The rise of China as a scientific power has been rapid, with its publication output heavily focused in the physical sciences. This growth has brought with it changes in attitudes towards scholarly communication and open research, and practices of Chinese early career researchers.

**The Rise of China**

The BI remains the top producer of content but is increasingly being challenged by China. Among the five countries that produced most content (2014-2018), only China has seen a growth rate above the worldwide average (proxy Compound Annual Growth Rate - CAGR). China is also seeing steadily improving research quality (proxy Field Weight Citation Impact – FWCI).

That aside, following European Union, China has the highest number of researchers. It has also seen a jump of 49% in the number of highly cited researchers from 2017 to 2018.5

**Open Research in China**

**Open Access**

- There is notable growth of OA in China. OA now more quickly than the average in China (2014-2018 CAGR: OA 16.95% vs. China average 12.64%).
- Major funders in China (CAS, MOST and NSFC) have established policies for green OA.

**Open Data**

- Open Data has received a lot of attention in China recently.
- In March 2018, the General Office of the State Council issued the notice “Measures for Managing the Finring and Distributing of Scientific Data”, with the aim to further strengthen and standardize the management of scientific data and improve the level of open sharing.

**Integrity**

- China is getting serious about research integrity. There are plans to build an integrity information system to record and assess conduct of scientists and scientific institutions across the country and establish a national committee for ethics in science and technology.

**Transparent Peer Review**

- According to CIBER, in China, there are still significant reservations around open peer review, which ECIS think does not work because only anonymity can guarantee fairness.