

OPEN DATA & OPEN KNOWLEDGE Workshop

EuroGEO

Perspectives from EuroGEO

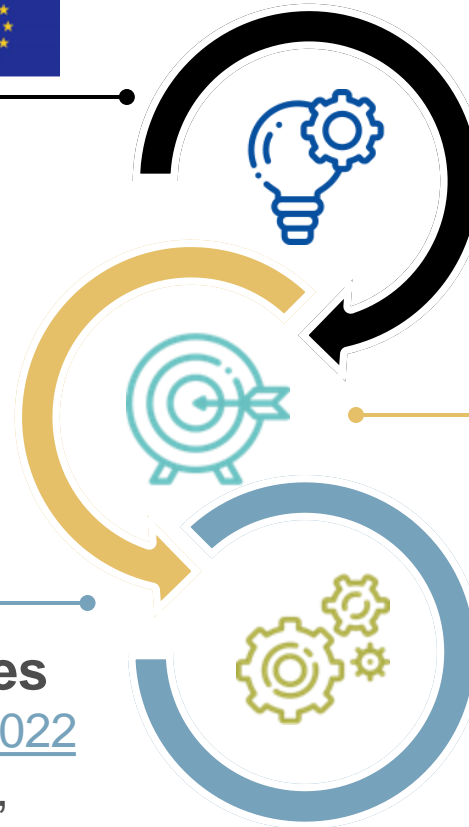
- Jean Dusart
- DG Research and Innovation
- European Commission



Creating a single European market for data

EU Data Strategy

- [Published Feb 2020](#)
- *Genuine* internal data market
- Built on EU values and rules



Common European data spaces

- [Staff Working Document – Feb 2022](#)
 - ✓ Horizontal aspects (concept, legislation, EU programmes/funding)
 - ✓ Sectoral/domain-specific initiatives

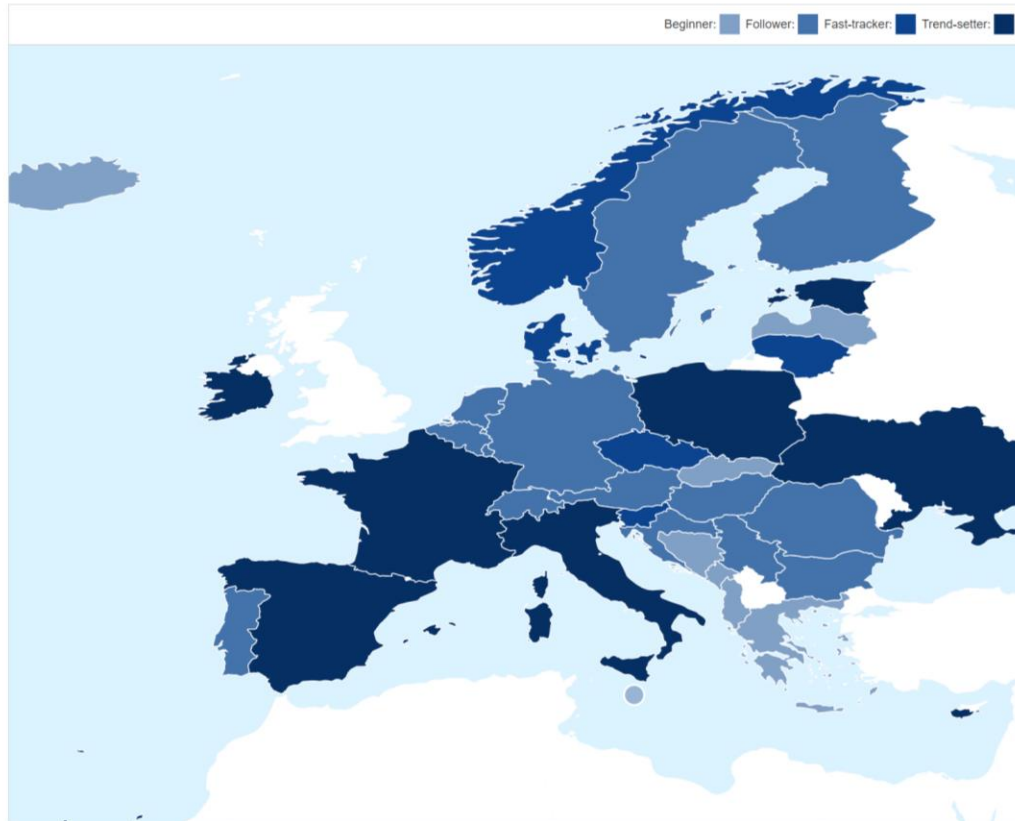
**Common
European
data
spaces**

A cross-sectoral legislative framework

- [Data Governance Act](#) – in force July 2022
- [Data Act](#) – Proposal Feb 2022
- [Implementing Act on High-value datasets](#) (Open Data Directive) – adopted January 2023

Open Data in Europe (2022)

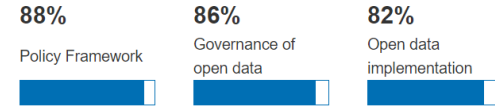
Country maturity map



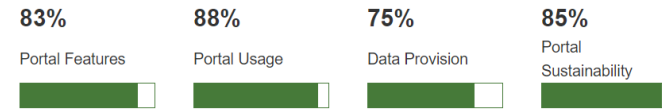
A series of indicators have been selected to measure Open Data maturity across Europe. These indicators cover the level of development of national policies promoting Open Data, an assessment of the features made available on national data portals as well as the expected impact of Open Data.

<https://data.europa.eu>

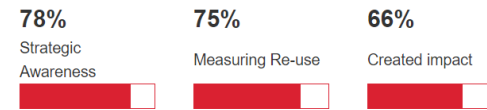
Policy



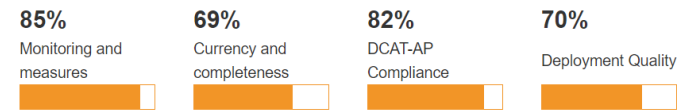
Portals



Impact



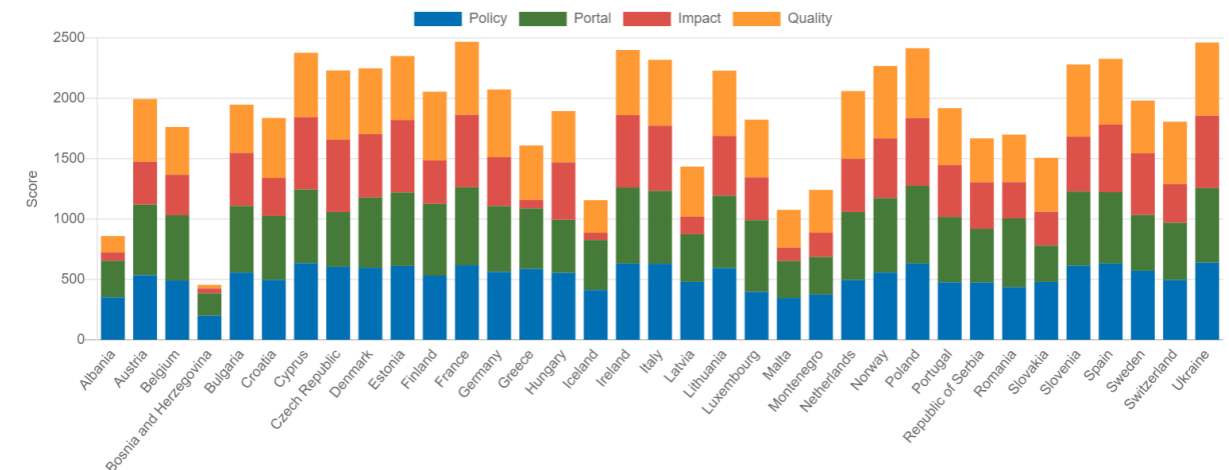
Quality



Dimension score (weighted average)



Country overview



Space Programme inspired (by) the Data Strategy

Study on the Copernicus Data Policy post-2020 – main outcomes

Definition of alternative data policy options and corresponding impact

1 OPTION

Access allowed only for EU users

2 OPTION

Access allowed for a fee for all users except EU Public Institutions

3 OPTION

Access allowed for all users, but with no right to redistribute the data*

*except for organisations having received permission from the European Commission

Conclusions of the legal analysis

- 1 Limitations of access to non-EU users are possible for security reasons. However, security restrictions apply to all unauthorized users.
 - 2 Charging users beyond the direct delivery cost in relation to their requests would likely not be possible with a view to the applicable EU legal framework, in particular Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 and Commission Decision of 12 December 2011 on the reuse of Commission Documents.
 - 3 The applicable EU legislative framework, namely Commission Decision of 12 December 2011 on the reuse of Commission documents, seems to restrict the applicability of such an option considerably, as it broadly allows (re-)use of data for all commercial and non-commercial purposes.
- 1 Broad access restrictions for non-EU users would contradict numerous international commitments and agreements of the EU.
 - 2 Such broad exclusions could also be considered questionable with a view to WTO commitments of the EU under the GATS.
 - 3 Data shall be generally made available for reuse without restrictions.
- 1 Access exclusions for entities based in the EU, but under foreign control or ownership, are limited by Art. 42 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, Art. 15(3) TFEU as well as in specific legislation, namely Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 and Commission Decision of 12 December 2011 on the reuse of Commission documents.
 - 2 Limitations on re-distribution, if any, should apply only to data "as is", whereby allowed thresholds for modifications would have to be clearly established and regularly reviewed in order to create legal certainty for users and to avoid negative implications on usage and adverse economic impacts.

Conclusions of the technical / operational analysis

Implementation of these alternative data policies would have considerable operational costs for the programme

- 1 There is no major technical obstacle to implementation at user access level, but the access restriction for non-EU users would be easy to by-pass if not accompanied by a control policy, which would induce significant recurrent costs.
- 2 A 3-level access restriction should be put in place by type of user, by payment of a fee and with no redistribution of data. The complexity of implementation would be depending on the pricing policy. A "customer care" unit should be established and a control policy implemented, which would induce significant recurrent costs.
- 3 As for Option 1, a control policy should be implemented, which would induce significant costs. It is probable that in many cases it would simply not be possible to perform effective controls.



Operational costs by option, cumulated over 20 years (Discounted values in € Million)

Based on the conducted analyses, the Copernicus free and open data policy remains the most relevant option compared to alternative options.

Open Science in R&I programmes

Eight policy priorities



Use and management of research results

1. **FAIR data:** FAIR data sharing is the default for funding scientific research
2. **European Open Science Cloud:** all EU researchers are able to deposit, access and analyse European scientific data through EOSC, without leaving their desk
3. **Indicators:** alternative metrics (next generation metrics) complement conventional indicators for research, quality and impact (e.g. JIF and citations)
4. **Future of scholarly communication:** all peer reviewed scientific publications are freely accessible and early sharing of different kinds of research outputs is encouraged.

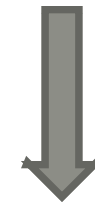
Alignment of research partners

5. **Rewards and incentives:** the European research career evaluation system fully acknowledges Open Science activities
6. **Research integrity:** all publicly funded research in the EU adheres to commonly agreed Open Science standards of research integrity
7. **Skills and education:** all scientists in Europe have the necessary skills and support to apply Open Science research routines and practices
8. **Citizen Science:** citizens significantly contribute and are recognised as valid knowledge producers of science

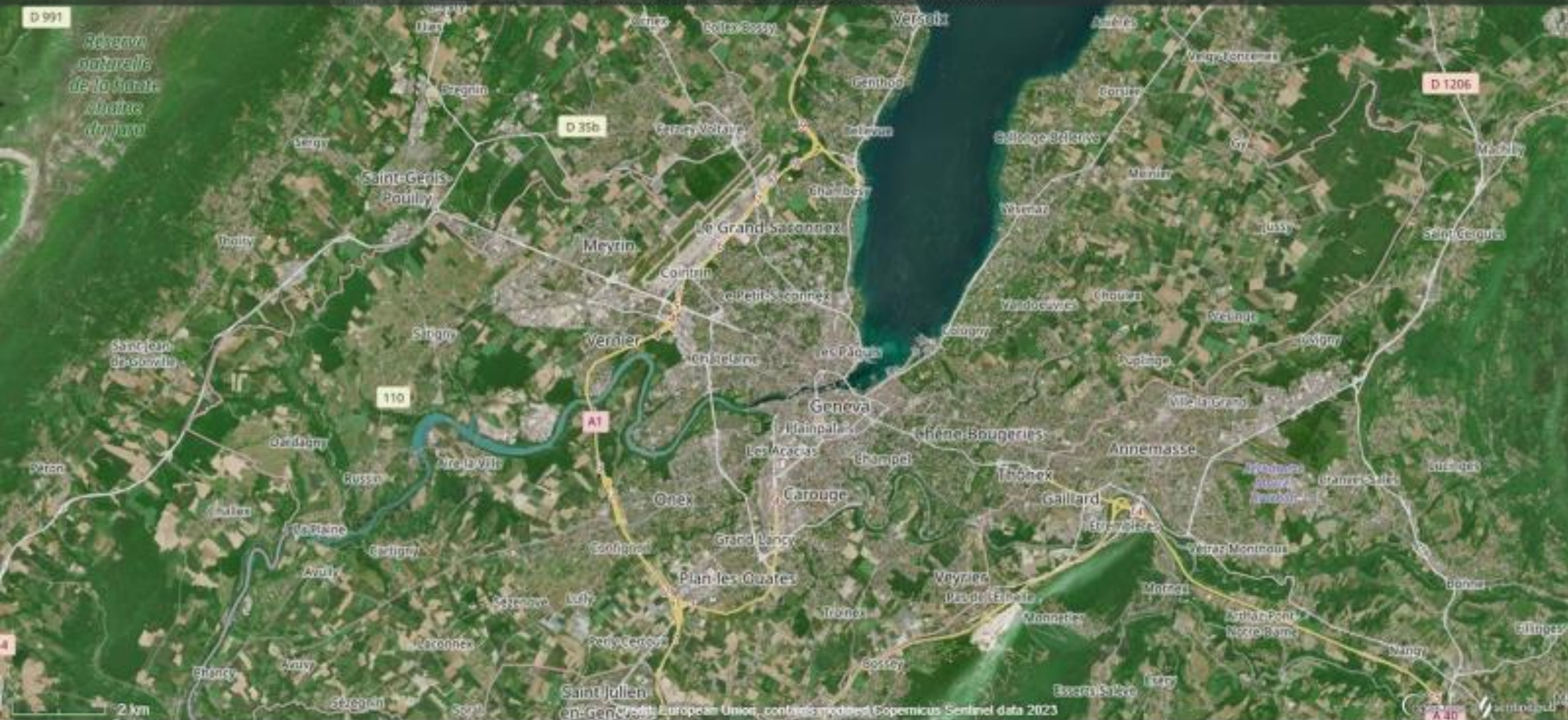
Impacts on GEO/EuroGEO

- EuroGEO Implementation plan overarching objectives build on the EU policy landscape
- Horizon Europe projects contributing to the GEO Work Programme adhere to Open Science principles, ensure that once completed, legacy can still be passed to GEO
- Push for the development and deployment of infrastructures elements that start from user needs and co-designed with users
- Pursue the push for a culture of data sharing in GEO and the use where feasible of open licenses
- Be guided by the ambition of creating sovereign, interoperable and trustworthy data sharing systems
- Take advantage of the EU investments in setting up the Green Deal Data Space.

**GEO Statement on
Open Knowledge
From Vision**



**GEO Statement on
Open Knowledge
To Implementation**



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