1. **ADOPTED MINUTES 2ND OSPP MEETING, 9 DECEMBER 2016, BRUSSELS- ALL AGENDA ITEMS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED.**

1a Opening, adoption to the agenda

The Chair welcomed Lidia Borrell-Damian (observer for EUA), Paul Ayris (observer for LERU), Hanna Lahtinen (observer for ENoLL), as well as Carthage Smith who has been invited as observer from OECD. Steve Cotter (GÉANT) has signed off for the meeting and there is no observer stepping in, although Matthew Scott from GÉANT will attend the meeting in the afternoon and give a presentation on the Open Science Cloud.

On the role of observers: the Chair explains that members can bring in expertise to improve the process. Members can send in an observer to replace a member when this member cannot attend.

Members can propose to invite experts to introduce a key issue. The Chair will decide which experts to invite and the Secretariat will then take care for the invitation, planning, and reimbursement.

Experts can also be invited to join at meetings of Working Groups. The Chair of the Working Group will decide and the Secretariat will then take care for the invitation, planning, and reimbursement.

*The Secretariat is asked to have a web site in place before the next meeting in March.*

It is important that OSPP is visible to the outside world. @EUOSPP and #EUOSPP on Twitter have been reserved by an OSPP member.

1b Update from the European Commission

EC representative gives an update of EC-activities and presentations on OSPP and Open Science in Europe and Japan.

Open Science is pan-European as well as global; it will be on the G7 agenda next year – being prepared by EC and Japan, and it was on the G20 agenda in November 2016.

Burgelman explains on the Expert Groups that address key issues of the European Open Science Agenda. For FAIR data a new expert group will start in January; in February the Altmetrics expert group report will become available; on European Open Science Cloud a second phase will start, focusing on implementation and governance.

In 2017 the EC will make "open" the default for data (with opt-out options) in Horizon2020; it will be on the agenda of the Estonian presidency and on the agenda of the G7, and Commissioner Moedas will report back on the OSPP to the Competitiveness Council in May and October – with a focus to implementation and deliverables.
1c Working Definition of OSPP

Two members have prepared a presentation (see Annex for the PPT presentation). Members are invited to express their opinions on Open Science definition(s), and to give 3 key words and 3 elements that should be part of a definition. This can be done via a link and PIN code for the voting website (see PPT presentation).

1d Working Method

René von Schomberg (EC) explains the working method: as discussed at the first meeting the OSPP will take the European Open Science Agenda as its starting point. For each of the eight key-issues there have been added action points and major stakeholders.

The members are requested to comment on the action points in the Action List and the assignment of stakeholders to actions.

The action list in the document can serve as a point of reference for future actions on the key-issues, e.g. the Working Groups on the key-issues can use this list and decide on 'early harvest' actions, or on topics that need further elaboration.

The OSPP decides on the process:

0. The process is initiated by the publication of an Expert Group Report, or a cross-cutting question brought up by EC or the OSPP

1. A first step is to address the questions for the OSPP
   The platform should focus on overarching questions, or specific aspects of the report that require further elaboration. These (a priori) questions are set up by the EC/Secretariat in consultation with the chair

2. Next, the item will be on the OSPP agenda
   There will be an introduction to the topic (and questions), followed by a discussion. The goal is to create a common basis of knowledge and alignment/agreement on the questions.

3. The OSPP will appoint 3 'rapporteurs' including a chair
   These rapporteurs will be in charge for the follow up process – one of them will act as chair. They start a Working Group to which other OSPP members may join. Members can also propose experts to be invited – the decision for invitation to the Working Group is at the chair of this group.
   The Secretariat will distribute the list of participants and can support a Working Group on logistics – meetings in Brussels can be serviced by the EC.

4. After the meeting
   a. The rapporteurs summarise the key actions that came out of the discussions at the meeting, and they (with support from secretariat) combine them into a single document.
   b. This will be circulated around the whole OSPP and each member will be asked to specifically comment on that summary.
   c. The working group can decide on additional meetings, inviting experts, site visits, teleconferences, etc.
   d. The comments and (eventual results of additional meetings or discussions) are processed and the revised document will be presented at the next OSPP meeting.

5. At the next meeting the OSPP will have a discussion on this document
   This discussion will be prepared and moderated by the rapporteurs.
   After the discussion it is concluded that either:
   a. The rapporteurs finish the advisory report, or
   b. There needs to be another meeting
This could also be a workshop, part of a conference, seminar, or a stakeholder hearing.

6. Next, the Working Group Report is agreed upon by the OSPP
Preferably by consensus, if that's not possible by stating that there are different views to consider.

7. The EC provides feedback
This could include DG RTD or Commissioner

8. The Working Group report is finalised and becomes public
The report will be on the OSPP web site.

1e Long Term Agenda
The Platform wants to set long term goals & milestones and then work on a 'backwards' agenda for years ahead.

For 2017 there will be three meetings: March 20 in Berlin, October in Tallinn and December in Brussels.

Given three meetings in 2017 the OSPP could provide advice on all eight key-issues: Citizen Science, Open Science Cloud, Open Access Publishing, Altmetrics, Research Integrity, Rewards, Skills, and presumably also FAIR Data (Expert Group starts in January).

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<tr>
<th>Presidency</th>
<th>OSPP</th>
<th>Other Groups &amp; Milestones</th>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia 2016-II</td>
<td>9 Dec 2nd OSPP Meeting – Brussels (Citizen Science I; EOSC I; Open Access I)</td>
<td>Oct 11 Expert Group European Open Science Cloud Report</td>
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<td>Malta 2017-I</td>
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<td>February Expert Group Altmetrics Report</td>
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<td>February Revised version of Code of Conduct (Research Integrity)</td>
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<td>21 Feb Competitiveness Council</td>
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<td>20 March 3rd OSPP Meeting – Berlin (Citizen Science II; EOSC II; Open Access II; Altmetrics I)</td>
<td>21-22 March International Open Science Conference Berlin</td>
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<td>22 March Berlin 13 Conference (Max Planck Society)</td>
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<td>6 April Informal meeting of competitiveness ministers in Malta</td>
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<td>5-7 April, RDA Plenary Meeting, Barcelona</td>
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<td>26-27 May G7 in Taormina, Italy</td>
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<td>28-31 May World Conference on Research Integrity Amsterdam</td>
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<td>30 May Competitiveness Council</td>
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<td>June tbc Expert Group Rewards Report</td>
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<td>MILESTONE: Midterm evaluation</td>
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<td>Country 2017-II</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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<td>Estonia 2017-II</td>
<td>11 OR 13 October 4th OSPP Meeting – Tallinn (Altmetrics II; Rewards I; Skills I; Integrity I)</td>
<td>12 October Presentation at Estonian Presidency Conference</td>
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<td>TBD December: 5th OSPP Meeting – Brussels (Rewards II; Skills II; Integrity II; FAIR Data I)</td>
<td>TBD Nov? Expert Group FAIR Data</td>
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Bulgaria 2018-I

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<th>Country 2018-II</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<td>Romania 2019-I</td>
<td>TBD December: 8th OSPP Meeting – Brussels</td>
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<td>Finland 2019-II</td>
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<td>Croatia 2020-I</td>
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<td>Germany 2020-II</td>
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**1f Next meeting**

- Altmetrics (invite Isabella Peters of the Expert Group Altmetrics)
  + workshop Altmetrics at Int. Open Science Conference (René von Schomberg)
  + workshop TDM at Int. Open Science Conference (Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen and Manuela Epure – in cooperation with LIBER)
- Citizen Science
  2nd discussion – concept report
- Science Cloud
  2nd discussion – concept report
- OA Publication
  2nd discussion – concept report

**1g Reporting**

The OSPP will:

a. Take the eight key issues as point of departure
b. Address advice as well as Uptake / Implementation back to its organisations
c. Take care of the systemic nature of Open Science and include an overarching view
d. Follow a 2-stage approach: discussion & working groups prepare for the next meeting
Focus on producing a two-pager; eventually using annexes for details
Start from a free format (and find a working way)
Aim at the Commission as the audience, bearing in mind that there might be a
discussion with the Commissioner and that the advice or uptake might also address
other audiences.
The progress report will include the main achievements of the previous period (esp. if
there is consensus); cover emerging issues, and have a forward look for the next 6
months.

2. Citizen Science
The topic was introduced by Dr. Katrin Vohland, vice-president of ECSA, the European
Citizen Science Association. See annex for the PPT.
Next, Dr. Philippe Galiay of the EC presented an overview on Citizen Science in
connection with Responsible Research & Innovation.

The discussion started with questions on ethics and possible misuse of Citizen Science:
are there 'safeguards' – e.g. science has peer review to assess quality of research.
There was consensus that the same quality & ethics standards should apply to CS than
to professional research, and in addition that guidelines and specific support should be
offered to CS to ensure awareness of standards and compliance to them.

The rapporteurs will summarise the discussion and distribute this document for
comments by the members. There is an overview of experts and other OSPP members
that may contribute to further discussion. The rapporteurs will organise further activities
in order to prepare a document to be discussed at the next meeting.

3. European Open Science Cloud
There were three introductions: by George Komoutsalis (CancerLinq and previously
NIH), Matthew Scott (GÉANT) and Bob Jones (CERN). They presented three different
funding / business models and corresponding governance models. See the annex for the
presentations.

The discussion focused on: How do you make sure that services are stable and long term
(sustainability)? How to create user-driven services? (instead of supply push by
technologies). How to take differences between disciplines into account? (not: one size
fits all). Should we distinguish different development speeds (e.g. pioneers, early adopter
group like Copernicus, ESS, Astronomy, Life Sciences, …). How to deal with public-
private partnerships and realise mutual benefits?

The rapporteurs will summarise the discussion and distribute this document for
comments by the members. There is an overview of experts and other OSPP members
that may contribute to further discussion. The rapporteurs will organise further activities
in order to prepare a document to be discussed at the next meeting.

4. Open Access Publication, incl. meeting with Commissioner Moedas
Commissioner Moedas joined the meeting to have a discussion on the European Open
Science Cloud and Open Access Publications.

On the Open Science Cloud the focus is on the governance. This could refer to the
European Cloud, but we must keep in mind that clouds will be global.
As the Cloud is about connecting data and users, we should focus on the connection layer (other layers are technical, data, service, user layers). We need (new) tools to (re-)use the data – taking into account that the data re-use might imply different purposes that these data were originally created for. Connecting users & data in science is a global activity – hence we need global standards and definitions. We should take the ‘user perspective’ (rather than the technical perspective) – services to be developed will be driven by research communities (disciplines, themes) who need them.

On Open Access to Publications the focus is on definition and how to enforce or incentivise in order to accelerate the transition. And how can we stimulate use of this knowledge, how can we encourage people to work together, do text and data mining, perform multidisciplinary research, etc.

The Commissioner referred to the Open Access policy of the Gates Foundation, which is simple and effective:
1. Publications Are Discoverable and Accessible Online.
2. Publication Will Be On “Open Access” Terms.
4. Publications Will Be Accessible and Open Immediately.
5. Data Underlying Published Research Results Will Be Accessible and Open Immediately.

The EC Grant Regulations already request open access on publications and data. But compliance needs better follow up; e.g. there are no measures specified (e.g. withhold part of the grant).

The rapporteurs will summarise the discussion and distribute this document for comments by the members. There is an overview of experts and other OSPP members that may contribute to further discussion. The rapporteurs will organise further activities in order to prepare a document to be discussed at the next meeting.

5. Final Remarks
The Chair thanks all members and observers for the fruitful meeting. All members are ambassadors of this Platform. We must keep this level of energy. The Platform’s advises strive for consensus, but if that’s not feasible, reflect that there are multiple opinions or scenarios.