ Open science monitoring should, wherever possible, prioritize the use of open, transparent, and reproducible information, including metadata
- ▶ Open science monitoring initiatives should aim for continuous improvement through regular self-assessments and alignment with these Principles of Open Science Monitoring. Importantly, open science monitoring should be used to understand and incentivise open science practices



Read the Principles of Open Science Monitoring in multiple languages now!

Open Science Monitoring Initiative, Principles of Open Science Monitoring, Paris, 2025.
DOI: 10.52949/4



<https://open-science-monitoring.org/principles/>

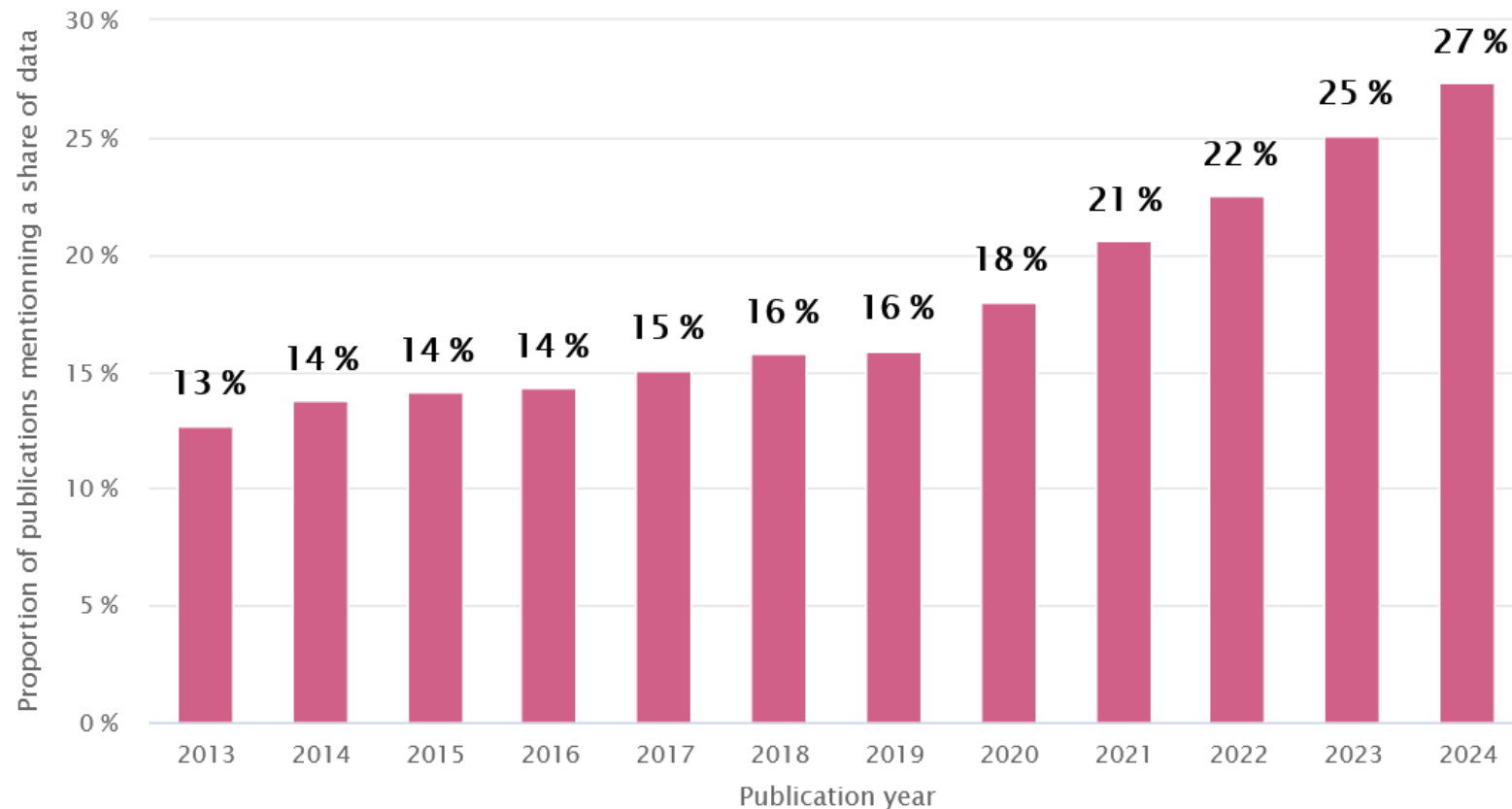
Already available in English, Arabic, Finnish, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Portuguese, Slovenian and Spanish



An example of research data monitoring: the French Open Science Monitor

The French Open Science Monitor: focus on research data

Proportion of publications in France that mention sharing a dataset by publication year



French Open Science Monitor – CC-BY MESRE

Dataset mentions within the full text of publications: indicators regarding dataset **usage, creation** and **sharing**

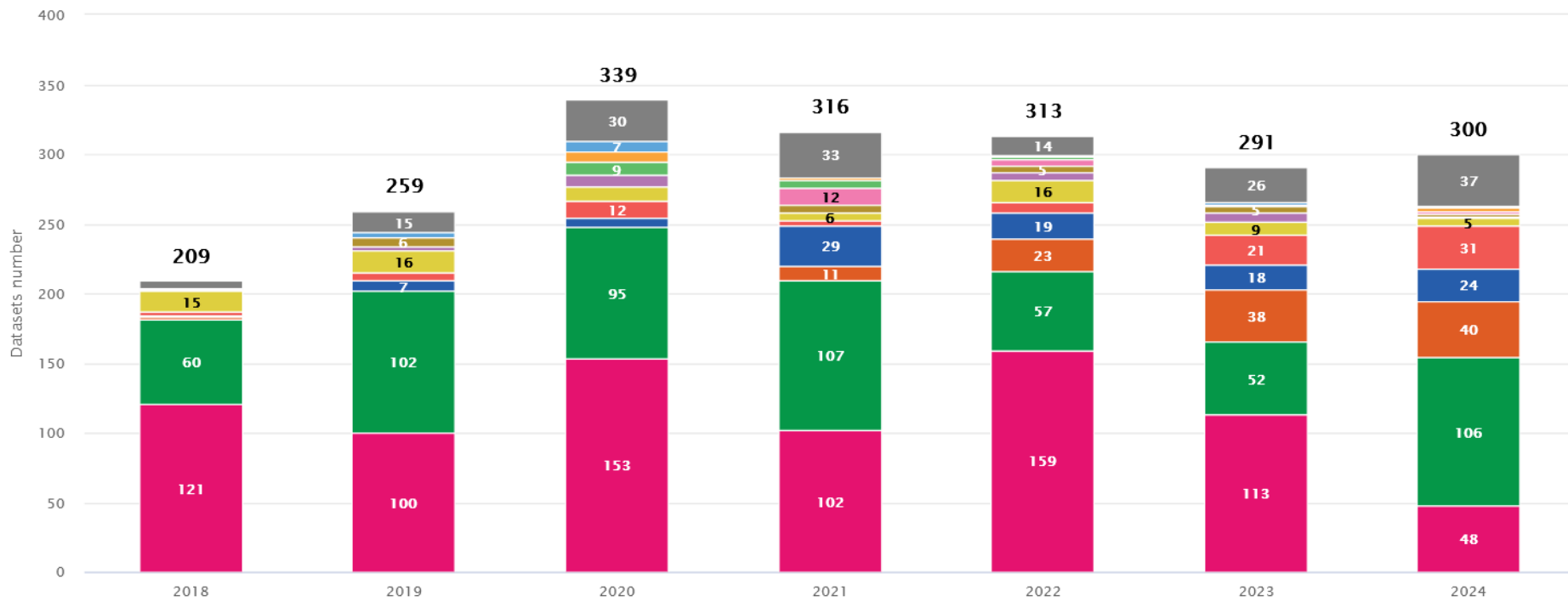
The French Open Science Monitor: focus on research data

Version [bêta]

Université de Lorraine (UL) : Number of datasets, with a Datacite DOI, published by year and repository (top 12)

Datasets repositories

- Cambridge Structural Database (CSD)
- OTELO
- SAGE
- IEEE
- other
- figshare
- Zenodo
- Dryad
- cnrs national center for scientific research
- Recherche Data Gov
- Inorganic Crystal Structure Database (ICSD)
- Underline Science Inc.
- PANGAEA



French Open Science Monitor - CC-BY MESRE

Datasets published in **repositories**

Thank you for your attention!

OSMI

<https://open-science-monitoring.org/>

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