

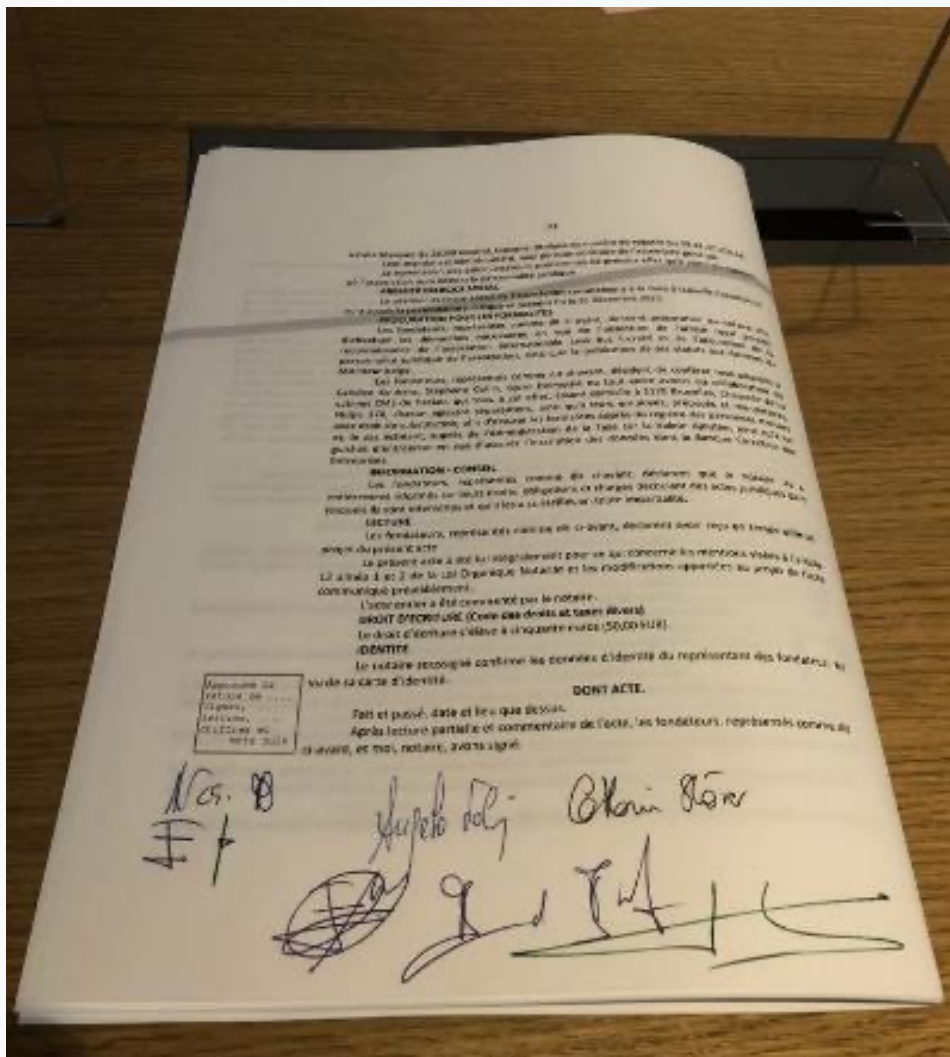


# EOSC Provider Days

National infrastructures as EOSC providers

Why national infrastructures should become EOSC providers (current & future opportunities)

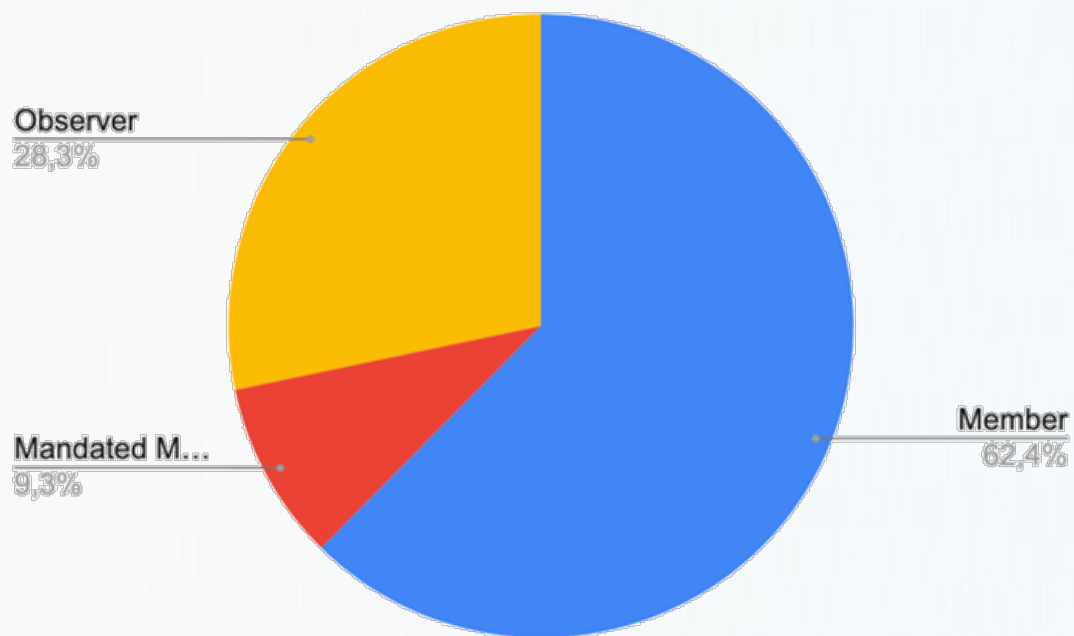
# ESOC-A / Purpose



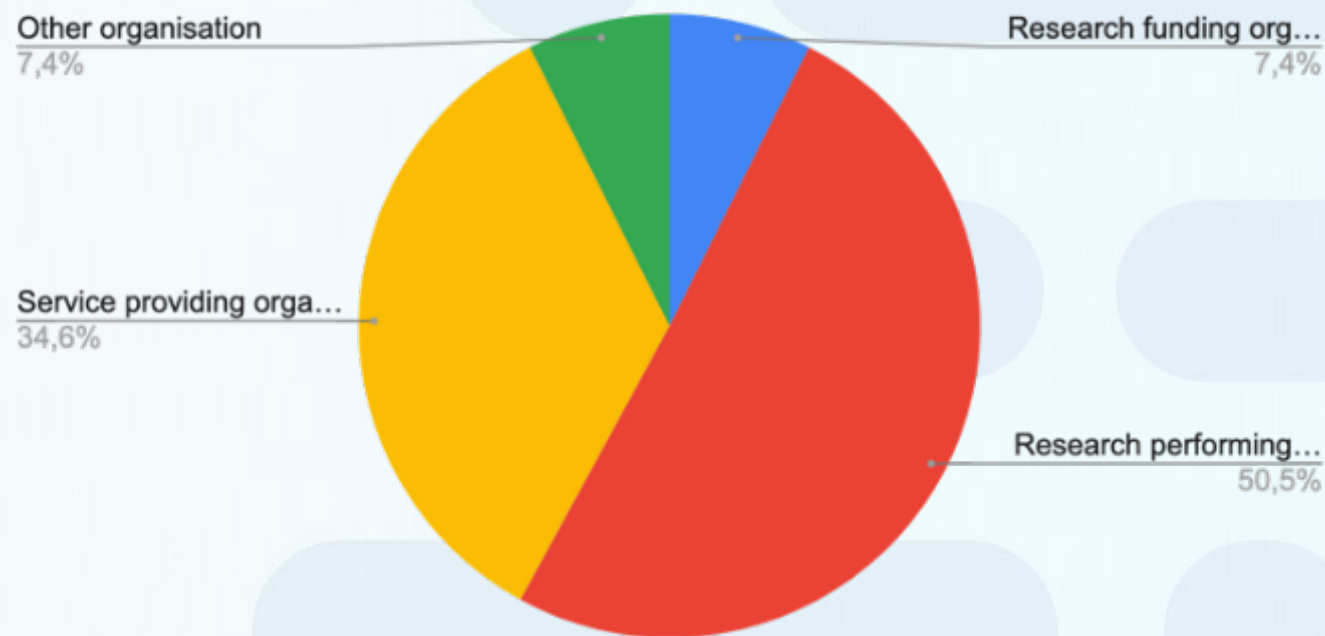
- (1) to provide a single voice for the advocacy and representation of the boarder EOSC stakeholder community,
- (2) to promote the alignment of European Union research policy and priorities with activities coordinated by the Association;
- (3) to enable seamless access to data through interoperable services that address the entire research data life cycle.

# EOSC Association Member Base

**234** organisations, consisting of **161** Members and **73** Observers



**Organisations  
by category**



**Members & Observers  
by institution type**



# EOSC-A Board of Directors



Karel Luyben (P)



Marialuisa Lavitrano



Suzanne Dumouchel



Klaus Tochtermann



Ignacio Blanquer



Sarah Jones



Wilhelm Widmark



Sara Garavelli



Bob Jones

# Task Forces in Advisory Groups



Suzanne Dumouchel

## Implementation of EOSC

- Rules of Participation compliance monitoring
- PID policy and implementation
- Researcher engagement and adoption



Ignacio Blanquer

## Technical challenges on EOSC

- Technical interoperability of data and services
- Infrastructure for quality research software
- AAI Architecture

## Metadata and data quality

- Semantic interoperability
- FAIR metrics and data quality

## Research careers and curricula

- Data stewardship curricula and career paths
- Research careers, recognition and credit
- Upskilling countries to engage in EOSC

## Sustaining EOSC

- Financial sustainability
- Long-term data preservation



Sarah Jones



Wilhelm Widmark



Bob Jones

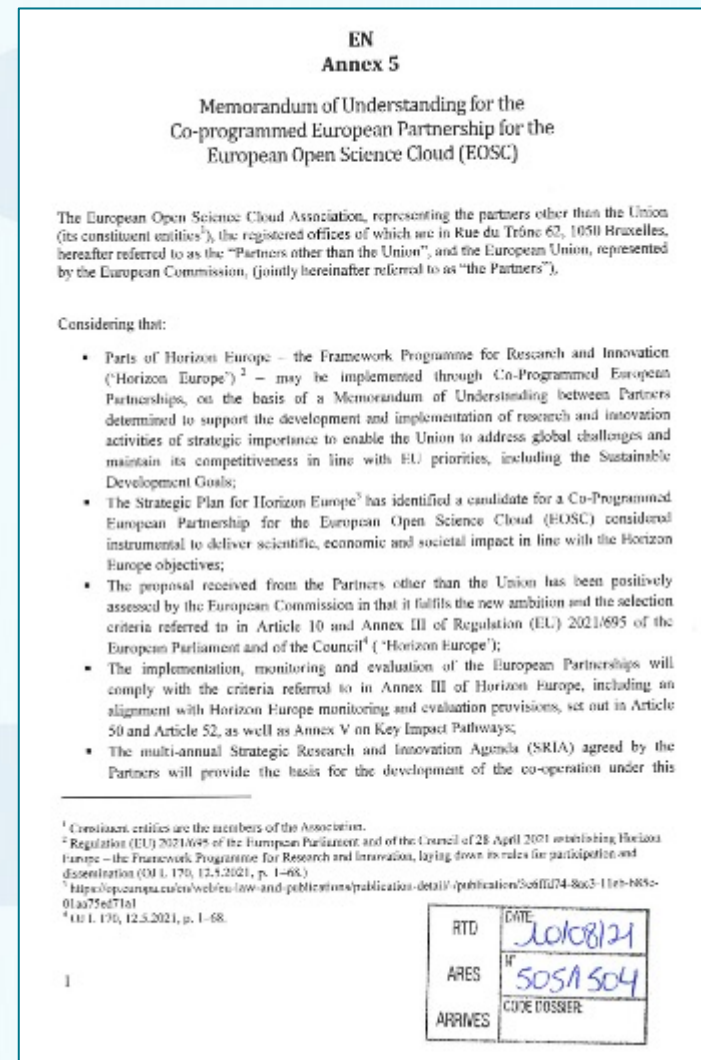


# SRIA and MoU

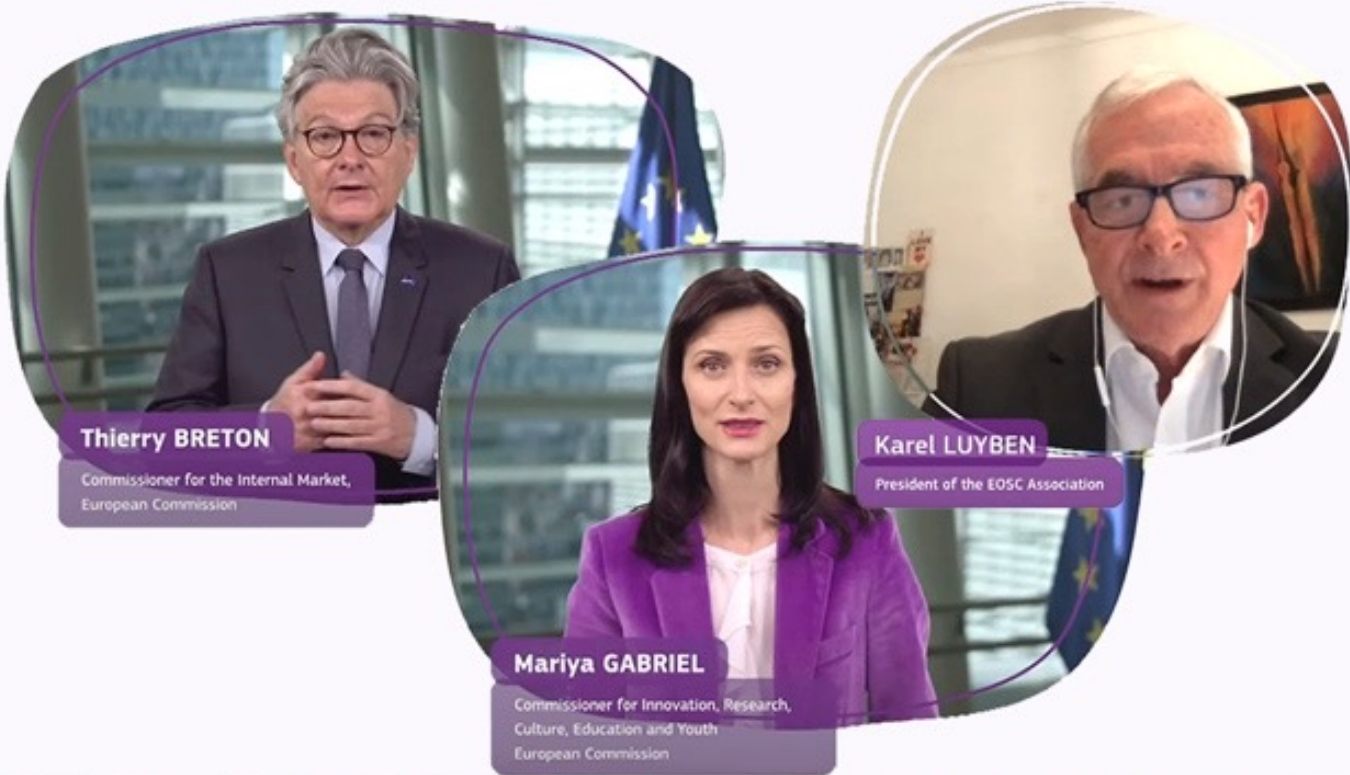
Open Science practices and skills are rewarded and taught, becoming the 'new normal'

Standards, tools and services allow researchers to find, access, reuse and combine results

Sustainable and federated infrastructures enable open sharing of scientific results



# Horizon Europe Co-Programmed Partnership





**Thierry BRETON**  
Commissioner for the Internal Market,  
European Commission

**Karel LUYBEN**  
President of the EOSC Association

**Mariya GABRIEL**  
Commissioner for Innovation, Research,  
Culture, Education and Youth  
European Commission

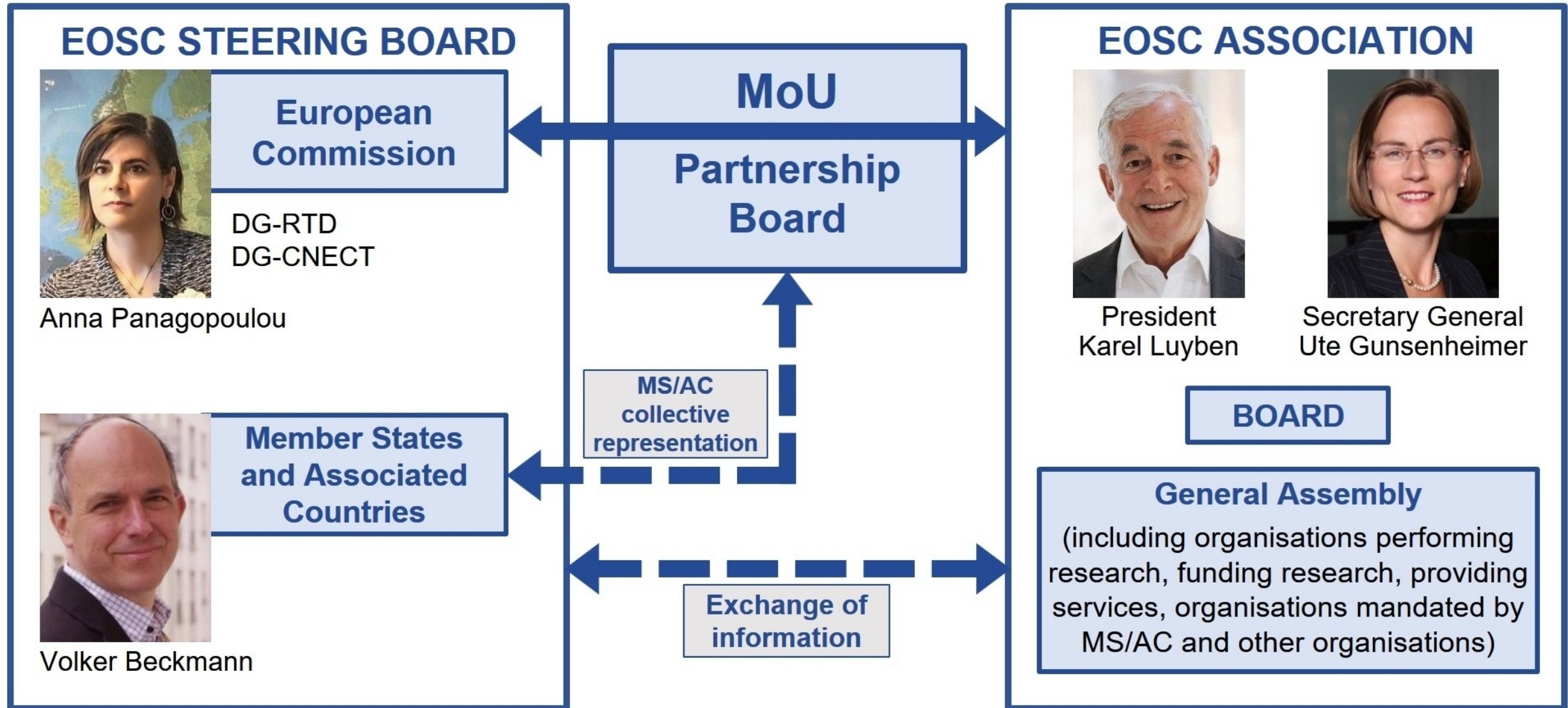
**EUROPEAN  
RESEARCH &  
INNOVATION  
DAYS 23→24  
JUNE 2021**

**EOSC Gains  
Co-Programmed  
European  
Partnership Status**





# European Open Science Cloud Partnership





# The Role of the MS / AC

- ☁ EOSC Steering Board / prolonged mandate as independent, co-chaired (new!) EC Expert Group

- ☁ Tripartite Collaboration

- ☁ Deployment of a minimum viable EOSC and its added value;
- ☁ deployment of one monitoring system;
- ☁ alignment of policies as a tripartite

- ☁ Mandated Members within EOSC-A

- ☁ Role to be defined
- ☁ First dialogue meeting with Mandated Members, 1st February

- ☁ National Structures

- ☁ Established on national level to coordinate EOSC activities
- ☁ No structured interaction between EOSC-SB / EOSC-A and National Structures yet

## EOSC-SB

The main purpose of the group is to provide advice and expertise to the Commission and its departments in relation to the strategy for the EOSC, to support coordination of and synergies with European and national policies and investments in EOSC and to help monitoring the overall EOSC strategic development and implementation..

The group will also co-operate with the EOSC Association on matters concerning the harmonised development of EOSC in Europe.

# The Role of National infrastructures

- ☁ National Research Infrastructures (RIs) play a key role in enabling and developing research in all scientific domains and represent an increasingly large share of research investment.
- ☁ Most NRIs are funded, managed and operated at a national or federal level, and provide services mostly to national research communities.
- ☁ In a context of limited research budgets, governments and funding agencies are confronted with the challenge of supporting increasingly large and complex NRI portfolios.
- ☁ Potential users of RIs are also increasingly diverse and numerous, particularly as the data produced by RIs becomes progressively more complex and varied.
- ☁ The operation and use of these NRIs therefore requires careful balancing and optimisation
- ☁ NRIs are extremely diverse and good practices and policies may not necessarily apply to all NRI types.
- ☁ National RIs have become increasingly important in many national research strategies as well as in some supranational regional contexts such as of the European Research Area (ERA).

## Challenges:

- Addressing RI requirements in the context of the whole research base
- Long term planning for RIs
- Budget availability vs demand (including operating costs and balancing new and existing RIs)
- National vs international investment
- Transparency of decision processes (including research, strategic and socioeconomic factors)

## Findings:

- A Roadmap for Research Infrastructure has three components: Area strategies, large-scale research infrastructures of national importance, participation in International RIs.
- Each proposal for a new RI must discuss the availability of similar infrastructure in the region or country, and justify the need for a new investment if there is duplication.
- The operating costs of the research infrastructure are to be covered by the projects that use it. Applicants seeking funding to establish a research infrastructure must include plans for how to achieve sustainable operation of the infrastructure.
- Participation in international RIs is usually decided because there is no equivalent at the national level.
- It is about which option gives us best value for money rather than national vs international.



- ☁ Most NRIs are funded, managed and operated at a national or federal level, and provide services mostly to national research communities.
  - ☁ How do a NRI Service Portfolio fit into a Cross Border Context ?
  - ☁ Do the NRI have sufficient capacity to service international users ?
  - ☁ How does international use of NRI resources fit into the National Goals ?
  - ☁ How will the resource investment be compensated
- ☁ Balancing between Permanent and Project Funding
  - ☁ Most Long Term Infrastructures are Funded by MS
  - ☁ Most Projects are funded either as:
    - ☁ EU Projects
    - ☁ EU Projects with National Co Funding (In Kind)
  - ☁ Pure Project Funding is not Suitable for Long Term Infrastructures
- ☁ The need for for National / MS integration of their national investment and integration of national services / RIs in EOSC
- ☁ The need for sustainable Business models to support cross-border delivery of services to ensure a viable EOSC.



# EOSC Provider Days

National infrastructures as EOSC providers

Why national infrastructures should become EOSC providers (current & future opportunities)