

Second Policy Brief to the EOSC Partnership

RDA TIGER

The final policy brief of the RDA TIGER project, building on recommendations and policy impact areas identified in the first brief published in 2023. It outlines the contribution of the RDA TIGER project, and given the nature of the project, the Research Data Alliance (RDA) community of 16,000 experts globally, to the EOSC Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda.

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Project Title	Research Data Alliance facilitation of Targeted International working Groups for EOSC-related Research solutions
Project Acronym	RDA TIGER
Grant Agreement No	101094406
Instrument	HORIZON-INFRA-2022-EOSC-01
Topic	HORIZON-INFRA-2022-EOSC-01-04
Start Date of Project	1 January 2023
Duration of Project	36 months
Project Website	https://www.rd-alliance.org/rda-tiger

Dissemination Level

- ☒ PU: Public
☐ PP: Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission)
☐ RE: Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission)
☐ CO: Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission)



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Due Date	31.12.2025
Date	23.12.2025
Version	1.0
DOI	https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17877154



VERSIONING AND CONTRIBUTION HISTORY

Version	Date	Authors	Notes
0.1	25/11/2025	Alex Delipalta (RDA AISBL), Ryan O'Connor (RDA AISBL)	Document ready for internal review
0.2	5/12/2025	Ingrid Dillo (DANS), Hilary Hanahoe (RDA Foundation)	Internal review completed
1.0	23/12/2025	Alex Delipalta (RDA AISBL), Ryan O'Connor (RDA AISBL)	Document ready for submission

DISCLAIMER

RDA TIGER has received funding from the European Commission's HORIZON Coordination and Support programme under the Grant Agreement no. 101094406. The content of this document does not represent the opinion of the European Commission, and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that might be made of such content.



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AA	Action Area(s)
ELIXIR	European Life-Science Infrastructure
EOSC	European Open Science Cloud
FAIR	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable
GO	General Objectives
GORC	Global Open Research Commons
GORC IM	Global Open Research Commons International Model
HE	Horizon Europe
I-ADOPT	InteroperABLE Descriptions of Observable Property Terminology
IDW	International Data Week
IG	Interest Group
KB	Knowledge Base
MAR	Multi-Annual Roadmap
MOMSI	Multi-omics Metadata Standards Integration
OAEGs	Opportunity Area Expert Groups
OO	Operational Objective(s)
PID	Persistent Identifier
REASON	ResEArch CommonS fOr Norway
SRIA	Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda
SURF	Samenwerkende Universitaire Rekenfaciliteiten
TFs	Task Forces
TRSPs	Technical Repository Service Providers Working Group
UN	United Nations



WG	Working Group
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SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #1

EOSC Governance and supporting initiatives should leverage existing solutions from the RDA which align with and can demonstrably support the efforts towards addressing the identified challenges.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #2

As existing infrastructures in Europe progress towards integration within the EOSC ecosystem, the GORC International Model provides a way to define the features and attributes of the EOSC and to align with other related, global enterprises. EOSC should continue to align with the GORC initiative as it develops different profiles and is applied in different contexts.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #3

National PID policies should be pursued across Europe, as they represent a unified vision for PIDs and enable FAIR research encompassing the entire national research ecosystem. Resources that enable policy alignment at a regional and international level like the RDA should be leveraged.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #4

The EOSC Federation should continue to leverage the RDA as a community platform which allows individuals working on the topic of interoperability at various levels (e.g., technical, semantic, legal, domain-agnostic, discipline-focused, EC-funded projects, research-group, etc.) to interact, sharing and co-developing solutions across boundaries.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #5

The EOSC Federation should leverage the RDA as a platform for cross-fertilisation with international initiatives that have faced and addressed similar challenges.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #6

EC-funded project partners should be encouraged to utilise RDA's open-to-all infrastructure which provides support and opportunities for socialising, expanding and maintaining results produced by time and resource-limited projects, while also providing a vehicle for global cooperation.



SCOPE OF THE POLICY BRIEF

This document is the final policy brief of the RDA TIGER¹ project, building on recommendations and policy impact areas identified in the first brief² published in 2023. It outlines the contribution of the RDA TIGER project, and given the nature of the project, the Research Data Alliance (RDA) community of 16,000 members globally, to the EOSC Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA)³.

The RDA TIGER project provided a suite of support services to RDA Working Groups (WGs) that concretely align, harmonise and standardise Open Science developments and technologies globally, with a specific focus on WGs that contribute to the EOSC and broader European ecosystem. Through the supported WGs and their careful selection based on specific criteria that consider their demonstrable alignment with the SRIA, the project made direct contributions to the European Open Science Cloud Partnership, while also supporting the international engagement and alignment of policies, technologies, methodologies, practices and other outputs relating to EOSC and European Open Science developments.

This policy brief draws on the specific policy impact across the twenty-four RDA TIGER-supported WGs, deliverable 3.6 - Landscape analysis on the value of RDA Outputs to EOSC⁴, the recommendations outlined in the first project policy brief, and the value of RDA for Science Policy⁵ white papers developed at the global level.

FEEDBACK ON PROGRESS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Overview of contributions in relation to the EOSC policy and EOSC SRIA objectives

The RDA TIGER project was designed to support RDA WGs and to provide assistance to those whose outputs could address issues in relation to the European Open Science Cloud and the specific concerns described in the EOSC SRIA. To demonstrate the project's contribution to addressing these challenges and objectives contained in the SRIA, the first RDA TIGER policy brief provided a mapping of the 14 Working Groups supported by RDA TIGER at that time against the relevant General Objectives (GO), Operational Objective(s) (OO) and Action Area(s) (AA) of the EOSC SRIA.

¹ <https://www.rd-alliance.org/working-groups/rda-tiger/>

² Asmi, A. (2023). D1.5 Policy feedback to the EOSC Partnership. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10444664>

³ <https://eosc.eu/eosc-about/sria-mar/>

⁴ O'Connor, R., Grau, N., Lehtsalu, L., Claire, C., Delipalta, A., Hanahoe, H. (2025) D3.6 Landscape analysis on the value of RDA Outputs to EOSC. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17877370>

⁵ <https://www.rd-alliance.org/rda-and-science-policy/>



This section of the document describes the contribution of RDA TIGER to the General Objectives at a higher level, before moving on to focus on the work of the additional WGs supported by the project since the publication of the first policy brief. This latter part is supplemented by a large-scale analysis and mapping of RDA Working and Interest Groups (IG) to various features of the European research environment provided in D3.6 Landscape analysis on the value of RDA Outputs to EOSC⁶; of particular relevance for this document is the analysis of WG activities and outputs and their relevance to the SRIA Implementation Challenges.

Considering the high level aims and overall mission of the RDA TIGER project, it is worth looking at the three SRIA General Objectives individually and on how the RDA TIGER project in general contributed to efforts to address these:

GO1 - Ensure that Open Science practices and skills are rewarded and taught, becoming the ‘new normal’

The RDA TIGER project supported RDA Working Groups⁷ who all by definition contribute to Open Science by creating practical, community-developed solutions to data sharing challenges. The project enabled Open Science practices through its suite of support services; it created open, replicable processes and services for supporting RDA WGs. These were designed and described to enable uptake by any other initiatives supporting WG operations following the end of the project. By design, the services are also intended to be adoptable and adaptable by other organisations or projects aiming to facilitate initiatives supporting Open Science, therefore contributing to activities that aim to make Open Science practices ‘the new normal’. The project also endeavoured to bring new members to the RDA, building on the existing community invested in the implementation of Open Science and data sharing practices. The provision of travel grants to attend IDW2025 in Brisbane, Australia further supported efforts towards expanding this community and enabling the professional development of those who would not otherwise be able to benefit from an event of such significance.

GO2 - Enable the definition of standards, and the development of tools and services, to allow researchers to find, access, reuse and combine results

The RDA TIGER objectives are closely aligned with GO2, as the support services provided to the RDA WGs enabled groups to operate more efficiently by lowering administrative barriers in the day-to-day processes, reducing the effort required to start a Group, and allowing Group co-chairs to focus on producing Recommendations. In turn, the RDA TIGER cascade grants provided support for the implementation and adoption of these tools developed within RDA. Moreover, the RDA Knowledge Base (RDA-KB)⁸, a suite of applications that helps users find, annotate, and publish RDA-related materials, allows the RDA community to annotate and make solutions and related documents more findable, increasing their potential for adoption and reuse. Importantly, the RDA-KB allows the annotation of resources beyond those developed and published by RDA

⁶ <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17877370>

⁷ <https://www.rd-alliance.org/working-groups/rda-tiger/#TIGERgroups>

⁸ <https://www.kb-rda.org/>



Groups, also extending to materials published elsewhere; this feature creates bridges between related work done in different contexts, thus building on existing community resources and results and avoiding duplication of effort.

GO3 - Establish a sustainable and federated infrastructure enabling open sharing of scientific results

RDA TIGER contributes by supporting activities which increase FAIRness and interoperability, which are some of the expected outcomes of the efforts to address this General Objective as described in the SRIA. Multiple WGs focused on developing FAIR-enabling standards and solutions, as well as standards and guidelines for increasing interoperability. RDA TIGER contributes here by actively bringing these groups together, facilitating knowledge exchange and fostering approaches that will be enhanced by the sustainable and federated infrastructures established in the EOSC.

Landscape analysis on the value of RDA Outputs to EOSC: a summary

An extensive analysis and mapping of the impact of RDA Group activities on EOSC and the wider research environment has been carried out in ‘D3.6 Landscape analysis on the value of RDA Outputs to EOSC’⁹. This report investigates the overall relevance of RDA WG activities to the SRIA Implementation Challenges, followed by a more detailed analysis at each Implementation Challenge’s gaps and priorities by highlighting the relevance of RDA WG activity to each, including which WG outputs could be used to address the gaps and priorities and how any ongoing, RDA TIGER-supported WG activities could be implemented and utilised in future EOSC-related initiatives.

In addition, D3.6 Landscape analysis on the value of RDA Outputs to EOSC also examines how RDA WG activities can be operationalised with respect to the SRIA Multi-Annual Roadmap (MAR), specifically on the three General Objectives for the Stage 3 period (covering 2025-2027). Further sections of the report examine how RDA IG and WG activities align with EOSC-related Horizon Europe projects and funding calls, the European Research Infrastructure landscape, and European National Open Science policies and strategies.

The report focused on the first seven Actions Areas, i.e., the Implementation Challenges, due to the fact that contribution to these Implementation Challenges was a selection criteria when determining which WGs the project could support. Below, the relevant RDA TIGER-supported WGs are listed under each of the Implementation Challenges; further detail on how these and other WGs align with these can be found in the D3.6 report itself. (Note: WGs can address more than one Implementation Challenge).

Identifiers

- [National PID Strategies WG](#)

Metadata and Ontologies

⁹ <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17877370>



- [Alignment of multilingual vocabularies in the Social Sciences and Humanities \(SSH\) WG](#)
- [Building Immune Digital Twins WG](#)
- [FAIR Mappings WG](#)
- [I-ADOPT WG](#)
- [Harmonised terminologies and schemas for FAIR data in materials science and related domains WG](#)
- [Wind Energy Community Standards WG](#)
- [Small Uncrewed Aircraft and Autonomous Platforms Data WG](#)
- [Multi-omics Metadata Standards Integration \(MOMSI\) WG](#)

FAIR Metrics and certification

- [Community-based catalogue of requirements for trustworthy Technical Repository Service Providers Working Group \(TRSPs WG\)](#)
- [Wind Energy Community Standards WG](#)
- [RDA Reproducibility Checklist Working Group](#)

Authentication and authorisation infrastructure (AAI)

- [GORC International Model WG](#)
- [Global Open Research Commons International Implementations WG](#)

User environments

- [Global Open Research Commons International Implementations WG](#)
- [GORC International Model WG](#)
- [Health Data Commons GORC Profile WG](#)

Resource provider environments

- [Global Open Research Commons International Implementations WG](#)
- [RDA/WDS TRUST Principles Outreach and Adoption WG](#)
- [RDA/CODATA Data Systems, Tools, and Services for Crisis Situations WG](#)
- [Mapping the Landscape of Digital Research Tools II WG](#)
- [GORC International Model WG](#)
- [FAIR Data Maturity Model WG](#)
- [Data Granularity WG](#)
- [Community-based catalogue of requirements for trustworthy Technical Repository Service Providers Working Group \(TRSPs WG\)](#)
- [Health Data Commons GORC Profile WG](#)
- [Computational Modelling of Health Data WG](#)

EOSC Interoperability Framework

- [Global Open Research Commons International Implementations WG](#)
- [RDA/WDS TRUST Principles Outreach and Adoption WG](#)
- [National PID Strategies WG](#)



- [GORC International Model WG](#)
- [FAIR Mappings WG](#)
- [Data Granularity WG](#)
- [Community-based catalogue of requirements for trustworthy Technical Repository Service Providers Working Group \(TRSPs WG\)](#)
- [Small Uncrewed Aircraft and Autonomous Platforms Data WG](#)
- [Multi-omics Metadata Standards Integration \(MOMSI\) WG](#)
- [I-ADOPT WG](#)
- [FAIRification of Genomic Annotations WG](#)
- [Alignment of multilingual vocabularies in the Social Sciences and Humanities \(SSH\) WG](#)

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #1

EOSC Governance and supporting initiatives should leverage existing solutions from the RDA which align with and can demonstrably support the efforts towards addressing the identified challenges.

B. Key contributions subject to wider dissemination by the European Commission

This section describes selected key contributions of RDA TIGER and supported WGs for wider dissemination within the EOSC community.

B1. Global Open Research Commons International Model WG

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #2

As existing infrastructures in Europe progress towards integration within the EOSC ecosystem, the GORC International Model provides a way to define the features and attributes of the EOSC and to align with other related, global enterprises. EOSC should continue to align with the GORC initiative as it develops different profiles and is applied in different contexts.

The RDA TIGER-supported GORC International Model Working Group¹⁰ (GORC IM WG) produced the GORC International Model, which outlines a set of attributes to identify common features across commons' and 'review and identify attributes or features currently implemented by a target set of GORC organisations and, when possible, identify how they measure their user engagement with these features'¹¹. The

¹⁰ <https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/gorc-international-model-wg/activity>

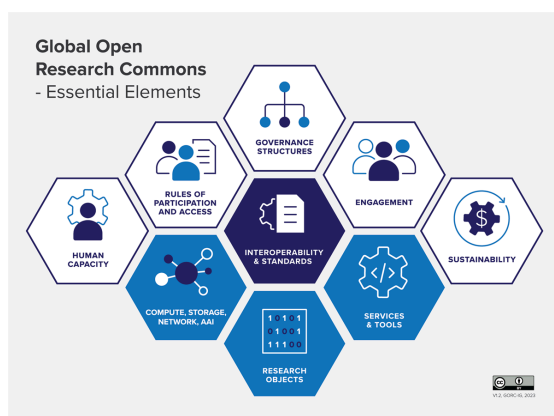
¹¹ Jones, S., Leggott, M., Lopez Albacete, J., Madalli, D., Pascu, C., Payne, K., Schouppe, M., & Treloar, A. (2023). GORC IG: Typology and Definitions (Version 1.0). Research Data Alliance. <https://doi.org/10.15497/RDA00087>



essential elements - high-level concepts that are essential to the composition of an Open Research Commons¹² - are shown in Figure 1.

The Model has been implemented across Europe, with SURF¹³ and REASON¹⁴ as notable adopters. These adoption cases demonstrate the diverse applicability of the model; SURF serves as an institutional use case leveraging the Model to connect national initiatives to EOSC, while the REASON project explored the Model in order to establish a research infrastructure in Norway.

In terms of impact to the EOSC ecosystem, the GORC IM has been referenced in a previous iteration of the EOSC Federation Handbook, and more recently, the EOSC Data Commons¹⁵ project, which is aiming to help establish EOSC as the European Research Commons, is adopting the GORC typology and definitions¹⁶, an output of the GORC IG¹⁷.



The Global Open Research Commons International Implementations Working Group (GORC II WG)¹⁸ launched in spring 2025 follows on from the GORC IM WG and works to maintain the recommendation and supporting outputs through the improvement of its usability by and relevance to the commons and research infrastructure community.

Figure 1: Global Open Research Commons Essential Elements

B2. National PID Strategies RDA WG

The RDA TIGER-supported National PID Strategies WG has produced a comparison guide and checklist¹⁹ that can be used when developing a national PID strategy. This is supported by nine case studies collected from countries at different stages of developing a national PID strategy. The countries are Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand,

¹² Treloar, A. and Woodford, CJ (2024), <https://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2024-056>

¹³ <https://www.rd-alliance.org/adoption-stories/adopting-the-global-open-research-commons-gorc-model-surf/>

¹⁴ <https://www.rd-alliance.org/adoption-stories/adopting-the-global-open-research-commons-gorc-model-reason/>

¹⁵

<https://www.rd-alliance.org/adoption-stories/adopting-the-global-open-research-commons-model-the-case-of-eosc-data-commons/>

¹⁶ Jones, S., Leggott, M., Lopez Albacete, J., Pascu, C., Payne, K., Schoupe, M., Treloar, A., & Global Open Research Commons IG. (2023). GORC IG: Typology and Definitions (1.01). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.15497/RDA00087>

¹⁷ <https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/global-open-research-commons-ig/activity/>

¹⁸

<https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/gorc-international-implementations-working-group-gorc-ii-wg/work-statement/?sow=174011>

¹⁹ Brown, C., Simons, N., Bangert, D., & Sadler, S. (2023). RDA National PID Strategies Guide and Checklist (1.0). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.15497/RDA/00091>

South Korea, and the United Kingdom. The guide offers a comparison of the nine case studies, including scope, drivers, strategy development, key features and priority PIDs. The checklist can be used as a starting point for developing a national PID strategy.

RDA TIGER Cascade Grant Project: Developing an EOSC-compatible National PID Strategy in Ireland (Infrastructure)

Through the RDA TIGER cascade grant programme, the project ‘Developing an EOSC-compatible National PID Strategy²⁰’ was delivered through a collaboration between Ireland’s National Open Research Forum²¹ and HEAnet²² (Ireland’s National Research and Education Network and EOSC Mandated Organisation). The work built on Ireland’s existing national PID strategy and worked to align it with EOSC PID policies and RDA recommendations. The result is a clear, actionable guidance for coordinated and sustainable PID adoption. The project strengthens persistent identifier infrastructure for a more transparent, accessible, and interoperable research ecosystem. It builds on and extends the work of the RDA National PID Strategies Working and Interest Group through international case study contributions and directly supports the EOSC SRIA Priority Area on Persistent Identifiers by harmonising national practices with EOSC technical frameworks.

The Value of RDA for Policy series: White paper on National PID Strategies

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #3

National PID policies should be pursued across Europe, as they represent a unified vision for PIDs and enable FAIR research encompassing the entire national research ecosystem. Resources that enable policy alignment at a regional and international level like the RDA should be leveraged.

The Research Data Alliance (RDA), with the contribution of RDA TIGER staff, organised two workshops in May 2025 focused on critical policy areas that form essential research infrastructure, including National Persistent Identifier (PID) Strategies for reliable tracking and citation of research outputs. The workshops featured lightning talks presenting policy statements and ‘Adoption Stories’ that showcased practical applications of RDA recommendations, and resulted in the

publication of a white paper on National PID Strategies²³.

C. Synergies with other stakeholders

Alignment with the EOSC Association

²⁰

<https://www.rd-alliance.org/news/driving-open-science-and-interoperability-through-rda-tiger-cascade-grants-meet-the-second-wave-of-grant-awardees/>

²¹ <https://dri.ie/norf/>

²² <https://www.heanet.ie/>

²³ Clare, C., Allison, R., Genova, F., Hanahoe, H., Knazook, E., Kurapati, S., & O'Connor, R. (2025). National PID Strategies - The Value of RDA for Policy White Paper Series. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.15497/RDA00138>



RDA TIGER from its inception has been working in close alignment with the EOSC ecosystem, including the EOSC Association and its Task Forces (TFs) and Opportunity Area Expert Groups (OAEs), as well as other INFRA-EOSC projects.

Consortium members are Members of the EOSC Association, and project personnel has been contributing to the Skills and Training Opportunity Area and FAIR Metrics and Certification Task Force; the coordination has been actively attending the HE Technical Coordination WG, and the Communications project lead was part of the HE Communications WG. The project was represented in all EOSC Symposia and EOSC Winter Schools throughout its lifetime ensuring activities are in alignment with the broader ecosystem and developments towards establishing the EOSC Federation. This extensive engagement with the EOSC ecosystem and recognising the high potential for further alignment between the RDA and EOSC contributed to the incentive to embark on the landscape analysis of the mapping of RDA outputs to EOSC, in order to record the wealth of RDA Groups and Outputs that directly address challenges as presented in the SRIA.

RDA TIGER for Interoperability

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #4

The EOSC Federation should continue to leverage the RDA as a community platform which allows individuals working on the topic of interoperability at various levels (e.g., technical, semantic, legal, domain-agnostic, discipline-focused, EC-funded projects, research-group, etc.) to interact, sharing and co-developing solutions across boundaries.

RDA TIGER endeavoured to work closely with other projects towards addressing key areas of concern. An example was the joint FAIR-IMPACT²⁴, FAIRCORE4EOSC²⁵ and RDA TIGER interoperability exhibition at EGI 2024²⁶, aiming to disseminate project efforts towards promoting interoperability mechanisms across domains and institutions, and foster a global alignment of FAIR frameworks. Other notable examples are the ‘Interoperability Frameworks in the Global

Perspective’ FAIR-IMPACT Co-located Workshop at the RDA Plenary in Costa Rica²⁷, where the RDA TIGER-supported GORC IM WG was presented, emphasizing its role in streamlining interoperability implementation, and the FAIR Impact Interoperability Workshop at EOSC Winter School 2025²⁸ with a presentation highlighting interoperability solutions developed and delivered in the RDA with the support of the RDA TIGER project²⁹.

²⁴ <https://fair-impact.eu/>

²⁵ <https://faircore4eosc.eu/>

²⁶ <https://www.egi.eu/article/meet-egi2024-exhibitors-fair-impact-rda-tiger-faircore4eosc/>

²⁷

<https://www.rd-alliance.org/news/from-frameworks-to-action-lessons-from-the-fair-impact-co-located-workshop-at-the-rda-plenary/>

²⁸

<https://fair-impact.eu/events/fair-impact-events/fair-impact-announces-co-located-final-interoperability-workshop-eosc>

²⁹ Lehtsalu, L. (2025, January 20). RDA Europe, RDA TIGER and EOSC. FAIR-IMPACT Interoperability Workshop, Seville, Spain. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17696451>



D. EOSC challenges and lessons learned of a policy nature

EOSC ecosystem alignment with the RDA

The Research Data Alliance Groups are continuously producing a diverse portfolio of Outputs and Recommendations that address most if not all SRIA priorities to varying degrees, as demonstrated in the D3.6 - Landscape analysis on the value of RDA Outputs to EOSC report. To an extent, RDA WGs are leveraged within EOSC, at the initiative of the community and based on the community's existing engagement with the RDA, also given the extensive overlap between the RDA membership in Europe and those involved in EOSC initiatives (including projects, OAEs, TFs, etc). Notable examples are the FAIR Mappings³⁰ WG, I-ADOPT WG³¹, and the GORC IM WG. Despite that, there is significant potential to further leverage the RDA not only by adopting relevant Recommendations, but also by considering the means by which similar international initiatives affiliated with the RDA have addressed challenges now faced by the EOSC.

EOSC regional priorities and internationalisation

POLICY RECOMMENDATION #5

The EOSC Federation should leverage the RDA as a platform for cross-fertilisation with international initiatives that have faced and addressed similar challenges.

The RDA's key added value is its cross-disciplinary community of over 16,000 experts globally, and the potential to provide a pathway to internationalisation of European developments, and an avenue for European experts to build networks with international counterparts, enhancing European competitiveness and strengthening global

collaboration. Given RDA's international nature and the fact that the current focus and priorities of the EOSC are centred in the European context, endeavours to align the RDA TIGER project with EOSC initiatives were occasionally faced with challenges.

However, broadening this perspective and acknowledging the value of globally-developed solutions at the European level is demonstrably beneficial for the region, as seen in the current widespread adoption of the GORC IM in Europe. RDA TIGER further demonstrated this added value through its portfolio of cascade grant projects facilitating the adoption of RDA outputs at the institutional and national level, and supporting adopters towards becoming more EOSC-ready.

Sustainability of project results

Infra-EOSC projects are faced with sustainability challenges after the end of the funding period, often related to lack of resources towards maintaining results. The RDA provides established infrastructure for the development and maintenance of research data solutions, which reinforces the

³⁰ <https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/fair-mappings-wg/activity/>

³¹

<https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/interoperable-descriptions-observable-property-terminology-wg-i-adopt-wg/activity/>



POLICY RECOMMENDATION #6

EC-funded project partners should be encouraged to utilise RDA's open-to-all infrastructure which provides support and opportunities for socialising, expanding and maintaining results produced by time and resource-limited projects, while also providing a vehicle for global cooperation.

argument for leveraging this platform towards long term sustainability and reusability of European outputs.

However, as noted in the first policy brief, engaging the relevant infrastructures requires formal direction and commitment, such as explicit reference to the RDA as a sustainability pathway formally encouraged in calls for funding.

E. Link to other EU policy priorities (beyond EOSC)

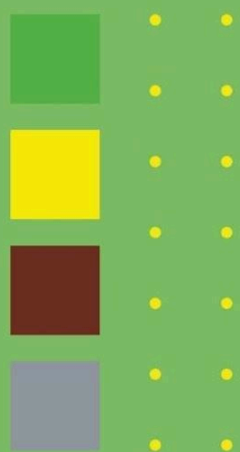
EC priority 'A global Europe: leveraging our power and partnership'

The European Commission's strategy in the period 2024 – 2029 towards 'a global Europe' aims to increase European influence on the global landscape via, among other means, the creation and enhancement of partnerships and strengthening of global institutions. RDA's established platform for global collaboration can be leveraged towards the realisation of this goal.

Sustainable Development Goals

RDA TIGER responds directly to the UN Sustainable Development Goal 17 to 'Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development'. The project via its supported WGs also indirectly aligns with Goal 9 towards building resilient infrastructure and innovation through the cascade grant projects fostering adoptions that strengthen institutional and national infrastructure, as well as Goals 3 'Good health and Wellbeing', 7 'Affordable and Clean Energy' and 13 'Climate Action' indirectly through for example the supported WGs 'GORC Health Data Commons' and Wind Energy Community Standards WG.





research data sharing without barriers

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