



Kazuhiro HAYASHI

- **Principle Senior Fellow, National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (NISTEP)**
- **Associate Member of Science Council of Japan**
- **ORCID ORAC member (ORCID Researcher Advisory Committee)**

- **Ex Journal Manager of the Chemical Society of Japan**
- **Ex IUPAC Titular Member (for Digital Transformation of IUPAC (Chemistry International))**

From Bottom-up to Top-down

Governmental Researcher who directly experienced Publisher, EJ-development and OA-implementation



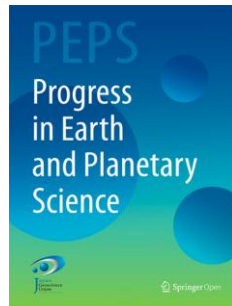
Chemical Society of Japan (1995-2012)
 Journal Manager
 EJ development (with my IT Skill)
 OA implementation
 ALPSP Board Member (2011)



National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (2012-)
 Open Science policy development
 Research Data Management Infrastructure



<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/247>



<http://progearthplanetsci.org/>

Advisory Board Member
 Consultation



<https://iupac.org/>



UNESCO Science Day 2019 **Open Science movement**

- Open Science is a movement to transform Science, Society, and "Science and Society" on global context, driven by the advancement of ICT.

Print based dissemination (historically western-based) **Digital native dissemination (global and inclusive)**

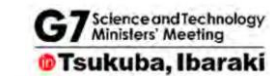
Publish or Perish **Share or Perish?**

Journal article publishing Research data sharing (so far)

Past Design **Reinvention of Scholarly activities** **Future Design**

K. Hayashi, "Current States of Impact Assessment of Research Outputs in Japan and Some Challenges to Measure New Impacts for Japan's Stakeholders," OECD-ESTONIA WORKSHOP ON IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PRACTICES, TECHNIQUES AND POLICY CHALLENGES, May 15-16 2014, Estonia. (revised)

No leading country specifically knows the future open science paradigm.
 Everyone in every country could contribute to this OS movement to make the future.



Expert Member, Advisory Committee

This presentation is a review by Open Science Researcher in Japan (not government official)

PID report (2009) and PIDFest (2024)

- **Researchers:** “[Researchmap](#)” and [e-Rad](#) number

- **Funding:** [KAKEN](#) number, Domestic systematic Number ([NISTEP](#))

- **Research Outputs:**

- Crossref DOI
- [JaLC DOI](#) (article for Japanese and Data, now connected to DataCite)

- **Research organization:** Making dictionary ([NISTEP](#))

- partially integrated with RoR recently

- These local PIDs preceded global PIDs and not completely interoperable

State in 2009 (just before ORCID began)

Table 2 : Major Government-Run Database with Own Researcher ID

Service name	Operating organization	Main identifiers		
e-Rad	MEXT	Researcher	Research institute	Research fund
KAKEN Researcher resolver	NII	Researcher	Research fund	Research results
ReaD	JST	Researcher	Research institute	Research results

Prepared by the STFC

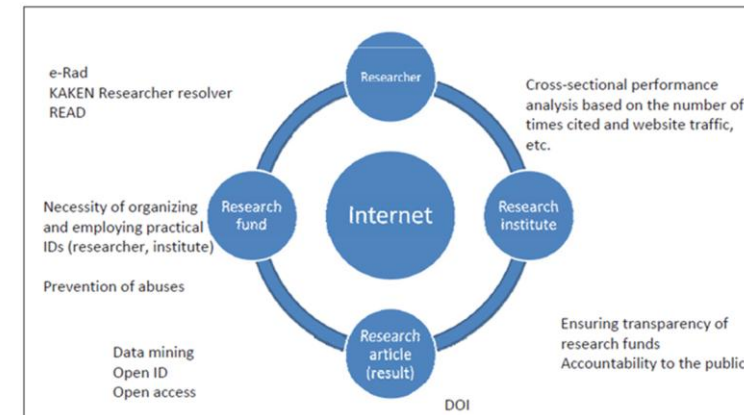


Figure 3 : Environment Surrounding Research Funding

Prepared by the STFC

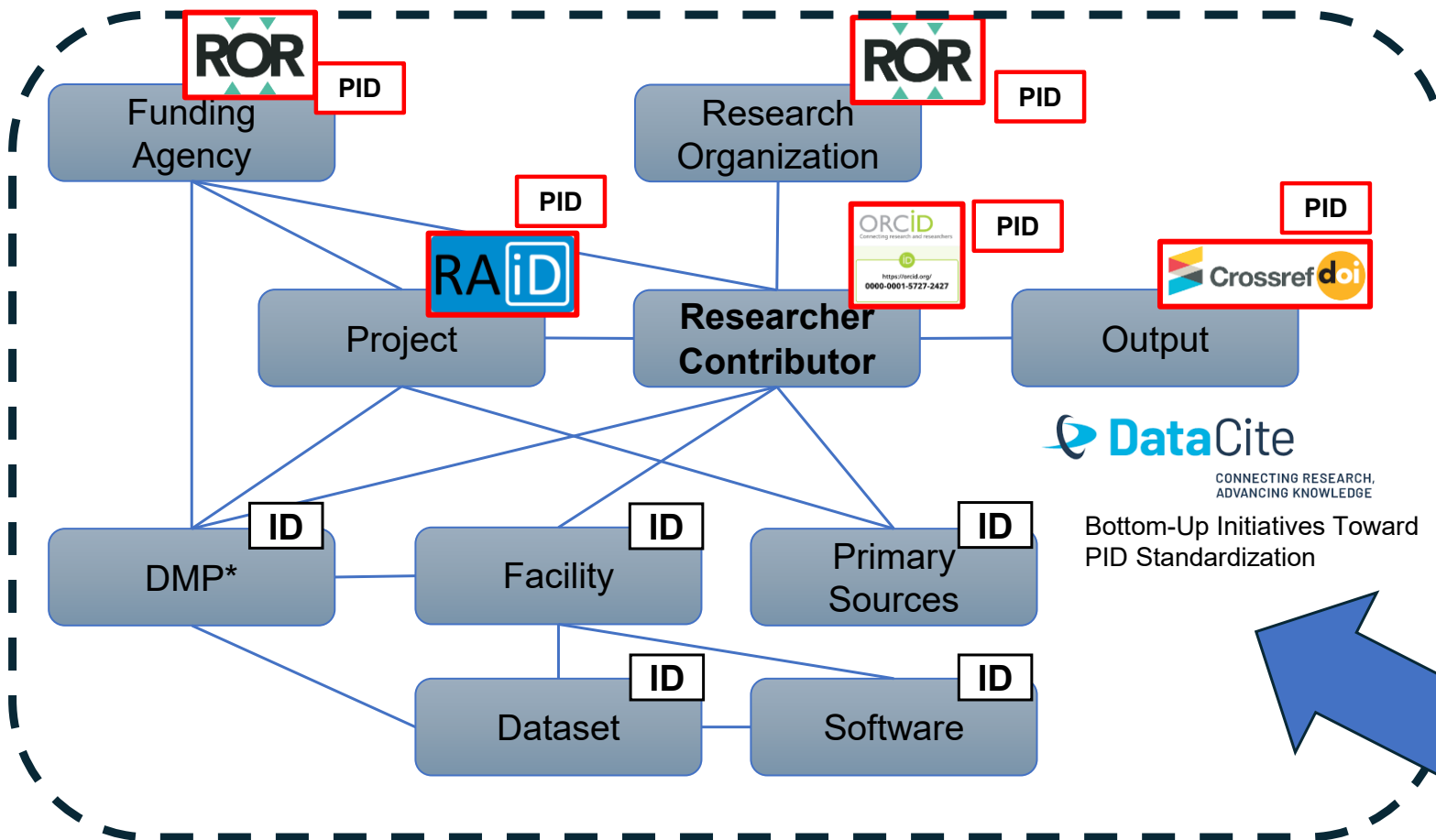
<https://nistep.repo.nii.ac.jp/record/6472/files/NISTEP-STT034E-51.pdf>

Domestically solved, sustainable, but not interoperable globally



Linking researchers, institutions, funding, and outcomes

PID-Based Networking of Research Information



In an International Context

- Multidimensional recognition and analysis of research contributions
- Multidimensional recognition and analysis of research outputs
- Application to research evaluation
- Application to research integrity
- Application to research promotion

Advancing Recognition and Analysis with AI

* DMP: Data Management Plan
 A plan for managing, preserving, sharing, and publishing research data from funded projects

Visualization of research activities and their contributions

Summary

Lucy O’Fiesh / Crossref

- DOIと豊かなメタデータは、研究成果・人・組織・資金を結ぶResearch Nexusを形成し、発見性・透明性・信頼性を高める。
- DOIs and rich metadata form the Research Nexus **connecting outputs, people, organizations, and funding**, thereby improving discoverability, transparency, and trust.

Christina Bennett / ACS Publications

- 出版と査読の信頼性を支えるには、ORCID等のPIDに加え、本人確認・所属確認・信頼マーカを組み合わせた研究者アイデンティティ基盤が必要である。
- Reliable publishing and peer review require **a trusted researcher identity layer** that combines PIDs such as ORCID with identity verification, affiliation signals, and trust markers.

Chifumi Nishioka / NII

- Japan Open Science Monitorは、RORやDOIを活用して日本のOA状況を測定し、政策立案・国際比較・国内成果の可視化を可能にする。
- The Japan Open Science Monitor uses PIDs such as ROR and DOI to measure Japan’s OA status and support **policy development, international comparison, and visibility of domestic outputs.**

Summary

Arisa Kogusuri / JST researchmap

- researchmapにORCID、DOI、Crossref、JaLC、DataCite等を接続することで、研究者の業績入力・申請・報告負担を軽減できる。
- By connecting researchmap with ORCID, DOI, Crossref, JaLC, DataCite, and related services, PIDs can **reduce researchers' burden** in managing outputs, applications, and reporting.

Lyle Winton / ARDC

- オーストラリア国家PID戦略は、相互接続されたPIDを国家的に実装し、研究の質・効率・インパクトを高める道筋を示している。
- Australia's **National PID Strategy** shows how nationally coordinated, connected PIDs can improve research quality, efficiency, and impact.

Panel Discussion (on the site)

- Explore the future that PID strategies should aim to achieve.
今後後PID戦略が目指すべき未来
- Discuss how PID strategies can be promoted without adding burden to researchers.
研究者が追加の負担なく明確で現実的なメリットを感じてPID戦略を推進するための方法

Issues

- First, what should PIDs connect?
 - Second, how can PIDs help reduce the burden on researchers?
 - Third, what is needed to build a functioning PID ecosystem in Japan?
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- 第一に、PIDは何をつなぐのか。
 - 第二に、PIDは研究者の負担をどう減らすのか。
 - 第三に、日本でPIDエコシステムを構築するには何が必要なのか。

First, what should PIDs connect?

- (For Lucy) from the perspective of the Research Nexus, what should a PID strategy prioritize most: increasing the adoption of individual PIDs, or improving the relationships among PIDs, such as links between outputs and grants, outputs and authors, and authors and institutions?

Research Nexusという観点から見たとき、PID戦略で最も重視すべきことは、個別のPIDの普及でしょうか。それとも、PID同士の関係性、たとえば成果と助成金、成果と著者、著者と所属機関をどのように結びつけるかでしょうか。

- (For Christina) in publishing and peer-review workflows, PIDs are connected not only to research outputs but also to trusted researcher identity. You suggested that ORCID is important but not sufficient on its own. What additional trust markers or institutional signals are needed to build trusted researcher identity?

出版と査読の文脈では、PIDは研究成果だけでなく、研究者本人の信頼性とも関係してきます。ORCIDのようなPIDは重要ですが、それだけで十分ではないというご指摘がありました。では、信頼できる研究者アイデンティティを構築するためには、PIDに加えてどのような信頼マーカ―や機関側の情報が必要でしょうか。

Second, how can PIDs help reduce the burden on researchers?

- (For Arisa) In the researchmap and e-Rad workflow, researchers can select existing data from researchmap instead of manually entering publication metadata or preparing CSV files repeatedly. How would you explain the benefits of PID use to researchers in the clearest and most practical way?

researchmapとe-Radの連携では、研究者が論文情報を手入力したり、毎回CSVを作成したりする代わりに、researchmap上のデータを選択できるというお話がありました。研究者にとって、PID活用のメリットを最も分かりやすく伝えるとしたら、どのように説明するのがよいのでしょうか。

- (For Chifumi) The Japan Open Science Monitor is an important foundation for policy development and international comparison. At the same time, it should also be useful for institutions and researchers. How can open science monitoring be designed so that it is meaningful not only for governments and funders, but also for universities and researchers?

Japan Open Science Monitorは、政策立案や国際比較のための基盤である一方で、研究機関や研究者にとっても役立つものにする必要があると思います。オープンサイエンスモニタリングを、政府やファンダーだけでなく、大学や研究者にとっても意味のあるものにするには、どのような設計が重要でしょうか。

- (For All) From the perspective of reducing researcher burden, what kind of division of roles is needed among publishers, PID registration agencies, research institutions, and funders?

研究者の負担を減らすという観点から、出版社、PID登録機関、研究機関、ファンダーの間で、どのような役割分担が必要でしょうか。

Third, what is needed to build a functioning PID ecosystem in Japan?

- (For Lyle) Australia's National PID Strategy emphasizes connected persistent identifiers, national coordination, and stakeholder-driven implementation. Based on Australia's experience, what should Japan prioritize first if it develops a national PID strategy?

オーストラリアの国家PID戦略では、connected persistent identifiers、national coordination、stakeholder-driven implementationが重要なキーワードでした。日本がPID戦略を考える場合、オーストラリアの経験から見て、最初に重視すべきことは何でしょうか。

- (For Yusuke and Kenichi) Japan already has many research information infrastructures and identifiers. What kinds of collaboration among JST, NII, universities, publishers, funders, libraries, and research communities are needed to turn these identifiers from a collection of IDs into a functioning PID ecosystem?

日本にはすでに多くの研究情報基盤とIDがあります。これらを「IDの集合」ではなく、機能するPIDエコシステムにしていくためには、JST、NII、大学、出版社、ファンダー、図書館、研究者コミュニティの間で、どのような連携が必要でしょうか。

Key Takeaways

- **PIDs are foundational research infrastructure, not just identifiers.**
They connect local services and support the broader research ecosystem.
- **PIDs create value across the research lifecycle.**
They improve discoverability, strengthen trust in researcher identities, enable open science monitoring, and support better assessment of research quality and impact.
- **A PID strategy should reduce, not increase, researchers' burden.**
Its goal is to connect outputs, people, organizations, funding, data, and projects in trusted ways, while returning clear benefits to researchers and stakeholders.
- **Japan's next step is connection, not proliferation.**
Existing infrastructures and identifiers should be linked into a sustainable, interoperable, and researcher-friendly PID ecosystem.
- **PIDは単なる識別子ではなく、研究を支える基盤である。**
個別のサービスを支えながら、研究活動全体をつなぐ情報基盤として機能する。
- **PIDは研究ライフサイクル全体に価値をもたらす。**
研究成果の発見可能性を高め、研究者アイデンティティの信頼性を強化し、オープンサイエンスの進捗把握や、研究の質・インパクトの評価を支える。
- **PID戦略は、研究者の負担を増やすものではなく、減らすものであるべきである。**
研究成果、人、組織、資金、データ、プロジェクトを信頼できる形をつなぎ、研究者や関係者に明確な便益を返すことが目的である。
- **日本にとっての次の課題は、IDを増やすことではなく、つなぐことである。**
既存の基盤や識別子を相互に接続し、持続可能で、相互運用性があり、研究者にとって使いやすいPIDエコシステムを構築することが重要である。