Governance and Financial Schemes for the EOSC Report from the OSPP

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Outline

- EOSC
 - Policy context
 - New HLEG on EOSC
 - EOSC Summit
 - WP 2018-2020
- Open Science Policy Platform
 - Mandate, Composition, Working Groups, Relationships with other groups
- OSPP EOSC Working Group
 - Main highlights from the report on the Governance and Financial Schemes
 - Main links to the EOSC Summit input papers

EOSC:The Policy Context

EU Open Science Policy: 5 Priority Areas

- I. Foster open science
- 2. Remove barriers to open science
- 3. Develop research & infrastructure for open science
- 4. Mainstream open science access to research results
- 5. Embed open science in society

European Open Science Cloud

Federated, globally accessible, multidisciplinary environment where researchers, innovators, companies and citizens can publish, find, use and reuse each other's data, tools, publications and other outputs for research, innovation and educational purposes

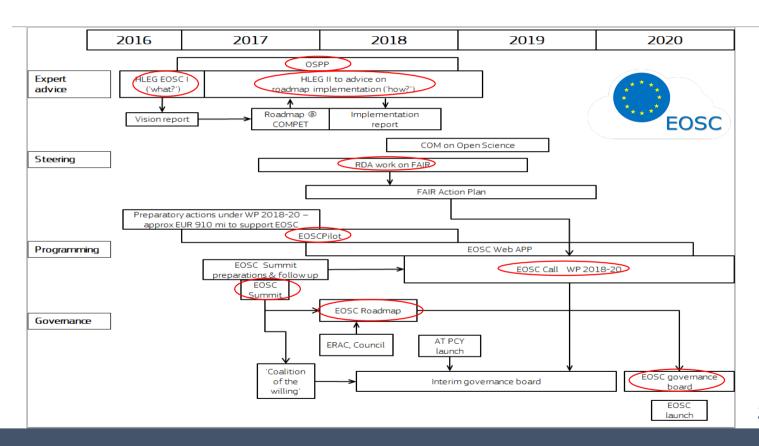
From OSPP EOSCWG report, adapted from HLEG on EOSC definition

COM 2016/178 - European Cloud Initiative: 3 pillars (19 April 2016)

- European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)
 - Integration and consolidation of e-infrastructures
 - Federation of existing research infrastructures and scientific clouds
 - Development of cloud-based services for Open Science
 - Connection of ESFRIs to the EOSC
- European Data Infrastructure (EDI)
 - Development and deployment of large-scale European HPC, data and network infrastructure
- Widening access and building trust
 - Government, SMEs, industry, citizens

https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/%20european-cloud-initiative

A Multi-Stakeholder Approach



Commission High Level Expert Group European Open Science Cloud (HLEG EOSC 2017-18)

- Launch on 12 June 2017. First meeting: end of June 2017
- Mission: advise on practical implementation (governance, funding, legal, organisational aspects)
- Chair: Silvana Muscella
- e-IRG delegate Toivo Räim is member of this group
- 10 members 8 EU and 2 non-EU observers (USA/AUS)
- Soon to be published in the Commission transparency register
- 4 meetings, (co-located) workshop(s), several external presentations, extensive community engagement
- Final report expected by end of 2018

https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=open-science-cloud-hleg

EOSC Summit: 12 June 2017



• 5 sessions

- 1. Data culture, data stewardship, practical and policy tools
- 2. Adoption and implementation of FAIR data principles
- 3. Research data infrastructures and services
- 4. Sustainable funding and governance
- 5. High-performance computing, big data & super-connectivity

Participation

- In person: around 120, invitation-only
- Remote:
 - Streaming: https://webcast.ec.europa.eu/european-open-science-cloud-summit
 - Follow/contribute via Twitter: #EOSCSummit

EOSC Summit: 5 Input Papers



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR RESEARCH & INNOVATION

Directorate A Policy Development and Coordination A.6 Data, Open Access and Foresight

SESSION 1: DATA CULTURE, DATA STEWARDSHIP, PRACTICAL AND POLICY TOOLS

INPUT PAPER

European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) Summit 12 June 2017 | Charlemagne Building | Brussels



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
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A.6 Data. Open Access and Foresight

SESSION 2: ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

INPUT PAPER

European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) Summit 12 June 2017 | Charlemagne Building | Brussels



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SESSION 3: RESEARCH DATA INFRASTRUCTURES AND SERVICES

INPUT PAPER

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SESSION 4: SUSTAINABLE FUNDING & GOVERNANCE

INPUT PAPER

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS,

Digital Excellence & Science Infrastructure
High Performance Computing & Quantum Technology

CONTENT AND TECHNOLOGY

SESSION 5: HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING, BIG DATA AND SUPER CONNECTIVITY

INPUT PAPER

European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) Summit 12 June 2017 | Charlemagne Building | Brussels

to be published on the event website (likely today)

Work Programme: 2018-2020

- One or more new topics for EOSC very probably included in next WP
 - Additional funding may be provided by the EC for the EOSC, especially to support setup of the governance, federation, coordination activities across Member States and others
- Options for these actions, with different sets of instruments, under discussion
- RI Programme Committee
 - Initially planned mid-June postponed to last week of June to allow fine tuning of EOSC related actions with outcome of EOSC Summit
- e-IRG activities will be taken into account within the governance framework

What is the OSPP (Open Science Policy Platform)

Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP)

- High-Level Advisory Group
- Members
 - Selected via an open call
 - Representing organisations from predefined stakeholder categories
- Announced 26th May 2016
- Start of operation: Sep 2016
 - Held 3 face-2-face meetings
 - Next meeting: 13 October 2017

- 25 members from the following stakeholder categories
 - I. Universities
 - 2. Research organisations
 - 3. Academies / learned societies
 - 4. Funding organisations
 - 5. Citizen Science organisation
 - 6. Publishers
 - 7. Open Science Platforms
 - 8. Libraries
- List of members
 - https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscienc e/index.cfm?pg=open-science-policyplatform

OSPP Mandate

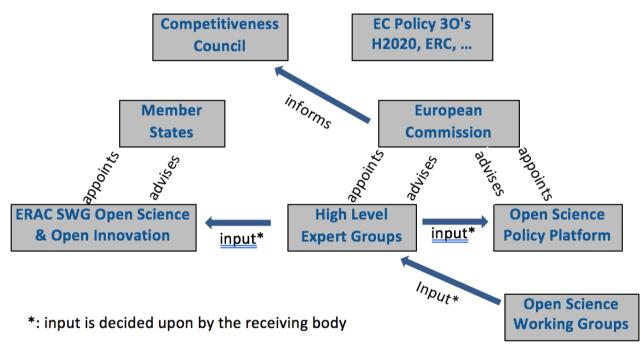
- Advise the Commission on open science policy
- Function as a dynamic, stakeholder-driven mechanism
- Support policy formulation by providing recommendations
- Support **policy implementation** (best practices, guidelines, uptake)

Open Science: Priorities for a System Change

- I. Reward system **
- 2. Measuring quality and impact: altmetrics **
- 3. Changing business models for publishing
- 4. FAIR open data
- 5. European Open Science Cloud *
- 6. Research integrity
- 7. Citizen Science *
- 8. Open education and skills **

* active OSPP Working Group ** newly created OSPP Working Group

Relationship between OSPP, HLEGs and EC



OSPP EOSC Working Group: Composition

- Internal WG part of the OSPP
- Composed of volunteering OSPP members
- It can invite external experts
- Coordinating group
 - Sergio Andreozzi (Chair)
 - Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen (Co-Chair)
 - John Wood (Champion)

- Members (from OSPP)
 - I. Sergio Andreozzi
 - 2. Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen
 - 3. John Wood
 - 4. Paul Ayris
 - 5. Steve Cotter
 - 6. Natalia Manola
 - 7. Eva Méndez
 - 8. Karel Luyben
 - 9. Christophe Rossel
 - 10. Michela Vignoli

• Start: Jan 2017

OSPP EOSC Report

First output of the OSPP EOSC WG

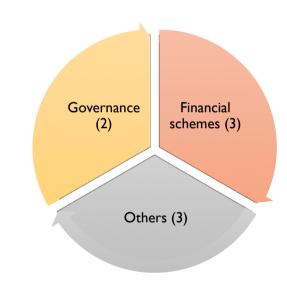
Governance structure and principles

 to identify the distribution of rights and responsibilities among the different entities in the EOSC ecosystem and rules for making decisions

Financial schemes

 to shape the best financial mechanisms that can enable the EOSC ecosystem to flourish and deliver value in an efficient way





Latest version: 5 May 2017
Adopted by the OSPP and presented at the Competitiveness Council

Recommendation I

The EOSC should rely on
a multi-level and multi-stakeholder governance
that ensures a representation
for the main stakeholder categories and disciplines,
integrating both the national and European
levels of authority

Recommendation I: Additional Info

- EOSC:
 - Set of interrelated systems, federation of commons
- Multi-stakeholder
 - RIs (including e-Infras), researchers, policy makers, funders, private sector, ...
- Multi-level
 - Integrating from local to global
 - National + European levels
- Not a unitary system
 - Different governance structures for different functional areas
- Incremental approach

A Little Digression: Internet Governance - Main Functional Areas

- I. Control of critical Internet resources
 - Globally unique virtual identifiers
 - DNS
- 2. Setting Internet standards
 - Common rules/protocols to ensure global interop.
- 3. Access and interconnection coordination
 - How various networks conjoin to collectively form the global Internet
 - Rules to regulate access (e.g. net neutrality)

- 4. Cyber-security governance
 - Securing the essential shared infrastructures (e.g. routing, authentication systems)
 - Responding to Internet security problems (e.g. DDoS)
- 5. The policy role of information intermediaries
 - Formulation of subscriber privacy rules
 - Responding to government censorship
- 6. Architecture-based IPR enforcement
 - Copyright enforcement
 - IPR embedded within Internet governance infrastructure

https://www.cigionline.org/publications/multi-stakeholderism-anatomy-inchoate-global-institution

THE THREE LAYERS OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

No one person, government, organization, or company governs the digital infrastructure, economy, or society. Digital governance is achieved through the collaborations of Multistakeholder experts acting through polycentric communities, institutions, and platforms across national, regional, and global spheres. Digital Governance may be stratified into three layers to address infrastructure, economic, and societal issues with solutions. For a map of Digital Governance Issues and Solutions across all three layers, visit https://map.netmundial.org

MULTISTAKEHOLDER COLLABORATIONS

standards, and specifications academia, technical, and

KEY GOVERNANCE ACTORS

- Civil Society
 Intergovernmental

REGULATIONS Governing bodies in local, national, regional, and international spheres are engaged with their citizens and with other bodies to develop and apply laws, policies, and/or regulations. The system of governance and laws.

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LAWS, POLICIES, AND

INDUSTRY AND TRADE Manufacturing, retail, supply chain/logistics,

INFORMATION personal & professional blogs,

NEWS AND

OCEANIA ASIA MA EU AFR 22% 18% 18%

worldwide. Most users connect to the

USERS

MOBILE

Smart phones, tablets, cars. There are now more mobile devices on the planet than people.





ROOT SERVICES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL LAYER

administering 13 different root servers that provide top-level DNS services via hundreds of machines

-500 Anycast copies worldwide

THE ROOT ZONE

CIVIC AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Privacy, identity, access to content,

freedom of expression, cybercrime,

consumer protection, cultural

diversity, and many more.





SOCIAL MEDIA

and information.

Sharing photos, videos, ideas

SECURITY

warfare, cyber espionage





ENTERTAINMENT

Music, movies, television, games.

APPLICATIONS

World wide web

DOMAIN NAMES

- -300 Country Code Top-Level Domains (ccTLDs) such as .fr, .br, .us, ...
- -600+ Generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs) such as .com, .biz, .realtor,
- -1500+ Domain Name Registrars such as GoDaddy, Network Solutions, Register,

IP ADDRESSES

NEWS 4

IPv4: More than 4 billion addresses.

IPv6: 340 undecilion (trillion, trillion, trillion) addresses. 5 Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) who coordinate

policy related to Internet address resources.

PROTOCOL PARAMETERS

EDUCATION

Protocol parameters are the commands and identifiers that are used inside protocols, the structured communications used for the web,



THE INTERNET BACKBONE (IP NETWORKS) 90% is privately owned by global companies like: Level 3 Communications, TeliaSonera international Carrier, CentwyLink, Vadafano, Verizon, Sprint, AT&T











KEY GOVERNANCE ACTORS

- ITU
 National ICT Ministries

EOSCpilot contribution on Governance

- Established a Governance Development Forum (EGDF)
 - Platform for information, dialogue and development of the EOSC governance
 - Join at: https://eoscpilot.eu/about/governance
- Developing an EOSC Governance Framework



Notes from the EOSCpilot Governance Development Forum in Helsinki. 9 May 2017

Introduction

Per Oster, EOSC;pict WP2 leader, CSC – IT Center for Science welcomed the participants and explained the main aim of the EOSC;pict Covermance Development Forum (EOSP), which is to enable stakeholders to contribute to the European Open Science Could (EOSC) povermone development. How highlighted in particular the science cases and interoperability as motivators for EOSC and EOSC;pict — three are national facilities and resources that need to be white and used on the European level.

Per opened up for a virtual follow-up meeting in the fall to continue the discussion on this topic. More material and input from stakeholders to the EOSC governance development can be found on the website: eosciplical ce

Science Lloud.

Panel chair: Per Oster, EOSCpilot WP2 leader, CSC – IT Center for Science
Panel ests: Franciska de Jong, CLARIN ERIC, Christine Kubiak, ECRIN ERIC, Niklas Blomberg, Elixir
ERIC, Volker Röhling, ECCSEL, Francisco Cobomer, JIVE, Sanna Sovari, ACTRIS ESFRI.

Basel footics:

*Which kind of services would you expect the EOSC to provide?

*From the point of view of the users of your infrastructure / researchers that you Research infrastructure represents, which kind of benefits do you expect EOSC providing them?

*What is characteristic of your Research Infrastructure that should be taken into account when designing EOSC?

that research infrastructures' concrete expectations on EOSC - what issues EOSC can solve, and what services to provide - will play an important role in helping defining what

Francisco Colomer, JIVE, described that there is a transition going on in their research infrastructure from developing everything themselves for the astronomy community (tools etc.), to start outsourcing part of the work to be able to focus on their core services. EOSC could share part of this work, as cloud services for the astronomy community are much needed.

For the life science domain, the main benefit of EOSC is expertise, according to Niklas Blomburg, Elbir ERIC. More of the non-technical expertise is needed, for instance in developing ways to achieve mutual recognition, by simple standards, codes of conduct etc., with a set of shared basic rules. EOSC could be useful for this kind of work.

Sanna Sorvari, ATRIS ESFRI, pointed out that they are interested in checking solutions (technical and non-technical) outside their own community, for instance on interoperability and workflows of data where they can benefit a lot from collaborating with e-Infrastructures. EOSC could help in getting

https://eoscpilot.eu/sites/default/file s/eoscpilot governance_developm ent forum helsinki 9.5.2017.pdf

Recommendation 2

Facilitate access to the EOSC across borders and disciplines by carefully analysing all aspects of interoperability (technical, semantic, organisational, legal and policy) and translate them into a common model and rules of participation

Some references on Governance in the EOSC Summit input papers

[Common Governance framework]: The EOSC governance framework will ensure accountability and transparency. It will be open by design and based on lessons learnt from successful models of federation and interoperability used in Europe and abroad. It will be codesigned and stakeholder driven;

[Governance Board]: The EOSC will need a governance board to coordinate joint efforts among all EOSC stakeholders endorsing these statements, and to reach practical agreements for implementation of the EOSC Roadmap. Initially, it will have an advisory role into the EC's decisions concerning the programming and towards the setting up of a fully-fledged governance model, by 2020. It will make best use of available outcomes of past and current EU funded projects (e.g. EOSCpilot, eInfraCentral, EINFRA-12 call) and independent expert studies;

EOSC Summit, Input paper no. 4

Recommendation 3

European countries and EC should ensure long-term funding of the services that are needed to enable the integration of and access to the resources that can be federated in the EOSC

Recommendation 3: Additional info

- Federation of systems: need shared services to work together
- Identify those services
- Fund them for the long-term (no project lifecycles)
- Consider what is available and align
- Evaluate and ensure quality

[Implementation]: The EOSC will be structured around nodes of pan-European relevance to be selected on the basis of criteria - to be defined by stakeholder driven governance mechanisms - based on organisational readiness and technical capacity to deliver EOSC main functionalities, including, provision of core common services, certification activities, joint-procurement initiatives, definition of Service Level Agreements (SLAs), identity provisioning and management, common cataloguing data and computing services.

08.06.2017 e-IRG Workshop, Malta 28

Recommendation 4

Different and innovative funding schemes
should be investigated
to support users to consume services
from EOSC-certified providers
that are approved based on
a commonly-agreed European certification scheme

Recommendation 4: Additional info

- Different types of resources (e.g. rival vs non rival)
- Different business models to be explored
- Need incentives to open up infrastructures, data and services
- EOSC as vehicle to support trans-national/trans-discipline procurement

[Funding]: A co-funding mechanism for the EOSC will support joint working, pooling and mutualising resources, and building capacity for European research data. It will pilot innovative business models and support an integrated data and service platform for European research;

EOSC Summit, Input paper no. 4

Conclusion

- EOSC
 - From vision to implementation at a faster pace
- Governance
 - Multi-stakeholder, multi-level, not a unitary system
 - Roadmap in Autumn -> interim gov. board in 2018-2020 -> operational from 2020
- Financial schemes
 - Ensure quality of shared (core) services for the long-term
 - Develop innovative business models to open up data and services, to build capacity
- ➤ Engage to shape the future EOSC
 - Liaise with OSPP members, follow the EOSC Summit, engage with HLEG on EOSC, participate in EOSCpilot activities (e.g. EOSC Governance Development Forum), ...

Thank you



