

# The EOSC tripartite collaboration

EOSC in the Nordics & Baltics: regional events
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# Implementing EOSC

- ➤ EOSC as part of the European Research Area to enable sharing of knowledge, data and tools
- ➤ EOSC European Partnership to pool resources: Horizon Europe grants & procurements plus in-kind additional activities by the EOSC Association members
- ➤ EOSC tripartite collaboration: Implementation steered by the European Commission, the Member States and Associated Countries, and the EOSC Association representing the voice of the community



Courtesy of the EOSC Association.

- > A community-driven process
- ➤ Gradual implementation based on mutual alignment at European, national and institutional levels



# EOSC as part of the European Research Area

ERA Priority Area: "Deepening a truly functioning internal market for knowledge"

ERA Policy Agenda priority action: "Enable the open sharing of knowledge and the re-use of research outputs, including through the development of the European Open Science Cloud"

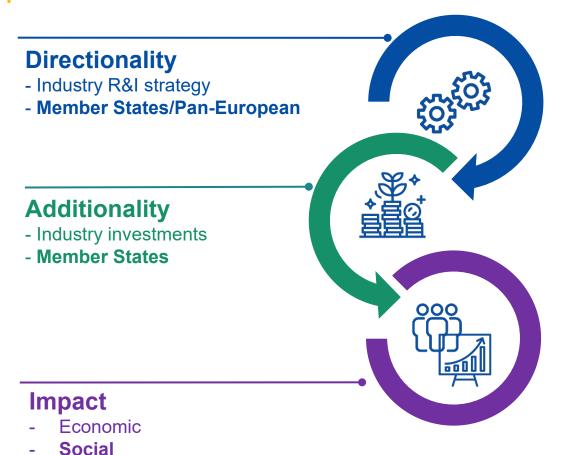
Synergies with other ERA priority actions:

- Data legislative framework for research Reform of Research Assessment
- Research Infrastructures
- Green/digital transition

- International cooperation
- etc.



## **EOSC European Partnership**



- Towards a Web of FAIR data and services for science (across borders and scientific disciplines)
- Common strategic vision to develop a European data space for science, research and innovation articulated with other public/private data spaces.
- Multiple levels: Pan-European / national / institutional.
   Multiple stakeholders: EU, MS/AC, Funding agencies,
   RPOs, universities, libraries, research infrastructures, e-Infrastructures.
- Multiple commitments: EU / national investments, Open Science policy alignment & commitments, FAIR uptake, trusted repositories, EOSC-registered services
- Research efficiency, trust in science, data sovereignty, societal relevance of science, innovation in the digital age



# **EOSC** tripartite collaboration

### Accelerate implementation of

 the deployment of a viable EOSC platform for use by the research communities;

 the deployment of a single joint capacity to monitor the uptake of open science and respective contributions to the EOSC;

 alignment of policies, investments, and practices at European, national/regional, and institutional levels to foster synergies and leverage effects of the conducted actions European Commission (on behalf of the EU)

EOSC Tripartite Collaboration

MS/AC (of the EOSC-SB)

EOSC Association

(representing the research community)



# EOSC implementation: a two-stage approach

**EOSC phase 1: preparatory** 

2018 - 2020

**H2020** calls/grants approach

**EOSC roadmap** 2018-2020 by the European Commission

### **Initial EOSC Governance**

(Member States and the Commission to steer and oversee initial EOSC development)

EOSC Governance Board | EOSC Executive Board

**EOSC phase 2: continuous EOSC roll-out** 

2021 - 2030

### Partnership approach in Horizon Europe

EOSC Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (**EOSC SRIA**) 2021-2027 by the EOSC community

#### **New EOSC Governance**

(Increasingly stakeholder-driven, high-level steering role maintained for the European Commission and the Member States)

Tripartite EOSC Governance

EOSC-Steering Board — EOSC-Association — EC

SRIA Roadmap

2021–2022 EOSC foundations

2023–2024 value-added services

2025–2027 industry & society

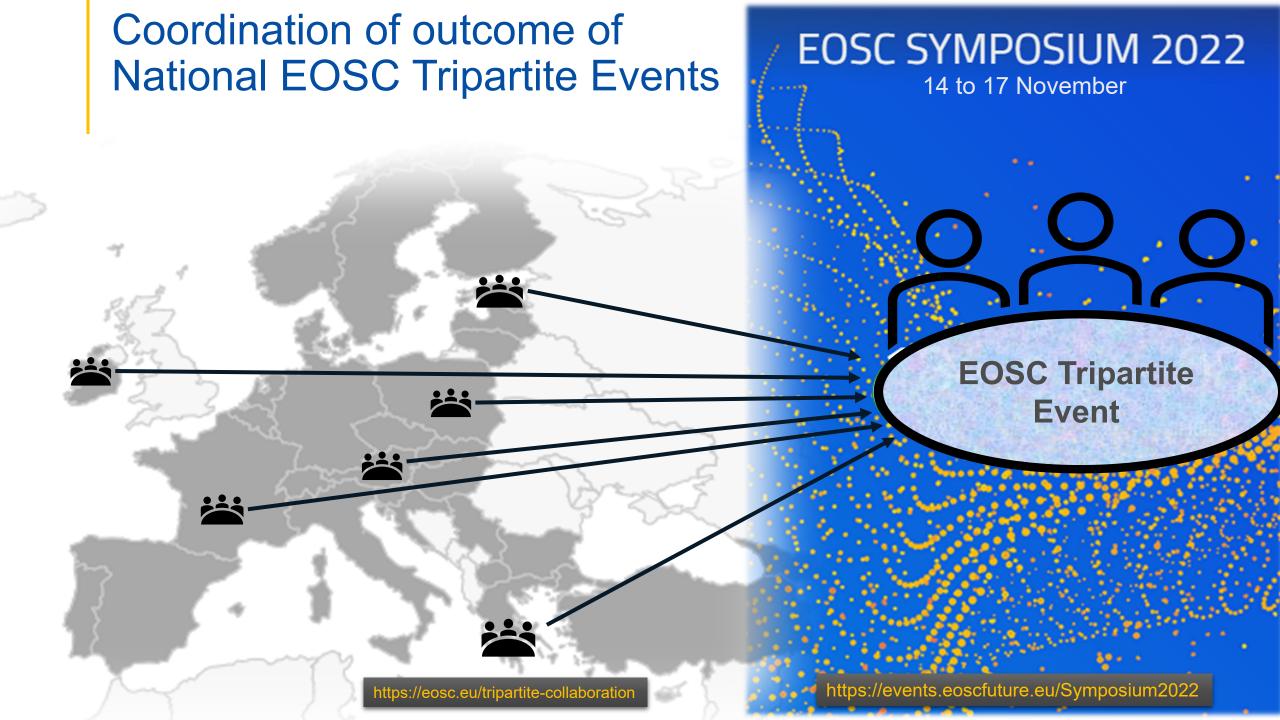
2028–2030 Web of FAIR data

# Examples of use cases

Main targeted indicator category*	Description	Link	Country
Infrastructure	The Estonian research infrastructures roadmap object "Natural history archives and information network" (NATARC) develops services related to hosting and computing of scientific repositories and data archives of natural science.	https://natarc.ut.ee/index.php?lang=en	Estonia
Publications	Monitoring model for open science and research - Principles and practices	https://doi.org/10.23847/tsv.238	Finland
Engagement	The Research Council of Norway (RCN) is establishing a national network for citizen science together with relevant institutions from research and the public sector the enhance mutual learning and sharing of experiences across institutions and societal sectors, RCN activities related to citizen science includes participation in the EU funded project PRO Ethics that will develop a framework for ethically sound user involvement:	https://pro-ethics.eu	Norway
Infrastructure	The Norwegian Language Bank: A national infrastructure for language technology and big datasets which provides available online resources and open-source license.	https://www.nb.no/sprakbanken/en/resource- catalogue/	Norway
Assessment	NOR-CAM: A toolbox for recognition and rewards in academic careers	https://www.uhr.no/en/front-page-carousel/nor-cam-a-toolbox-for-recognition-and-rewards-in-academic-careers.5780.aspx	Norway
Infrastructure	fourMs LAb: national infrastructure for studies of human body movement and physiology in an immersive multimedia environment.	https://www.uio.no/ritmo/english/research/labs/fourms/	Norway
Data	Sunet Drive is a storage and file sharing service. The service is located on Swedish servers and makes it possible for researchers to work and collaborate with large amounts of data.	https://wiki.sunet.se/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=100926004	Sweden
Data	National collaboration on research data - ScilLifeLab Data Center	https://www.scilifelab.se/data	Sweden
Data	The Swedish university network (Sunet)'s range of products and services now includes a digital tool for data management plans and is one alternative that HEIs can use as support for producing and maintaining data management plans.	https://www.sunet.se/services/molnbaserade- tjanster/sunet-datahanteringsplan	Sweden
Data	The Swedish Research Council and the Association of Swedish Higher Education Institutions, SUHF, have developed a template for data management plans based on the 'basic requirements' set by Science Europe.	https://www.vr.se/english/applying-for- funding/requirements-terms-and- conditions/producing-a-data-management- plan/data-management-plan-template.html	Sweden .

<sup>\*</sup>Indicator categories prepared for the EOSC-SB survey 2022





# **European Research Data Landscape study 2022**

### Objectives:

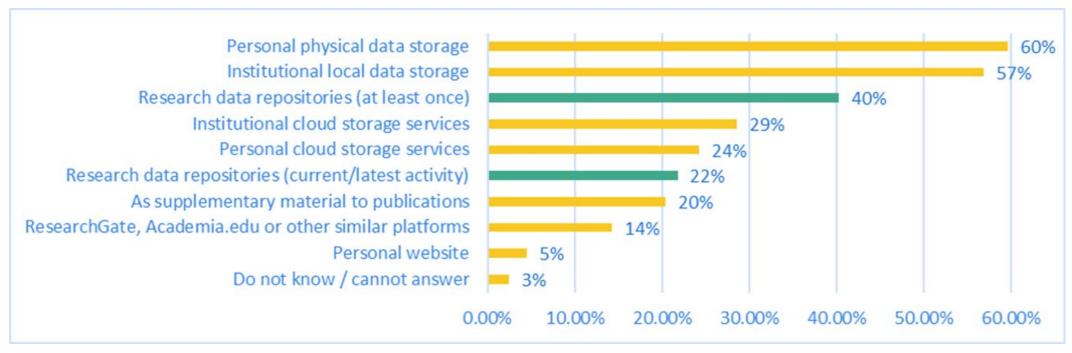
- To collect data on data **production** and **consumption** by scientific disciplines and relevant sub-disciplines
- To collect and analyse information on data deposition practices, data typology and volume
- To collect data on the level of maturity with respect to FAIR data implementation
- To assess responsiveness and readiness of research data repositories in terms of implementation of FAIR principles

### • Scope:

- All fields of science; geographically covering EU Member States, H2020 Associated Countries, and UK
- Survey of **researchers**: 15066 responses
- Survey of **research data repositories**: 316 responses
- Desk research; case studies; FAIRness assessment

# Research data depositing

- Research data repositories are not the most common destination for storing usable research data.
   Researchers usually (~60%) stored data in personal physical data storage or institutional local data storage.
- 40% of researchers occasionally stored data in research data repositories.
   22% respondents did that during the current/latest research activity.



Source: European Research data landscape study 2022 commissioned by the European Commission Elaboration by the study performers based on unweighted researchers' survey data. Total N=10,914.

### **Awareness of FAIR**

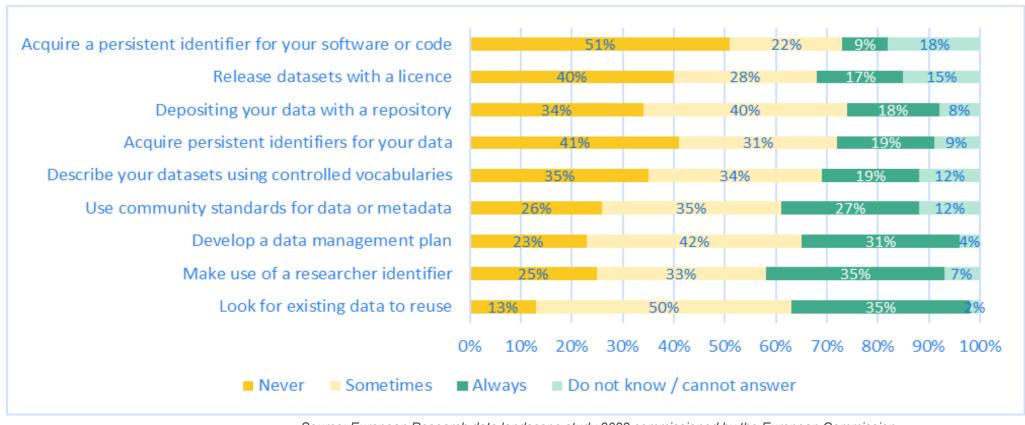
- About 2/3s have some level of familiarity with the FAIR principles.
- More than 1/3 have never heard of them.



Source: European Research data landscape study 2022 commissioned by the European Commission Elaboration by the study performers based on unweighted researchers' survey data. Total N=11,849

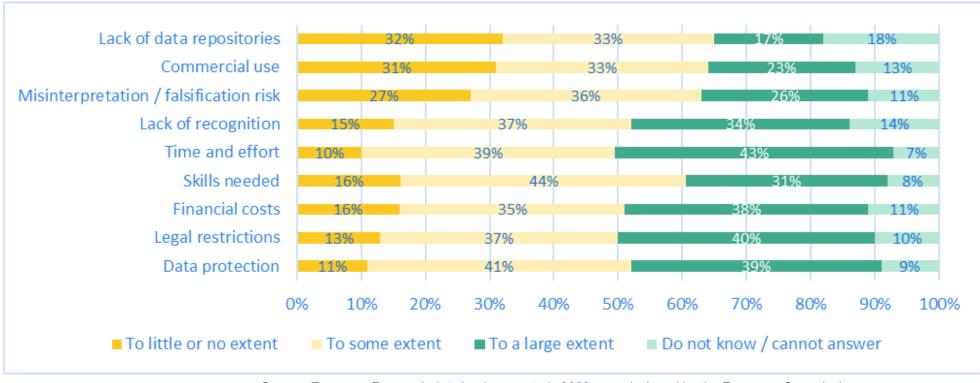
# **FAIR** aligned practices

- More than 2/3s develop DMPs but other FAIR-aligned practices are less common.
- Allocating PIDs to data is the least common practice.



### **Barriers**

- Time, effort and financial costs required for RDM and data sharing are seen as a challenge
- Data protection and legal restrictions are also seen as big obstacles
- Lack of recognition also seen as a major barrier



# Thank you





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