



Bioinformatics in a tense geopolitical context

ANF Workflow et reproductibilité en Bioinformatique

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Context

Why this presentation during this ANF?



Le monde - 14 avril 2025

Trump made science news in 2025

- Massive budget cuts (total impact >2 billion dollars)
- Interruption of funding for targeted topics
- Censorship of new research projects
- Closure of certain data resources
- Loss of access to data and their operating platforms
- Cessation of data collection (climatology, clinical, gender, etc.)
- Suspension of research contracts on these topics
- Loss of scientific capacity (layoffs, non-renewal of contracts)
- Suspension of funding allocated to non-USA data resources and research projects
- Impact on international collaborations (particularly with Europe).

- ...



Themes and institutions targeted by Donald Trump's policy (2025)

Scientific topics

- Biology and public health: microbiology, epidemiology, vaccination
- Climate change and the environment: climate data, weather, renewable energy
- Social sciences: gender studies, sexual orientation, diversity, inclusion

Main USA institutions targeted

- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- National Science Foundation (NSF)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Universities

Withdrawal of major global organizations

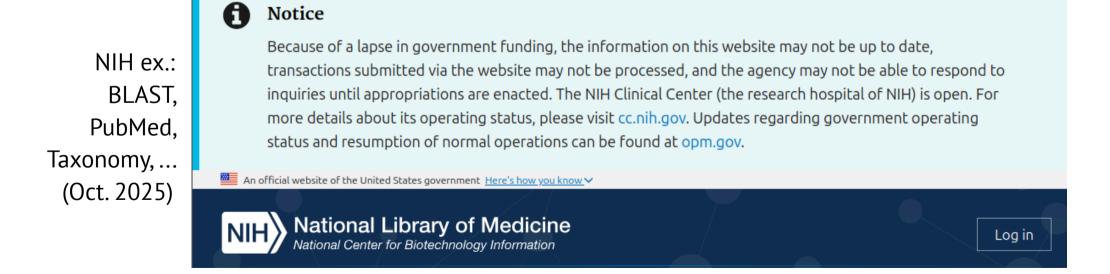
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- Unesco, ...





Main biology and health data platform: **NCBI** (National Center for Biotechnology Information)

- 29 databases specializing in different areas of biology and health (ncbi.nlm.nih.gov).
- +14 tools for data analysis and visualization (BLAST, etc.).







Talk objective

Assess our dependence on USA digital services

Private companies and/or the USA Patriot/Cloud Act (or other foreign countries)

Why?

⇒ The applicable legislation depends on the location of the companies and/or the physical machines supporting them ...

USA law example

- **USA Patriot Act** (2001): anti-terrorism law, authorizes surveillance without a warrant
- **USA Cloud Act** (2018): allows USA authorities (FBI, NSA, ...) to access data stored by USA companies, even if that data is hosted outside the USA (cf. <u>CNLL</u>)



Some digital economic models

Software	Proprietary	Freeware	FLOSS
goal	make the user captive	free of charges, demo mode; if ok ⇒ proprietary	user sovereignty
return	profits for owners	more sophisticated versions sold (priv. comp., public serv.)	fair and equitable compensation for developers
development	salaried jobs	both	dynamic but limited community
example	Google, Windows (Microsoft), Discord,	antivirus,	internet (in its early days), Mozilla, Linux, Mattermost,

FOSS-FLOSS (Free/Libre/Open-Source Software) vs. Freeware

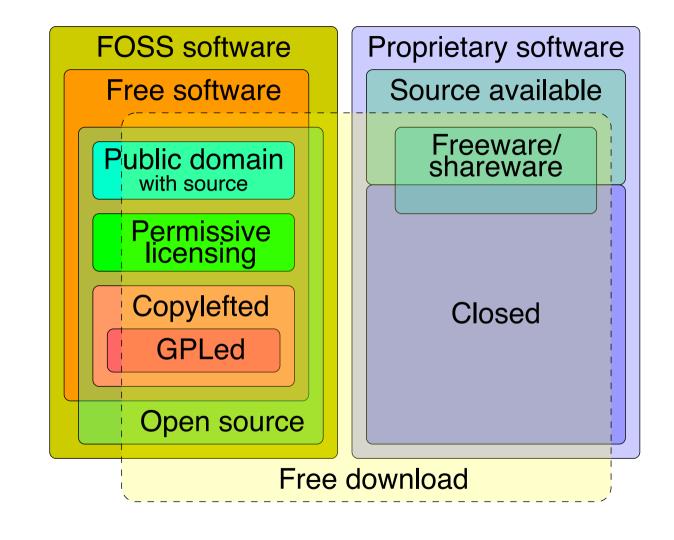
Free does not mean free of charge, it concerns only the user freedoms think of free as in free speech, not as in free beer Richard Stallman Freeware: can be copied without paying anyone, but comes without source and cannot be modified





3 categories = simplistic!
proprietary and freeware
software often rely on a mix of
proprietary and open source
code, and therefore a mix of
licenses
(e.g. Chrome vs. Chromium)

from wikimedia:





Free access forerver?

Talk objective

Free access to a resource can suddenly change its business model.

{features}

Write, collaborate, and create with Overleaf

Overleaf is the collaborative LaTeX editor that anyone can use. Find out why we're loved by beginners and TeXperts alike.

Sign up for free



changed its policy in 2025 by limiting collaborative writing of LaTeX documents to a single collaborator in its free version







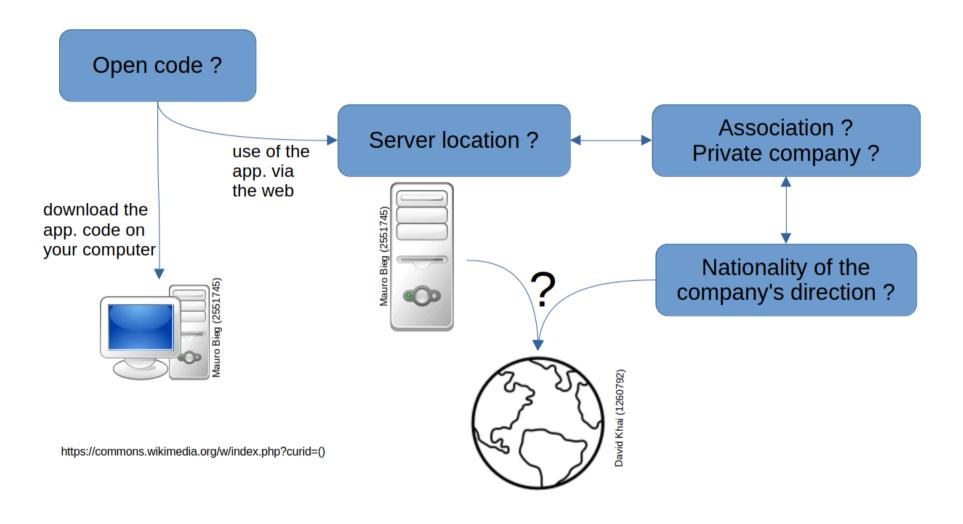
Public research is subsidized by governments, and its results are, in principle, made available to the public.

This is the objective of "open science" initiatives.



Questions about tools

... to assess our dependence





The resources supporting the work of bioinformaticians can be divided into three parts:

- everyday tools: email, instant messaging, professional and social networks, videoconferencing, online marketplace...
 - ▶ bioinformatics code development: OS, package manager, code versioning...
 - database resource



Everyday tools

Operational difficulties

From all of us:

- «Bring Your Own Device Adoption» in the professional sphere of proprietary software that makes things easier (Google Docs, WhatsApp, Facebook, etc.)
 - Addiction to convenience and difficulty with change

On behalf of our guardians:

- ► Contracts signed with Microsoft (Windows OS, Office suite, Outlook for emails) as part of the marchés publics
 - Formation:
- compagnies offer schools, colleges, high schools, and universities free versions of their software
- employee training: the only training courses offered are for Microsoft tools (Excel/Word/PowerPoint)



Collaborative documents:





Common tools:



Reference catalog of recommended free software for the administration: <u>SILL</u>, *Socle Interministériel de Logiciels Libres*, bottum-up enrichment by *tout agent du service publique*



For each usage, some FOSS solutions

Usage	FOSS Solution	
Professional network	ORCID	
Document sharing	<u>Nextcloud, Resana</u>	
Source code sharing	<u>GitLab</u>	
Word processing	OnlyOffice, LibreOffice, LaTeX, typst	
Search for free software	SILL, Framalibre	
Video conferencing	BigBlueButton, lasuitenumerique	
Social network	Mastodon (e.g. <u>sciences.re</u>)	
Instant messaging	<u>Signal, Tchap</u>	
Email	<u>Thunderbird</u>	
Web browsers	<u>Firefox</u> , <u>Chromium</u>	
Search engines	<u>DuckDuckGo, Qwant</u>	
Operating systems	<u>Linux</u> (home version <u>Ubuntu</u>)	
Email and cloud service providers	<u>CHATONS</u>	

B.Albert, C.Dillmann et al. 2025



Bioinformatics developement

Challenges

Computer code constitutes data in itself (even if its volume is negligible compared to biological data)

Challenges for open science (free software, FAIR coding)

- Versioning, traceability, documentation
- Collaborative development environments
- Functional validity
- Cybersecurity



Code development & analysis

- **▶ OS**: Windows < macOS ⇒ Linux
- **▶ Tool manager**: Anaconda (**□**) ⇒ Conda (limitted to conda-forge, bioconda), Pixi, Guix
- Integrated Developement Environment (IDE): VSCode (■) ⇒ VSCodium, Vim, JetBrains IDEs (■)
- ► Code versioning: BitBucket < GitHub (Microsoft) < GitLab.com (inc.) ⇒ sourcehut, Codeberg or your GitLab institution: CNRS: src.koda, INRAe: forge.inrae, university: sourcesup
- ► Workflow: Galaxy, Nextflow (□), Snakemake, ...
- Matlab (■) ⇒ Scilab
- ► Container: Docker ⇒ Podman, Singularity ⇒ Apptainer

VSCode source code & MIT-licensed

Microsoft's Visual Studio Code **source code is open source** (MIT-licensed), but the **product** available for **download** (Visual Studio Code) is licensed under a **not-FLOSS license** and contains **telemetry/tracking**. Moreover, the integrated extension maketplace is not available in VSCodium (an alternative marketplace without all extensions must be used).



Software forges

- Complete environments for collaborative development: version management, tasks, projects, bug reporting and tracking, continuous integration, code distribution, etc
- American commercial solutions (free or paid) are largely predominant for French academic repositories: github.com (~70%) and gitlab.com (~10%)
- **Institutional academic solutions** (CNRS, INRAE, Pasteur), but access is restricted to staff of the organization, and features are less extensive than commercial solutions
- Forge platforms are not archives, even though they are often used for this purpose



Software code archiving

- HAL (French open archive): generalist archive, not specific to software, but widely used in France for code archiving
- Software Heritage

 : French initiative with international reach, trusted repository recommended by the Data College of the MESR Open Science Committee and Unesco ("archiving open software human heritage")
- RENATER SourceSup, academic code repository
- **Zenodo**, repository for data and digital works (all types, without moderation or quality control)



Biological databases

Main USA Biological databases

- Genbank (nucleic acid sequences)
- SRA (Sequence Read Archive, raw sequencing data)
- Protein (protein sequences)
- Taxonomy (taxonomic classification of organisms)
- PubMed (bibliographic database of life sciences and biomedical articles)
- GEO (Gene Expression Omnibus, functional genomics data)
- ClinVar (genetic variants and their relationship to human health)
- ...
- many others (e.g. geolocated data) ...



Counterparts in Europe

Mirror

- Genbank@NCBI → Ensembl@EBI + DDBJ (JPN). International Nucleotide Sequence Database
 Collaboration (INSDC): synchronization between all of nucleic acid sequence data submitted to one
 of them.
- SRA (Sequence Read Archive) @NCBI \rightarrow ENA (European Nucleotide Archive) @EBI
- <u>Protein@NCBI</u> → <u>Uniprot@EBI+SIB</u>

Partial mirror (with dependence on NCBI for the source)

- <u>Taxonomy</u>: ENA@EBI mirror of the subset of taxa for which sequences are available
- <u>PubMed</u>: 37 million articles, and PMC (full-text open articles). Partially covered by <u>Europe PMC</u>, with differences.
- GEO: ArrayExpress (EBI) until 2017

No equivalent outside the USA (human)

- ClinVar: genetic variants associated or not with diseases
- OMIM: comprehensive collection of genes and phenotypes, updated daily
- GnomAD: aggregation of exome and genome sequences from large-scale seq. projects.



Main bioinformatics actors in Europe

European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI-EMBL)

Outstation of the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL), founded in 1996.

Funded by member states (including ••).

Wide coverage of biological data types: proteins, nucleic acids, biochemical reactions, metabolic pathways, etc.

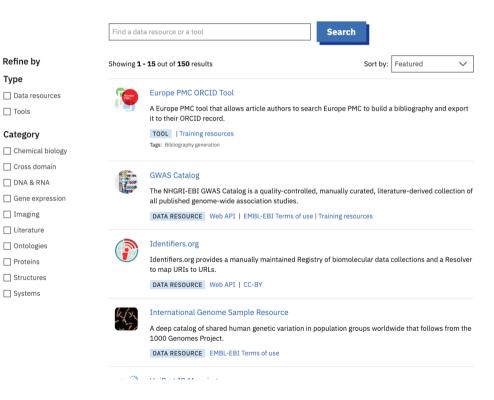
Offer data exploitation by independent and different software platforms (genome browsers, analysis tools)

Main bioinformatics actors in Europe

EMBL-EBI Home > Services > Data resources and tools

EMBL-EBI data resources and tools

EMBL's European Bioinformatics Institute maintains the world's most comprehensive range of freely available and up-to-date molecular data resources.





ELIXIR data resources



intergovernmental EU organisation that brings together life science resources (DB, software tools, training materials, cloud storage, HPC), based on national nodes (IFB for France)

→ see Bonus: ELIXIR Position Paper: The importance of open data infrastructures for European competitiveness in life sciences

Service Delivery Plan

Bioinformatics services with international scope, supported and certified by national nodes + by ELIXIR. Shared certification criteria: impact, best practices, open access, sustainability, etc.

- 615 services, including 38 FRA
- 187 data resources, including 18 FRA

Core Data Resources

Data resources considered essential to biology. Extremely demanding certification process.

• 31 core data resources, including 1 FRA (Orphadata + 2 certifications in progress, 1 other in the pipeline)



Conclusion

Who owns the data?

Conclusion



The data stored on US platforms has been produced and deposited by an international research community of data producers. In principle, the **data belongs to the producers** and not to the data platform.

Instability of data resources

The current crisis has **raised** awareness of **the dependence** on the vagaries of a single country's policy and the need to secure and sustain these data resources.

Access and redistribution

Data resources are based on **different** types of **licenses** which authorize or prohibit downloading, keeping a local copy, academic or commercial reuse, complete or partial redistribution, etc.

Data sensitivity

- Some databases contain **personal data** (metadata, health data, genomic or transcriptomic sequences)
- Consent forms specify a destination and conditions of availability





Who owns the data?

Conclusion

• Some resources are based on USA legislation and cannot be deployed on European servers due to the GDPR (more restrictive; e.g. population genomics)



And their associated tools?

Conclusion



The value of data lies in the ability to exploit it, which relies on software platforms

→ It is **not enough to download a copy** to be able to reuse it

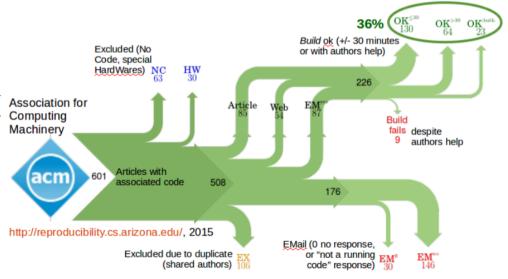
These platforms are complex and are based on decades of development by teams of bioinformaticians

 \rightarrow re-implementation is not feasible within a reasonable timeframe and with reasonable resources

Representation Enough to give you nightmares

- OVH data center fire (2021)
- Loss of access to GitHub repositories (2023)
- Tools installed on Amazon web services
- and not to mention the installation

- ...







Example of National initiatives





https://lasuite.numerique.gouv.fr/

https://www.opendesk.eu

Example of European initiatives



European Digital Infrastructure Consortium - EDIC https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/edic





Forum of organizations that fund biological data resources (globalbiodata.org)

The GBC envisions a world in which biodata, essential to science, are freely and openly available to all, with long-term access assured through the tools and services offered by global biodata resources.

Strategy 2023-2026

- Expand and strengthen the commitments of funders at the global level
- Strengthen dialogue among funders to ensure the sustainability of data resources
- Demonstrate and defend for the necessity, value, and impact of biological data resources
- Develop new models for collaborative cross-funding
- Identify and maintain a list of Global Core BioData Resources (GCBRs)
- Characterize the diversity of biological data resources to strengthen their funding and sustainability



GBC Members

- National Institutes of Health (**)**
- National Science Foundation (**S**)
- Wellcome (ﷺ)
- State Secretariat for Education Research & Innovation SERI (□)
- United Kingdom Research & Innovation ()
- Research Council of Norway ()
- Chan Zuckerberg Initiative ()
- Genome Canada (1911)
- European Molecular Biology Laboratory (

)
- African Academy of Sciences

GBC Observers

- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
 - European Commission (

)
 - European Research Council (M)
 - Institut National de la Santé Et de la

Recherche Médicale (Inserm) (

- South African Medical Research

Council (≥≥)



Example of Mondial initiatives

The Data Rescue Project started in Feb. 2025 as a coordinated effort of three data organizations, including members of <u>IASSIST</u>, <u>RDAP</u>, and the <u>Data Curation Network</u>









Our goal is to serve as a clearinghouse for data rescue-related efforts and data access points for public USA governmental data that are currently at risk. We want to know what is happening in the community so that we can coordinate focus. Efforts include: data gathering, data curation and cleaning, data cataloging, and providing sustained access and distribution of data assets.

In Oct. 2025, the Data Rescue Project **Portal** displays **1139 datasets** across **86 governments** compiled throught the efforts of over 250 volunteers.



This crisis has opened our eyes to existing or emerging alternative solutions.

Exemple: the International Court of Justive will replace MS Office by OpenDesk

However, these alternatives often come with their own set of challenges and limitations:

- Multiple solutions for the same need
- ► Lack of maturity or features compared to established proprietary solutions
 - Resistance to change from users accustomed to proprietary tools



Therefore, it is crucial to find a balance between achieving digital sovereignty and ensuring usability, efficiency, and user satisfaction



To organize this training, we used:

- Framaform (instead of Google forms)
- Grist (instead of Google Sheets)
- Visio (instead of Zoom)
- Etherpad and next Docs (instead of Google Docs)
- Resana and sDrive (instead of Google Drive)
- Tchap (instead of slack)
- Typst (local) & Libre office (instead of Google slides) \(\text{\til\text{\texi\text{\\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi\text{\texi}\tiex{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\tex{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi}\texi{\texi}\\\ \ti}\\\

Almost final approval for our other projects.



Special acknowledgments

- Jacques van Helden for slides about Trump impacts and biological databases counterparts.
- Christine Dillmann for slides about FOSS solutions

Bibliography

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 - M.Watin-Augouard 2025 Qui exerce l'autorité dans l'espace numérique ?
 - N.Smyrnaios 2023 Les GAFAM, entre emprise structurelle et crise d'hégémonie
- Annales des Mines Enjeux numériques N°31 2025 Données géolocalisées, souveraineté et indépendance stratégique
 - ▶ Web magasine Web ENSAE-Alumni 2021 "GAFA, Reprenons le pouvoir!" Entretien avec J. Toledano
- ► <u>ELIXIR Position Paper</u> 2025 The importance of open data infrastructures for European competitiveness in life sciences





Bonus

Bonus list

- ► Everyday tools & {.fr .eu .un} legislation
- ▶ Digital Europe Programs
- ► ELIXIR Position Paper: Key recommendations
- ▶ Bioinformatics resources: who, where, & how



Everyday tools & {.fr.eu.un} legislation

- Fr: law for a Digital Republic (Oct. 7, 2016, Art. 16): includes the **default online publication of public data**, recommends the use of formats that promote interoperability, and mandates the **use of free software and open formats** in public administration information systems in order to preserve control, sustainability, and independence
- **Fr**: Prime Minister's data circular (Apr. 27, 2021) to support the digital transformation of the State: better understand and **use free software** and digital commons in the administration, develop and support the opening up of public sector source codes, and rely on **free and open source software** to enhance the attractiveness of the State as an employer for digital talent
- ▶ **Eu**: General Data Protection Regulation (**GDPR**, EU 2016/679): concerns the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and the movement of such data
- **UN** (United Nations): Global Digital Compact adopted at the Future Summit (New York, 2024): ambitious global digital pact defining principles, objectives, and actions aimed at supporting an **open, free, and secure digital future** for all, which respects human rights, bridges digital divides, and reaffirms multi-stakeholder governance of the internet



Digital Europe Programs

Objectives: high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity and trust, advanced digital skills, deployment and better use of digital capabilities

2 regulations (EU) of the European Parliament in 2022 (application in 2024):

• **DMA** "Digital Markets Act": to regulate the economic activity of large digital platforms within the European Union.

In 2023, 6 companies were designated as "gatekeepers" by the European Commission:

- Alphabet (Google, Chrome, Android, Youtube)
- Amazon
- Apple (iOS, Safari, App Store)
- ByteDance (TikTok)
- Meta (Facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp, Messenger)
- Microsoft (Windows, LinkedIn)
- ▶ **DSA** "Digital Services Act": to regulate digital services



ELIXIR Position Paper - Key recommendations

Based on <u>ELIXIR Hub</u> Published 23 Jun 2025
The importance of open data infrastructures for European competitiveness in life sciences

- Deliberately constructive rather than critical wording.
- Importance of open data resources: research, innovation, competitiveness.
- Underestimation of their value and underfunding.
- Strategic importance of data, and proposed actions.
- Need to ensure the sustainability of data resources.
- Importance of data "FAIRness" for its use by AI.
- Strategy to position Europe as a world leader in open science.



I. Open data resources are the foundation for life science innovation: Europe should invest in open data as a critical enabler of innovation

- Explore **transitional funding mechanisms** to support critical European resources following reduction in USA support.
- Recognise data resources as infrastructure, not research projects, with suitable funding instruments and lifecycle management.

II. To reach their full potential, AI investments must be anchored in sustainable data infrastructure

• Anchor investments in AI and data spaces in **sustainable**, **FAIR-compliant and openly accessible datasets** – particularly in life sciences, where data complexity is highest and potential impact greatest.



III. Secure Europe's data sovereignty through investing in world-leading data resources, a skilled workforce and national capacity aligned with European infrastructure

- Reinforce Europe's sovereignty by **strengthening Europe's role as a net data contributor**, ensuring others continue to align with European infrastructures and open data values.
- **Invest in human capital** by sustaining a digital workforce with expertise in managing, curating and exploiting complex datasets.
- Amplify national efforts by **incentivising alignment of national capacities with EU-level strategies** (e.g. the EU Life Science Strategy, the ESFRI and the Common European Data Spaces including EOSC)



IV. Europe should play the role of global leader in open science, supporting multilateral collaboration and championing the benefits of open data

- Support multilateral science by providing stable, **long-term funding** for international open data infrastructures with strong European participation.
- Leverage diplomacy through openness by positioning Europe as a principled and dependable steward of global scientific collaboration.
- Lead through action by making open science and shared data infrastructures central, well-funded pillars of the next Framework Programme—signalling to the world that Europe values open data and global collaboration.



containerization

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
Docker	Docker Inc.	<u>USA</u>	proprietary software
<u>Apptainer</u>	Gregory Kurtzer	<u>USA</u>	BSD-3

email

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
<u>Thunderbird</u>	Mozilla Foundation	<u>USA</u>	MPL-2.0 (Mozilla Public-License)

e-store

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
App Store	Apple	<u>USA</u>	proprietary software
<u>Amazon</u>	Amazon	<u>USA</u>	proprietary software

IDE

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
VSCode	Microsoft	<u>USA</u>	<u>freeware</u>
VSCodium (open source part of VSCode)	Microsoft	USA	MIT
<u>vim</u>	Bram Moolenaar	NLD	VIM(GPLv2)
<u>JupyterLab</u>	Fernando Pérez	<u>COL</u>	BSD-3
RStudio	Posit Software	<u>USA</u>	AGPLv3



online chat

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
<u>Matrix</u>	Matrix.org Foundation C.I.C.	GBR	Apache License 2.0
Discord	Discord Inc.	<u>USA</u>	proprietary software
Mattermost	Mattermost Inc.	<u>USA</u>	server MIT, other AGPLv3
<u>Slack</u>	Salesforce	<u>USA</u>	proprietary software

OS

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
Android	Alplabet Inc.	<u>USA</u>	Apache License 2.0
iOS	Apple	<u>USA</u>	proprietary software
<u>Windows</u>	Microsoft	<u>USA</u>	proprietary software
<u>Linux</u>	GNU	<u>USA</u>	GPLv2

package manager

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
<u>Conda</u>	Anaconda Inc.	USA	freeware (conda BSD)
<u>Pixi</u>	prefix.dev	<u>DEU</u>	BSD-3
<u>Guix</u>	GNU	FRA	GPLv3+



search engines

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
Google	Alplabet Inc.	USA	<u>proprietary software</u>
<u>Chrome</u>	Alplabet Inc.	<u>USA</u>	<u>freeware</u>
Chromium	Alplabet Inc.	<u>USA</u>	BSD-3
<u>Safari</u>	Apple	<u>USA</u>	freeware
<u>Firefox</u>	Mozilla Foundation	<u>USA</u>	MPL-2.0 (Mozilla Public-License)
<u>DuckDuckGo</u>	DuckDuckGo, Inc.	<u>USA</u>	Apache License 2.0
Qwant	QWANT	FRA	GPLv3

share content

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
<u>YouTube</u>	Alplabet Inc.	USA	proprietary software

software forge

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
GitHub	Microsoft	USA	proprietary software
GitLab CE	GitLab Inc.	<u>USA</u>	MIT
GitLab EE	GitLab Inc.	<u>USA</u>	proprietary software
<u>Git</u>	Linus Torvalds	<u>FIN</u>	GPLv2



translation

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
DeepL	DeepL SE	DEU	MIT

workflow system

Software	Cie/author	country	license - code
Nextflow	Seqera Labs	ESP	Apache License 2.0
<u>Snakemake</u>	Johannes Köster	<u>DEU</u>	MIT
Galaxy	Galaxy community	Galaxy community	MIT (from 2021-04-07; Academic Free
			License v3 before)

