

Open Science policy: Results of the consultation on "Science 2.0: Science in transition" and possible follow up

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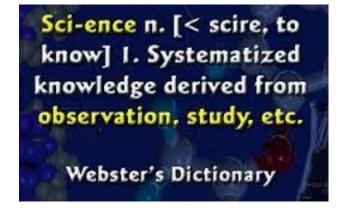
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Espoo, 11-12 May 2015
YEAR Annual Conference
Keynote

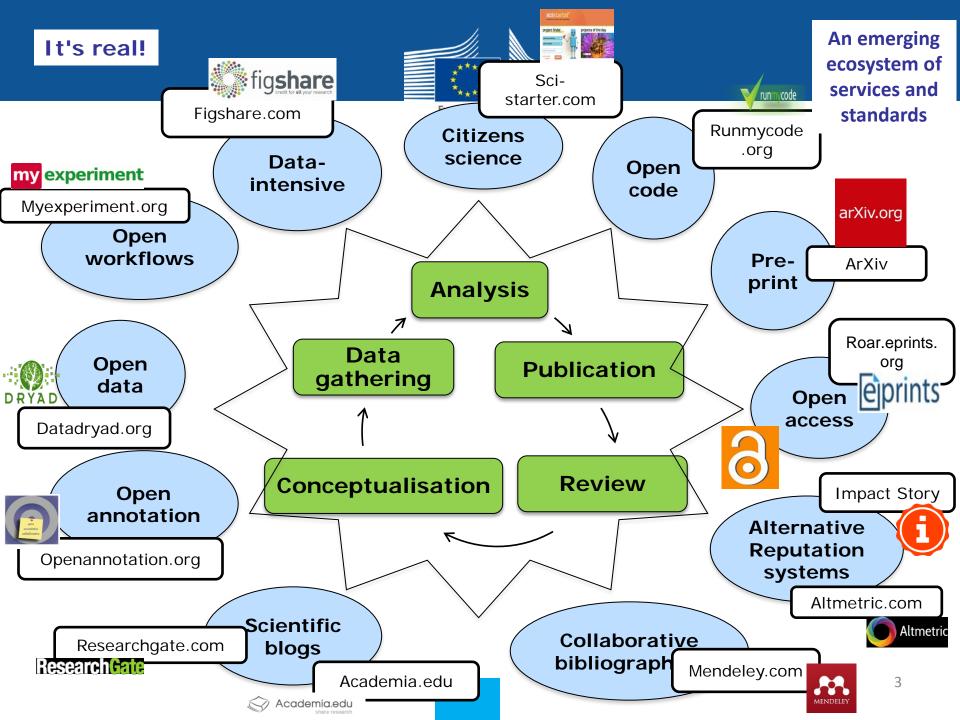


Open Science / Science 2.0

- ➤ A systemic change in the modus operandi of science and research
- ➤ Affecting the whole research cycle and its stakeholders









It's Irreversible

- Digital technologies enable changes similar as Web2.0 to the internet
- Exponential growth of data data driven science
- > Globalisation and growth of the science community
- Pressure on the science system to address faster the Grand Challenges
- Rising expectations of citizens for science to deliver and be transparent
- Demand for accountable, responsive and transparent science
- Digital "natives" entering the research population



It's not happening in isolation

- Open source software
- Collaborative knowledge production
- Creative commons
- Open innovation
- The sharing/collaborative economy ("collaboratism")
- MOOC
- Web 2...
 - → what started +/- 15 years ago is deeply affecting ("paradigm shift") commerce, manufacturing, health, government, social relations, media, culture,....
 - → and now science and research



It offers great opportunities

- ➤ Better value for money by strengthening the productivity of the European science and research system
- More transparency, openness and networked collaboration
- More efficiency, reliability and responsiveness



Public consultation: Science 2.0: Science in Transition

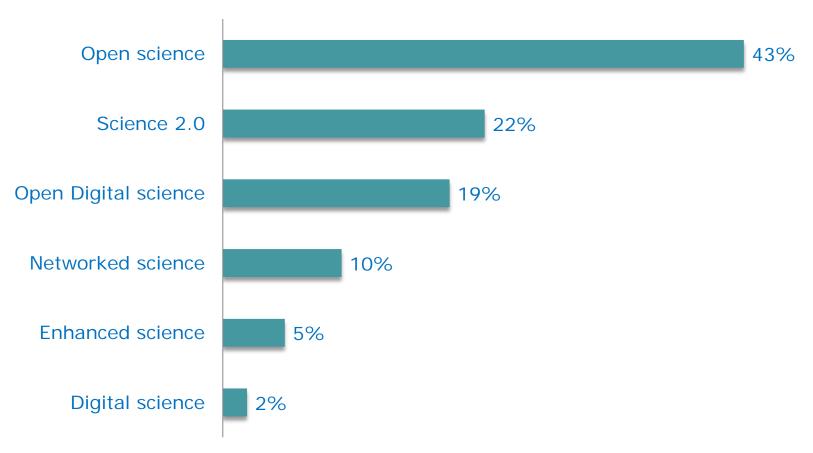
- Assess the **degree of awareness** amongst the stakeholders of the changing modus operandi
- Assess the perception of the opportunities and challenges
- ➤ Identify possible policy implications and actions to strengthen the competitiveness of the European science and research system

Numbers:

- > From 03.07.2014 to 30.09.2014
- ➤ 498 submitted responses of which 164 Organisations and 38 Public Authorities
- 28 position papers voluntary submitted in addition to questionnaire

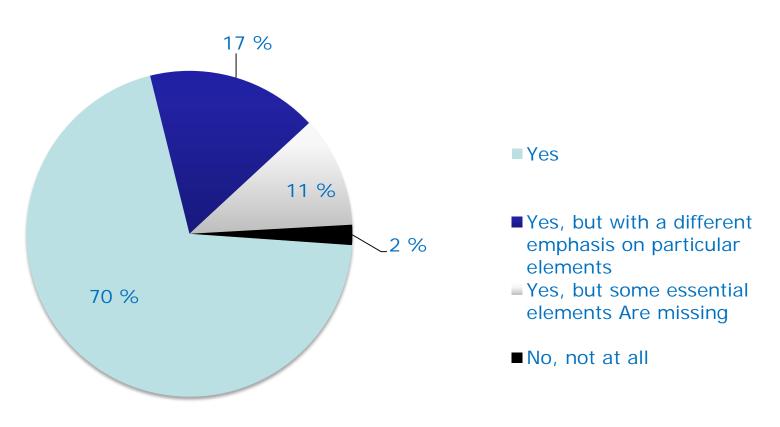


What is the most appropriate term to describe 'Science 2.0'?





Do you recognise the trends described in the consultation paper as 'Science 2.0'?





What are the key drivers of 'Science 2.0'?

Availability of digital technologies and their increased capacities

Researchers looking for new ways of disseminating their output

Researchers looking for new ways of collaboration

Increase of the global scientific population

Growing criticism of current peer-review system

Public demand for better and more effective science

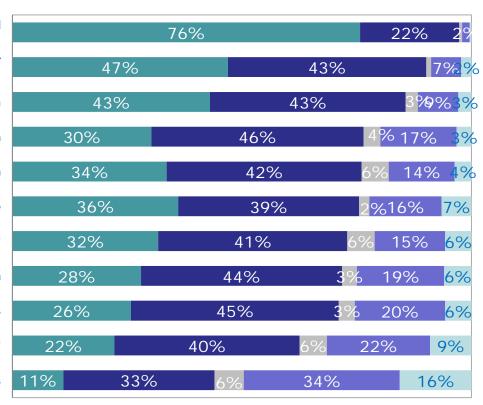
Public funding supporting 'Science 2.0'

Growing public scrutiny of science and research

Public demand for faster solutions to Societal Challenges

Scientific publishers engaging in 'Science 2.0'

Citizens acting as scientists



0 % 10 % 20 % 30 % 40 % 50 % 60 % 70 % 80 % 90 % 100 %

■ I totally agree

■ I partially agree

■ I don 't know

■ I partially disagree

■ I totally disagree



What are the barriers for 'Science 2.0' at the level of individual scientist?

Concerns about quality assurance

Lack of credit-giving to 'Science 2.0'

Lack of integration in the existing infrastructures

Limited awareness of benefits of 'Science 2.0 for researchers

Lack of financial support

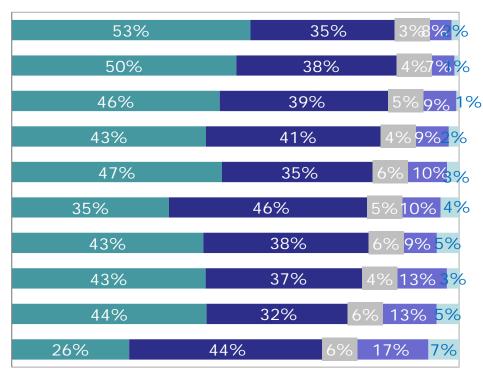
Uncertain benefits for researchers

Legal constraints (e.g. copyright law)

Lack of research skills fit for 'Science 2.0'

Lack of incentives for junior scientists to engage with 'Science 2.0'

Concerns about ethical and privacy issues



0 % 10 % 20 % 30 % 40 % 50 % 60 % 70 % 80 % 90 % 100 %

■ I totally agree ■ I partially agree ■ I don 't know ■ I partially disagree ■ I totally disagree



What are the implications of 'Science 2.0' for society, the economy and the research system?

Science more reliable (e.g. re-use of data)

Science more efficient

Faster and wider innovation

Data-intensive science as a key economic driver

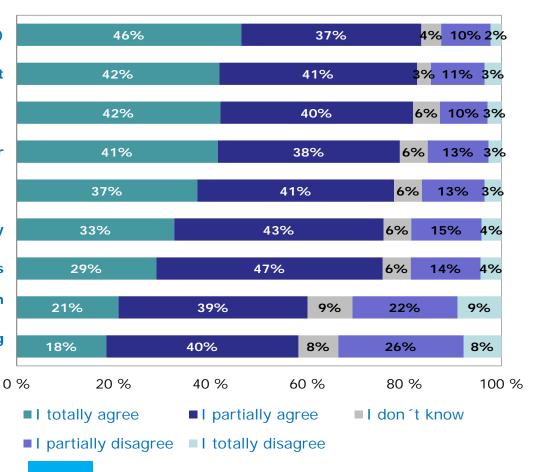
Greater scientific integrity

Reconnect science and society

Science more responsive to societal challenges

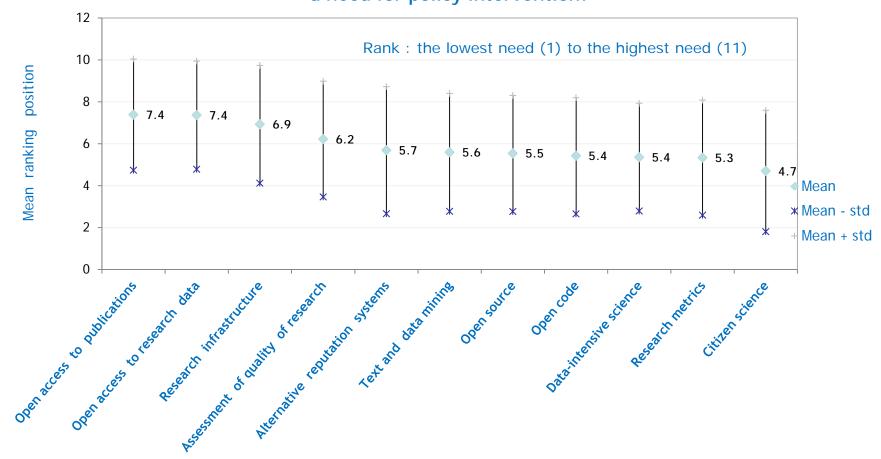
Research more responsive to society through crowd-funding

Crowd-funding an important research funding source





On what issues within 'Science 2.0' do you see a need for policy intervention?





Policy recommendations regarding skills

- Provide or support training on 'innovative digital skills'
- Encourage skills and training for Open Science at all levels, possible adapting university curricula to new needs
- Integrate Open Science in research training is an effective channel for awareness-raising

E.g. in position papers of League of European Research Universities (LERU), European Universities Association (EUA), EuroTech Universities, Universities of Denmark, The Royal Society, Science Europe etc.



Objectives of possible future policy initiative (results from validation workshops)

- Support big data infrastructure needs (also governance)
- Improving Framework Conditions (Removing barriers, creating incentives) for fostering Open Science
- Making science more efficient (better use of and sharing of resources), reliable (replicability/re-use of data) and more responsive to societal challenges

Stakeholders share these expectations of 'Open Science' with large majority, on "condition":

- bottom-up
- stakeholder-driven



Short-term Roadmap for Policy on Open Science

- ➤ Open Science as an action under the Digital Single Market initiative of the European Commission (adopted 6 May 2015), e.g. establishment of a 'European Open Science Cloud'
- Policy Debate on Open Science at May Competitiveness Council
- ➤ Launch of a European Open Science Agenda: 22/23 June 2015 Conference: "A new start for Europe: Opening up to an ERA of Innovation"



Fostering Open Science: Creating incentives and removing barriers, e.g.

- Establish a stakeholders forum at European Level and a self-regulation/ clearinghouse mechanism for addressing Open Science issues
- Propose a European "code of conduct" setting out the general principles and requirements of how Open Science should affect the roles, responsibilities and entitlements of researchers and of their employers



Mainstream Open Access to publications and data, e.g.

- Consider extending the Horizon 2020 pilot on Open Access to data
- Develop EU guidelines for addressing IPR issues and the funding of data-management



Develop research infrastructures for Open Science, e.g.

- Mandate the development of common interfaces and data standards
- Coordinate at European Level the funding/ maintenance and interoperability of research infrastructures
- Support the development of a European Open Science Cloud for data, protocols and methodologies



 Introducing Open Science actions to address common societal challenges under the European Research Area and under Horizon 2020

e.g. by 'knowledge coalitions' of key-actors



This is a common endeavor:

We want to hear your views!



How has the dynamics between competition and collaboration in the world of science evolved?

Who is in your view in the driving seat of Open Science?

Has being on twitter, having a blog, looking for crowdfunding, thinking about societal impact of your research really became the norm?

What skills would you like to improve? Data management, data curation, data sharing, finding unusual collaboration etc.?

Should Open science be an integral part of Doctoral Programmes?

How do you as scientists see the current peer review system and how would you change it if you had the chance?



Thank you!

http://ec.europa.eu/research/conferences/ 2015/era-of-innovation