EOSC Workshop at EU Open Science Coordination in Europe Meeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting:</th>
<th>EU Open Science Coordination in Europe</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date/Place:</td>
<td>21 October 2019 at Laurea University of Applied Sciences in Helsinki</td>
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<td>Chair:</td>
<td>Henriikka Mustajoki</td>
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<td>Workshop:</td>
<td>Linking Countries to EOSC</td>
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<td>Leaders:</td>
<td>Karel Luyben and Gareth O’Neill</td>
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<td>Materials:</td>
<td>Presentation (re-used with permission from Sarah Jones)</td>
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<td>Abstract:</td>
<td>While the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) is under construction, many organisations and countries ask themselves: How can we link-up? In this workshop we will first give an overview of the state of play in the development of EOSC. One or more examples of preparing to link-up will be presented and next we will discuss issues from the participants with respect becoming a party in the EOSC ecosystem.</td>
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Summary report:

- Idea of a Council of National Open Science Coordination (CoNOSC) is to align policies and activities of national initiatives fostering Open Science in Europe
- The aim of EOSC is to federate existing research data repositories/infrastructures in Europe so that all research data sets are findable, accessible, and linked for querying
- An interesting question is how to link the major European research infrastructures of EIROforum (EUROfusion, CERN, ESO, EMBL, ESRF, ILL, ESA, and XFEL) to EOSC
- All researchers and disciplines should be served by EOSC: the focus is not on how much data is produced or the size of the data sets but rather reaching all data sets
- EOSC focuses on the principles of Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable (FAIR) and that research data is machine actionable and not just human actionable
- EOSC is (self-)inclusive: both national and European research infrastructures as well as relevant parties will be able to be involved in EOSC following predefined conditions
- The transition to Open Science needs support from national governments: this may involve initial extra funding but in principle comes from the existing research budgets
- Idea of a Data Steward Competence Centre (DSCC) is to provide data stewardship support at institutional level and link up the competence centres in a national network
- The employment of professional data stewards at institutions is crucial for the training and support of researchers in research data management for FAIR and Open Science
● Distinction between data steward (focusing on research data management support) and Open Science officer (focusing on policy making and support for Open Science)

● Three operational levels for data stewards: institute/faculty level for disciplinary support; institutional level for coordination; national level for national coordination

● Data stewards are employees with appropriate training and are able to provide support to researchers in broad or discipline-specific research data management

● Skills identification and training for Open Science and EOSC is crucial: such skills development and training could be organised nationally or via organisations of EOSC

● A proposed Working Group on Skills under the EOSC executive board will learn from national and organisational initiatives and help develop and support training materials

● A proposed Task Force on International Outreach under the EOSC executive board will aim to reach out and link to non-European research data infrastructures for EOSC

● The Ivy League of American universities now have a network of professional data stewards: a proposed EOSC Task Force on International Outreach could link to them

● Making data FAIR should not be an additional burden: it is crucial that research projects plan for FAIR from the outset and the FAIRisation is embedded in the project

● Making data FAIR should also not be an afterthought: a plan for FAIR data will guide the researchers during their projects and should be completed before the project ends

● A cost-benefit analysis for making research data FAIR by PwC for the European Commission shows that not making data FAIR costs Europe €10.2 billion per year

● It is important to understand and clarify that FAIR data does not equal Open Data: FAIR makes data machine actionable and can but does not need to be (fully) opened

● The concept of Open Data often scares researchers and organisations: they are worried about their data and results being scooped and being commercially exploited

● ‘Open Data’ is not a binary term of open versus closed: there is gradation of openness and also exceptions for medical, private, sensitive, security, and commercial data

● The incentives and rewards system must be changed for Open Science: researchers must be rewarded in career and research evaluations for Open Science and FAIR

● A standardised glossary is needed for Open Science and EOSC: the terms change continuously and are understood differently across stakeholders leading to confusion

Photos:

● Photo 1
● Photo 2
● Photo 3
● Photo 4
● Photo 5
● Photo 6