

Open science policies, hindrances in cross-border transfer and service delivery chains

Maijastiina Arvola, EOSC-Nordic Open Symposium
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POLICIES, LEGAL ISSUES AND SUSTAINABILITY

IN A CROSS-BORDER ENVIRONMENT



POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES

Identify & map the **open science policies** & resource provisioning principles applied in the Nordic and Baltic countries.



SERVICES AND RESOURCES

Investigate **models, roles and responsibilities** for the coordinated provisioning and delivery of **EOSC services and resources** at national level



LEGAL CHALLENGES

Identify current and potential **legal hurdles** associated with the sharing of data and resources across national borders. Suggest solutions.



COORDINATE AND ALIGN

Discuss and coordinate policy activities, and advise on directions the national initiatives should take to align with relevant EOSC policies.



Open science policies in the Nordics and Baltics

- Mapping of open science policies in Nordics and Baltics
- Not a unified stage of development - different approaches and stages in policy making
 - Also national responsibilities and structures vary
 - All countries show awareness of the importance of implementation of open science
- National open science guidelines published in 4 Nordic and Baltic countries
 - In some countries, where national policies are still missing, some Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and funders have established open access policies and to a lesser extent open data policies.

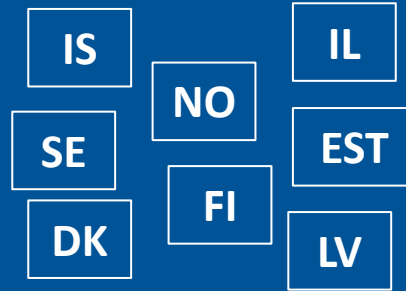
EOSC-Nordic Survey



**Forwarded to
358 Participants**



**106
Answers**



**8
Countries**



**725
Questions**



For Some Questions
Low Response Rate (<5)

Funding Bodies



Universities



Research Infrastructures



E-Infrastructures



Research Institutes



Other



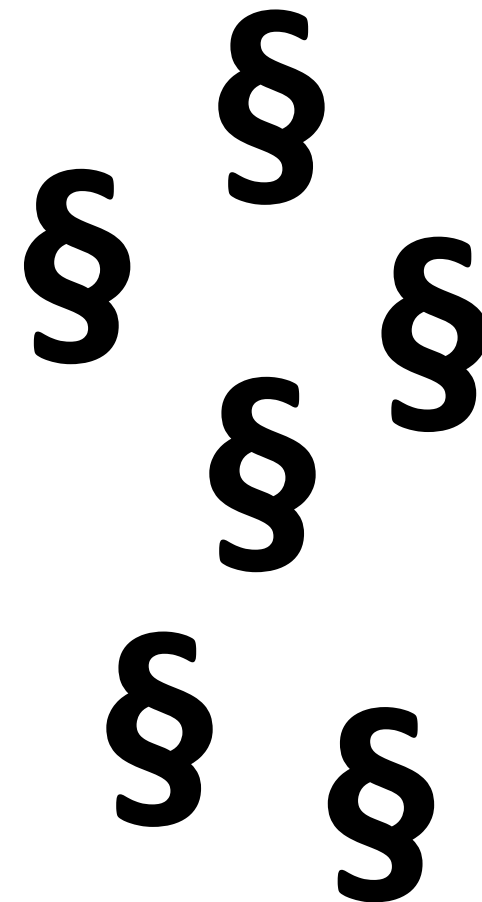
**6 Target
Groups**

- Majority of respondents thought their organisation will benefit from the implementation of EOSC
- 14/15 of funding bodies imposed rules on open access for their grants, more than half for open research data
- Half of HEIs, RIs and e-infrastructures had open access policy mandatory for all publications, nearly half had open research data policy mandatory at least for some grants
- Rules on compliance of data to the FAIR principles – room for improvement
- Organisations in different countries have varying approaches towards having informal, formal or publicly available regulations for open research data, data management, FAIR principles, publication of data in a repository.



Legal issues in cross-border sharing of data

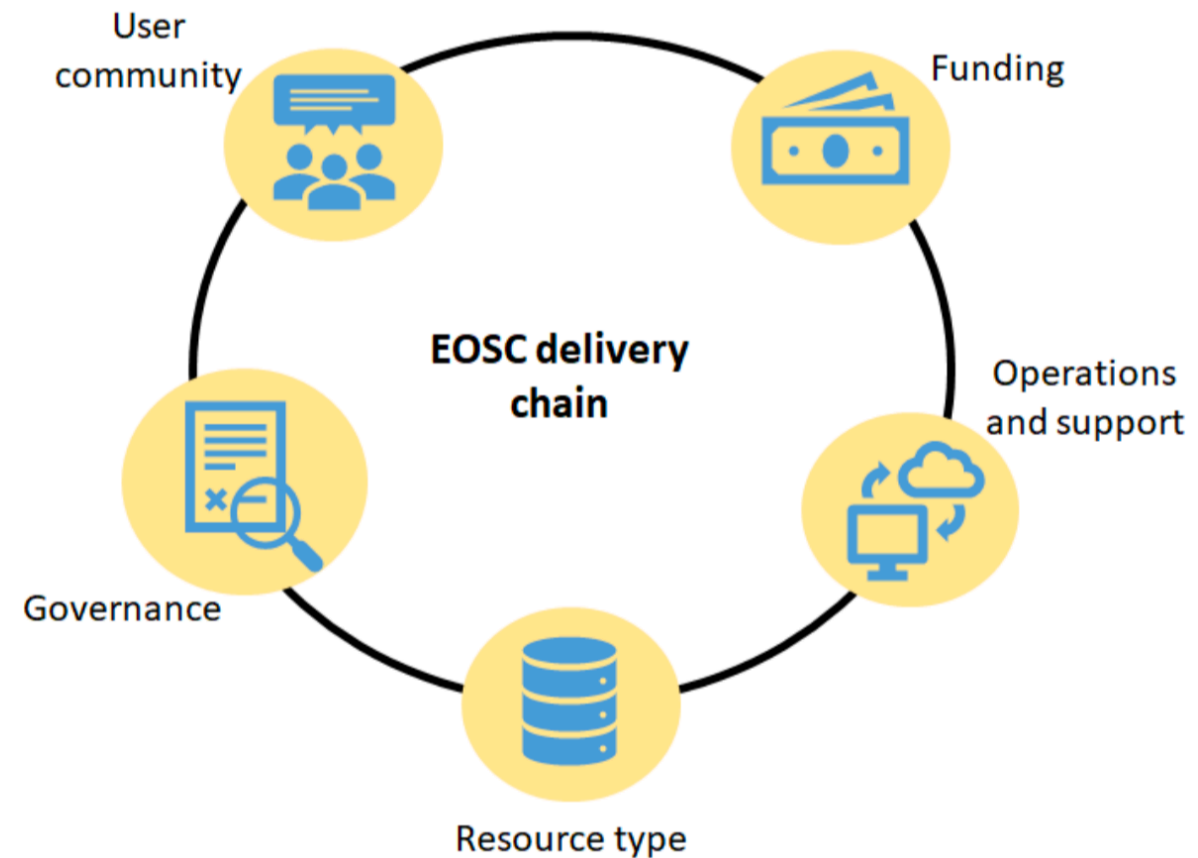
- Interviews: PM Heart, NICEST, NordMedPregCCC, DeepDive
- 1/2 report on legal issues
- Researcher perspective – complementary to WG FAIR
- Legislation as such is not always a barrier for cross-border data sharing – e.g. GDPR is the same for all
- Organisations have restrictive policies for cross-border data sharing
- Lack of expertise, lack of guidelines, contradictory guidelines
- Support for tackling legal issues and processes to handle data from the beginning to enable cross-border data sharing is needed





Roles and responsibilities in service delivery chains

- ELIXIR, UT Rocket, IDA, SNIC Swestore dCache, SNIC Alvis, ICOS ERIC
- Large variety in roles and responsibilities – affects service delivery
- Target user group influences how the service is delivered and distributed
- Funding is often provided for a certain target group or purpose
- Free at the point of use
 - sustainability of funding in the case of limited resources

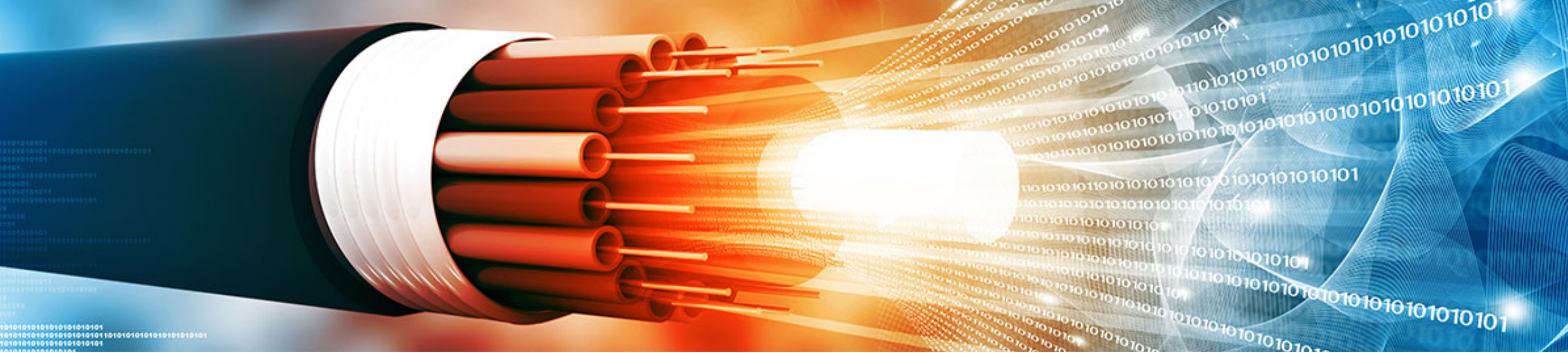


- Service operations and support – varying complexity
- Resource type – resources differ in how tangible they are, in the level of competition for the resources, and in the duration of the resource
- Governance
 - Funding parties are the main governance entities / governance is an element of a series of agreements
 - Bilateral agreements / multi-stakeholder agreements
 - Formal / informal components.



Conclusions

- Nordic and Baltic countries and organisations vary in maturity and approaches towards open science
- Rules on compliance of data to the FAIR principles – room for improvement
- Legislation as such is not always a barrier for cross-border data sharing – administrative practices, lack of expertise, lack of guidelines – support is needed
- All parties and their responsibilities (and targets) in the delivery chain need to be taken into account when developing EOSC
- Importance of incentives – which can be varying



Thank you!
Any questions?