

Open Science & the COVID-19 Pandemic – role and implications for the future

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* The views expressed are those of the interviewed person and do not necessarily represent the official view of the European Commission on the subject.

The EU response to the coronavirus crisis

- 1. Health and emergency response
- 2. Economic response
- 3. Research and funding
- 4. Coordinated exit
- 5. Recovery plan





European COVID-19 Research Data Platform

Key components:

- SARS-CoV-2 Data Hubs
- Federated EGA
- COVID-19 Data Portal

Portal Stats (16 June):

- ~2M total web requests
- ~57K unique hosts/IPs
- ~15K raw viral sequence data sets (Platform's Data Hubs)
- ~6K viral sequences
- ~200 structures
- ~90K literature publications



Data flows:

- Omics (genomics, proteomics, etc.)
- Epidemiological data
- Clinical research data
- Clinical patient data
- Social Sciences and Humanities data



COVID-19 knowledge sharing

In addition to the platform, the Commission promotes knowledge and data sharing through:

- Special grant conditions for research data in case of public health emergency
- Detailed <u>guidelines</u> to research projects, encouraging beneficiaries to go beyond their contractual obligations
 - The guidelines include best practices on FAIR, open access, data management, and provide links to standards, relevant repositories, and an overview of ongoing efforts
 - Communicated to EU Member States, WHO, ECDC, Welcome Trust, Gates Foundation, CEPI etc.
- OpenAIRE launched a COVID-19 <u>gateway</u> to aggregate and enable discovery of relevant publications, datasets, other research outputs

The **Research Data Alliance (RDA)** set up a COVID-19 Working Group to deliver detailed **guidelines** on data sharing under a health emergency



Global Response: 'share and open'

wellcome

Press release | 31 January 2020

Sharing research data and findings relevant to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak

#EUvsVirus Matchathon & Hackathon

NEWS | 31 March 2020 | Brussels, Belgium | Research and Innovation

European Commission signs letter to scholarly publishing community in the fight against coronavirus



Coronavirus Global Response: €7.4 billion raised for universal access to vaccines

Today, the Commission registered €7.4 billion, equivalent to \$8 billion, in pledges from donors worldwide during the Coronavirus Global Response...



Need to structure and articulate data spaces

- Data is the main asset of the digital economy
- Data production continues to grow exponentially -> from 33 zettabytes in 2018 to 175 zettabytes in 2025

 Poor data management incurs opportunity cost in the billions of euros



- Research/Science is one of the main data producing/consuming domains
- Articulation needed
 - cross-data type
 - cross-discipline
 - cross-sector



Need to improve reproducibility – the example of health R&I

- Close to €300 billion/year for Health R&I (worldwide)
- A large share of the research investment may be wasted: potentially as much as 85%, according to Chalmers & Glasziou 2009, Lancet; Macleod 2014, Lancet

Unusable research reports - Methods and codes unavailable; Inadequate information on medical interventions in trials; etc. Scientific question not pertinent - Not relevant to clinicians, carers and patients; Lack of awareness of already existing evidences; etc.

Biased reporting of results -Selective reporting; Data reported not made comparable with other studies; Conflicts of interest; Fraud; etc. **Poor study design, conduct and analysis** - Low statistical power; Not replicated enough; Not enough collaborative efforts; Poor training and mentoring of researchers; etc.

Results not fully accessible

- "Disappointing" results less likely to be promptly published (or at all); Trials not registered; etc.



Towards a new modus operandi for Science – to accelerate earlier and more open knowledge and data sharing

Current System (dominant)		Open Science	
Rewarding individual competing scientists - gaining scientific prestige		Rewarding collaboration and sharing to achieve societal impact (e.g. Covid-19)	
Publish as much and as fast as possible (<i>publish or perish!</i>)		Share knowledge/data as early and as openly as possible	
Excellence defined largely on the basis of <i>where</i> scientists publish		Composite definition of excellence	
Incentivises researchers to produce specific outputs (mainly publications)	Use of quantitative metrics	Incentivises researchers to share, collaborate, increase quality and impact; while considering diversity of outputs and research cultures	Use of qualitative and quantitative metrics

