

Realising the European Open Science Cloud

First report and recommendations of the Commission High Level Expert Group on the European Open Science Cloud Open

Artificial Intelligence

Big Data

Data Sharing



Policy Briefing:

How to Reconcile GDPR with Artificial Intelligence:

Europe's Competitive Edge in Technological Innovation?

18 April 2018

Berlaymont, Rue de la Loi, 200

13h00 – 14h00 Room 12/040

European **Political Strategy** Centre

Barend Mons



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RESEARCH & INNOVATION

Open Science

Cloud

European

Open

Science

Cloud





The FAIR Data Principles set out requirements for data to be processed in an automated way



Findable:



"Easy to find by both humans and computer systems and based on mandatory description of the metadata that allow the discovery of interesting datasets"

 e.g. Able to locate data by individual patient, patient segment, intervention, outcome metric

Accessible:



"Stored for long term such that they can be easily accessed and / or downloaded with well-defined license and access conditions (Open Access when possible), whether at the level of metadata, or at the level of the actual data content"

 e.g. Patients should be able to access parts of their own data via a patient controlled record

Interoperable:



"Ready to be combined with other datasets by humans as well as computer systems"

- Semantic interoperability: mapped data taxonomies across diseases and population groups e.g. consistent methodology & scale for measuring pain / quality of life
- Technical interoperability: specifications to allow different systems to communicate with each other

Reusable:



"Ready to be used for future research and to be processed further using computational methods"

 e.g. Outcomes data should be available for the longterm for systematic analysis or clinical research (with permission from data owner)

Important that interoperable datasets can be interpreted by computer systems: to (semi) automatically combine different data sources for richer knowledge discovery

Source: Dutch Techcentre for Life Sciences

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Governance recommendations of the HLEG EOSC (IFDS)

G1: Aim at the **lightest possible**, internationally effective governance.

G2: Guidance only where guidance is due.

G3: Define **Rules of Engagement** for formal participation in the EOSC.

G4: Federate the Gems across Member States.

GO FAIR will obviously also honour the P and I recommendations of the HLEG

GO FAIR in a nutshell

Towards EOSC as the Internet of FAIR data and services



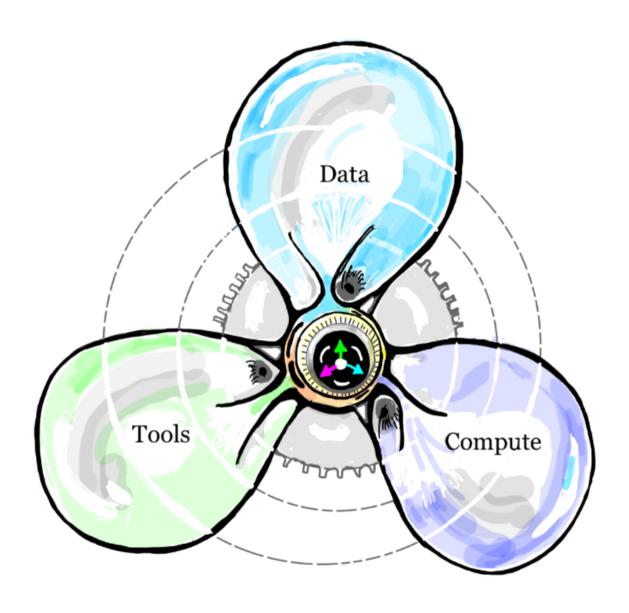
Prof. Barend Mons GO FAIR ISCO Leiden, Hamburg, Paris

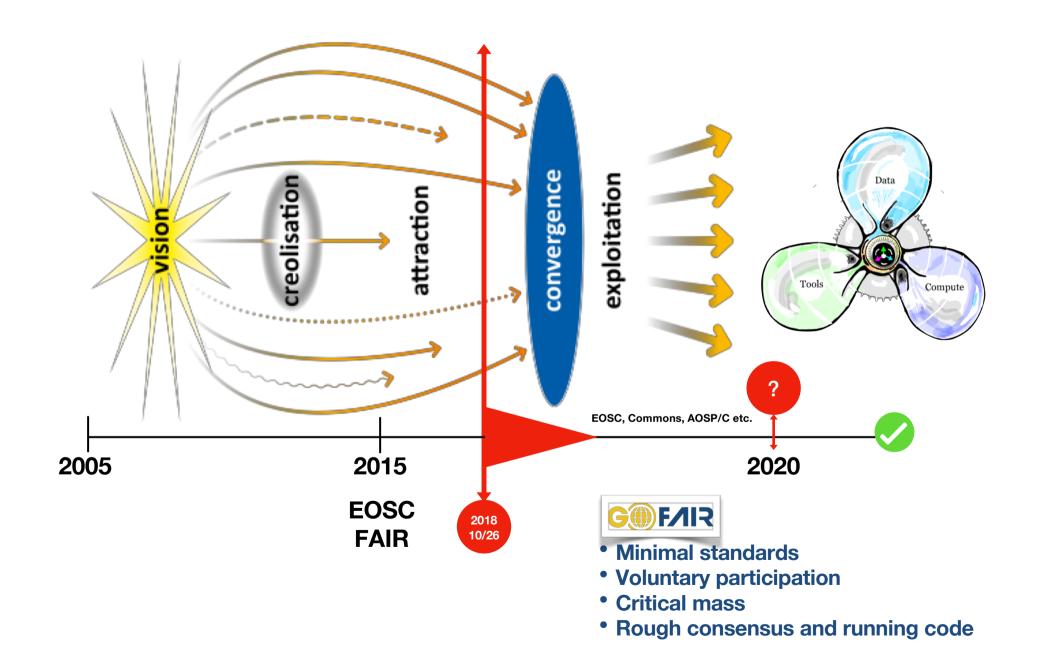
- GO FAIR supports **bottom up**, **achievable** community practices for establishing the EOSC as part of the **Global Internet of FAIR Data and Services (IFDS)**
- Co-founded & financed by 3 Member States (NL, DE, FR) but **open to all**, GO FAIR aims to **kick-start** the development of the EOSC through **communities of excellence** 'Implementation Networks' committed to collectively engage in the IFDS
- Supported by three pillars GO CHANGE (culture), GO TRAIN (data stewards) & GO BUILD (technologies or components).
- Any country can join, coordinating national participation in networks and contribute GO FAIR expertise

Implement FAIR principles co-create the IFDS



The Internet of FAIR data and Services







F/12 ISCO'S and prospective National offices



Example: Personal Health Train based on distributed data



Component



FAIR data station



Personal Health Train



Train track

Description

- Owned by data owner (e.g. hospital)
- Contains findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable data, to which access can be granted to others
- Algorithms owned by users or service providers (e.g. researchers)
- Drives by data stations to perform analyses and collect insights from data without extracting or aggregating data beyond the firewall
- Owned by public entity (e.g. government organization)
- Is a secure environment to which access can be granted by the public entity to service providers

Source: MAASTRO; Dutch Techcentre for Life Sciences

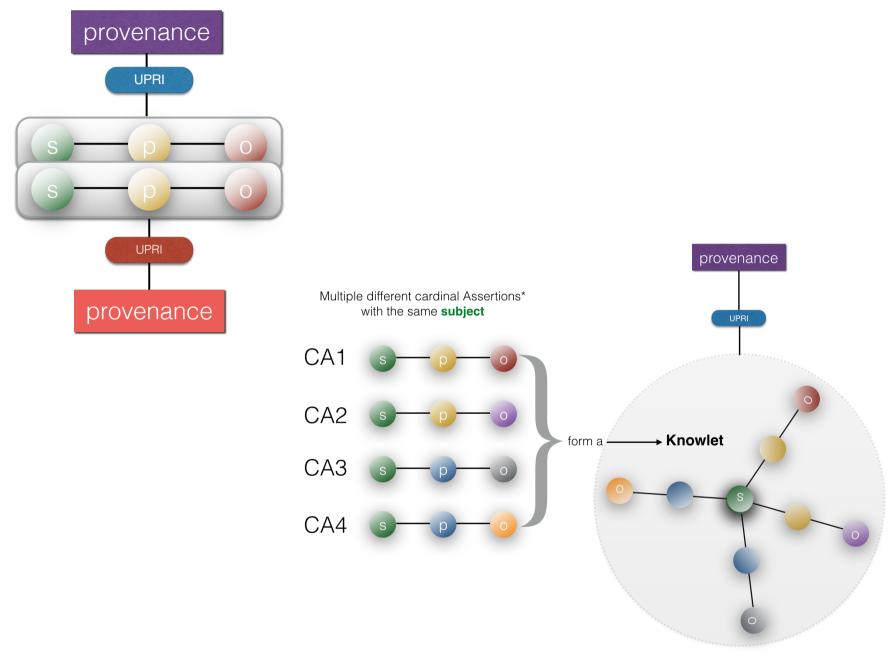
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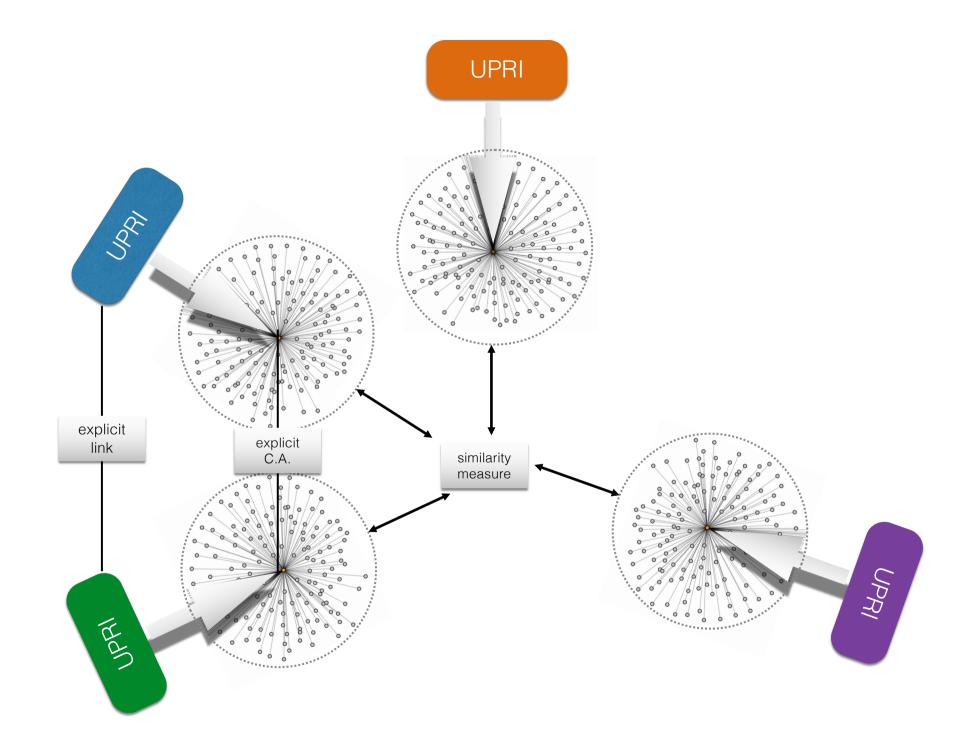
see: GODAN Discussion paper.

Personal Health Train

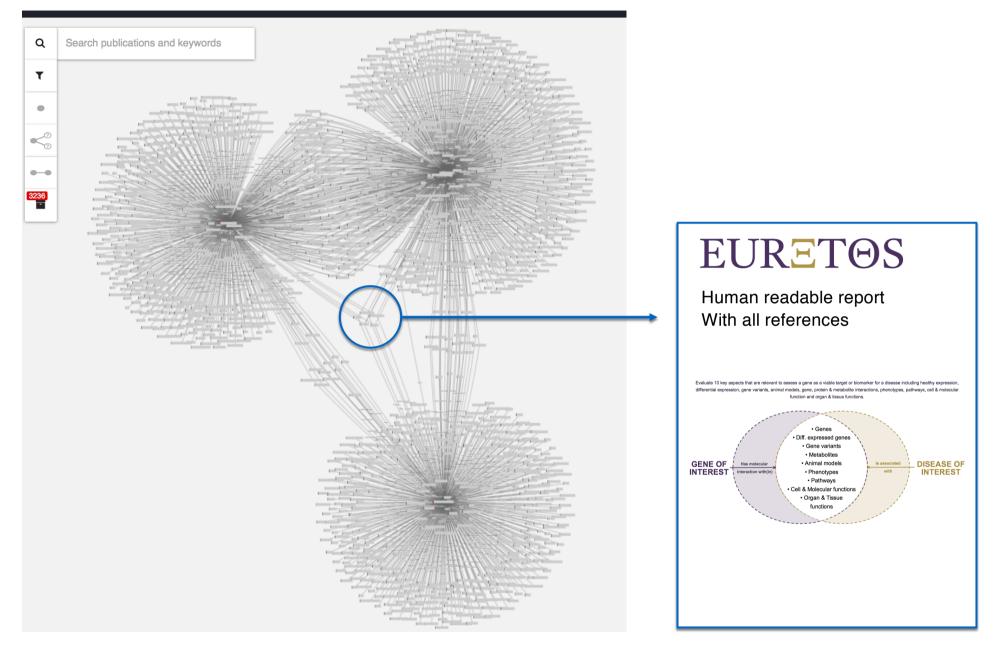




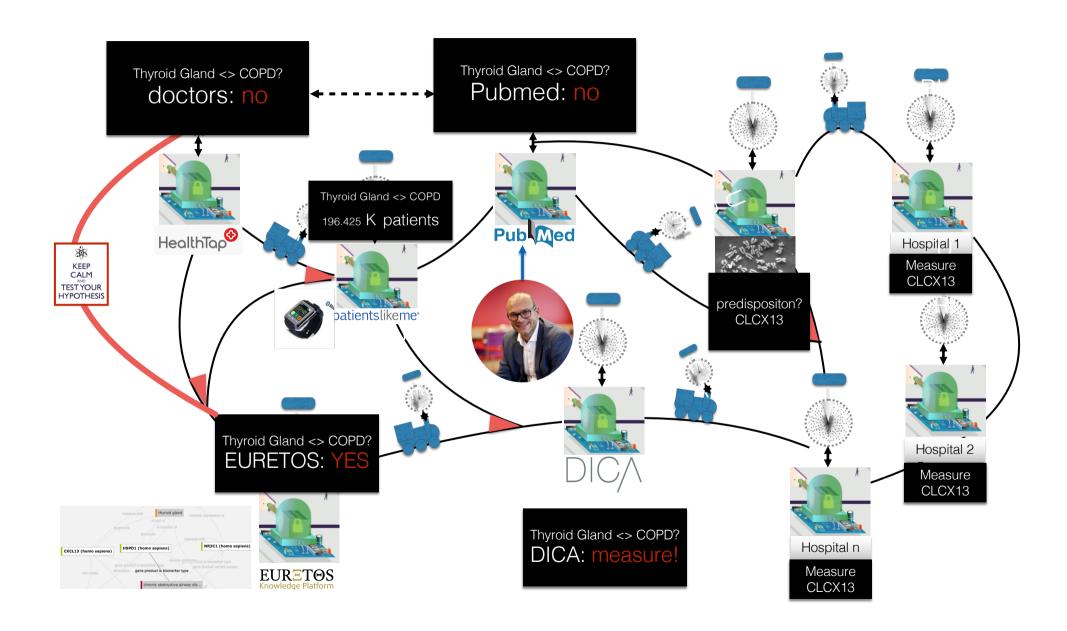
^{*} UPRI's and Provenance not depicted for simplicity reasons



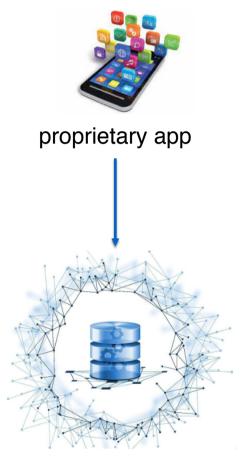
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share: in this case 5 objects are shared between all three knowlets (in this case: metabolic syndrome



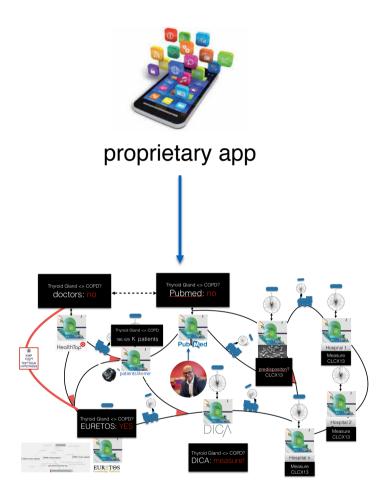
old (largely failed) situation



proprietary data warehouse

- Streaming ETL
- Central updating
- GDPR issues
- Enormous costs
- Black Box

New (IFDS) situation



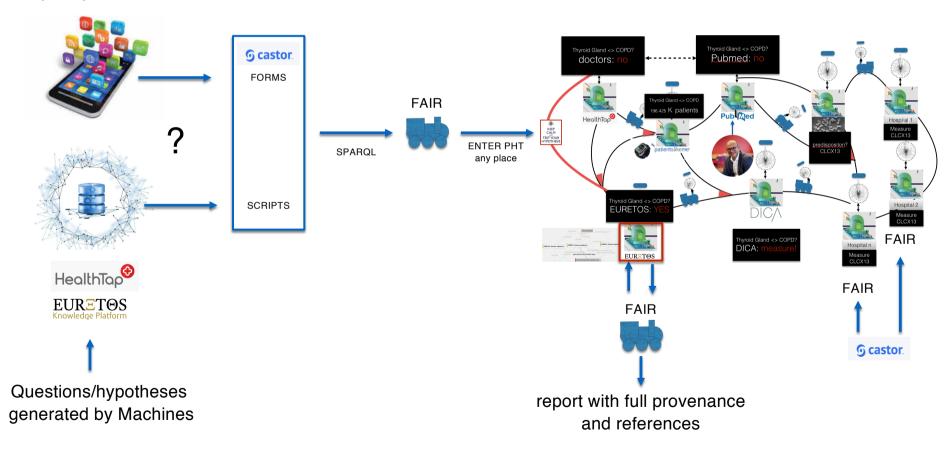
Distributed FAIR data stations

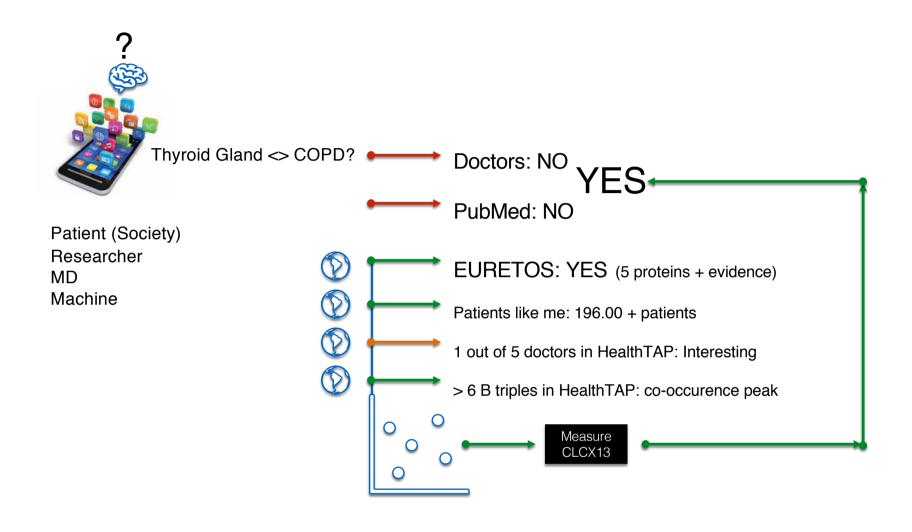
- No cumbersome ETL
- Decentral updating + provenance
- No GDPR issues
- distributed costs
- Transparent

Questions/hypotheses generated by people

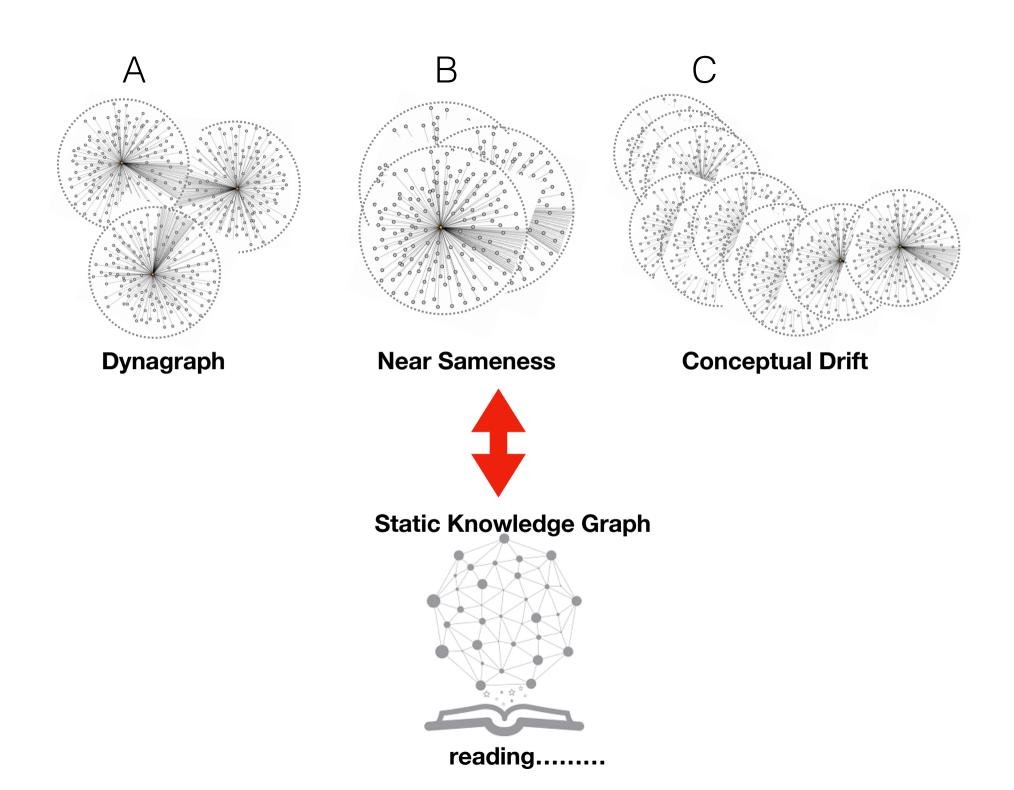


Citizens
Medical Doctors
Researchers
policy makers



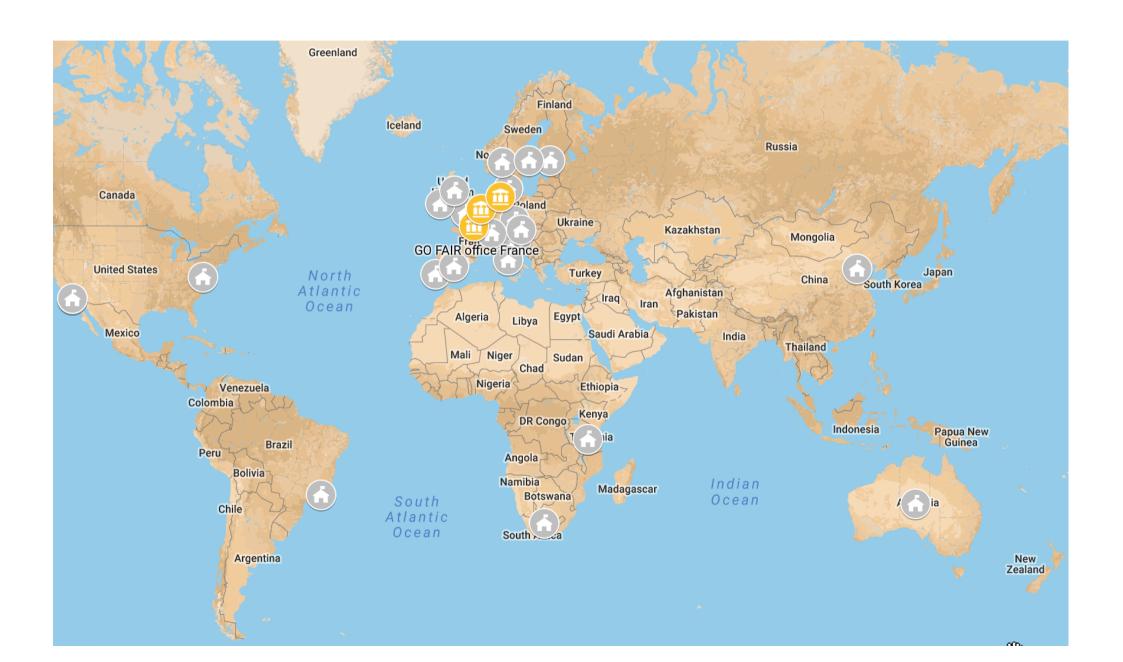


CONNECTING THE DOTS WITH DISTRIBUTED LEARNING

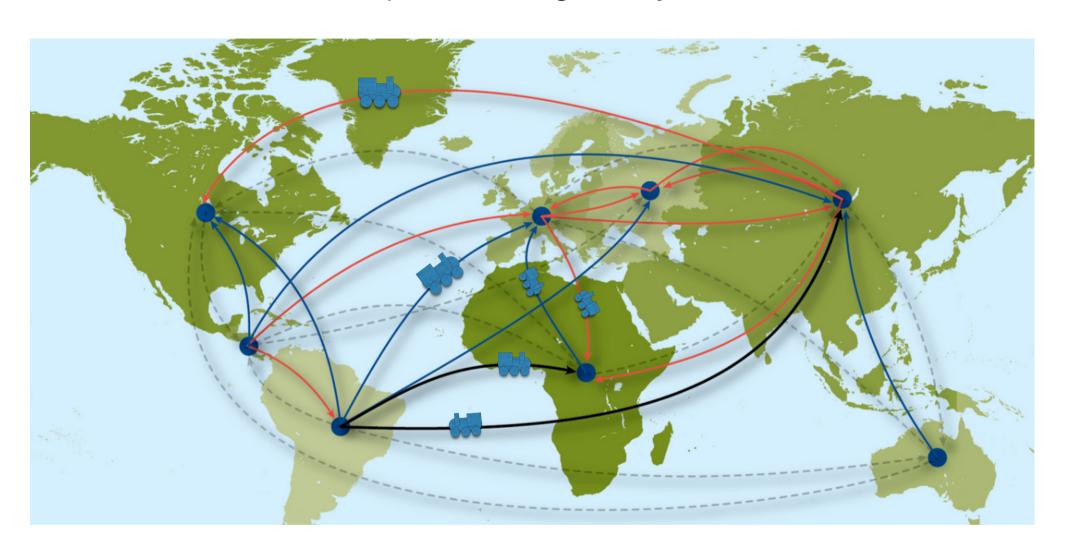




F/12 ISCO'S and prospective National offices



FAIR data points are globally distributed



FAIR Trains can sent by anyone, anywhere

concluding statements

- Avoid Hype Terms (or define them precisely)
- Provenance is (even) more important than quality
- Principle of Reciprocity and Equality > no wider divide!
- Citizens should be partners in research not data sources only
- balance between human readable and machine actionable (don't mix)
- This all only works when data and services are FAIR