

e-IRG White Paper 2022

Realisation and enhancement of coordination and collaboration in the e-Infrastructure landscape covering the full spectrum of e-Infrastructures (networking, computing, data) and related services

GUIDING QUESTIONS TO E-INFRASTRUCTURES

[Aim and short introduction \(see extended version at the bottom\)](#)

The e-IRG White Paper 2022 aims at contributing towards bridging the cooperation and coordination gaps across the major e-Infrastructure components, reflecting on several policy areas of cooperation (including governance, access and other policies, sustainability, etc.) and providing concrete advice and recommendations to all related stakeholders. Relevant e-Infrastructure stakeholders are GEANT, EOSC and the underlying e-Infrastructures EGI, EUDAT, OpenAIRE, as well as PRACE and EuroHPC mainly dealing with 'Horizon Europe', 'Digital Europe' and 'Connecting Europe Facility' programs.

Although significant exchanges between the major European e-Infrastructures actors are already taking place one way or another, e-IRG believes that a regular, well-framed and high-level coordination at strategy level would be beneficial for the ecosystem, as it would ensure a steady dialogue and flow of information and common understanding across all actors.

e-IRG, as an independent body of representatives from Member State and Associated Countries, aims at liaising as a neutral platform with the corresponding bodies, offering its expertise and high-level advice towards the alleviation of fragmentation and the envisaged integrated and holistic e-Infrastructure environment, facilitating the introduction of such a cooperation and coordination framework.

e-IRG organised a dedicated meeting on this specific topic of e-Infrastructure coordination with the EC services in its December 2021 meeting with representatives from both DG Connect and DG RTD. In the recent e-IRG open workshop under French EU presidency in May 2022, one of its sessions was dedicated to e-Infrastructures cooperation and coordination¹. An additional session at the e-IRG workshop was jointly organised between e-IRG and the EOSC Steering Board on common EOSC policy areas and gaps². As a follow up to its May workshop, e-IRG provides a set of guiding questions (in the form of an open-ended questionnaire guiding the required input) for e-Infrastructures to provide their feedback in an effort to find common ground and establish a cooperation framework.

e-IRG has recommended the creation of a Forum of e-Infrastructure providers at EU level almost since a decade ago as part of its vision towards 2020 and beyond (both in White Paper 2013 and

¹ [e-IRG Workshop under French EU Presidency: Cross-e-Infrastructure collaboration and coordination](#)

² [e-IRG Workshop under French EU Presidency: Towards a sustainable EOSC - The role of e-Infras](#)



Roadmap 2016), and with its current White Paper 2022 is coming back to this topic, as there have been several developments in the e-Infrastructure landscape and discussions are maturing. For example, as part of EOSC, a framework for the federation of both generic (horizontal) but also thematic (vertical) e-Infrastructure services has been established and is being implemented. The e-IRG White Paper is initially focused at the EU level, but it goes without saying, that it is also strongly linked at the national/regional levels, and also at community and thematic levels, as highlighted in the e-IRG past documents.

e-IRG is aware that Data Spaces as part of the European e-Infrastructure landscape are currently being built up and identified also for these components the need for coordination and cooperation. e-IRG considers addressing this topic later.

e-IRG White Paper 2013³

Proposed approach

*“In the 2020 vision, providers have the freedom to innovate, and users enjoy the freedom to choose the services they need from a mix of public e-Infrastructure and commercial services. In order to enable this vision, we need an ecosystem of different organisations, at the national and international levels, each with their own focus but also **with effective coordination between them.**”*

e-IRG believes this challenge can be met by maintaining a clear separation between the three core functions:

- 1. Community building, **high-level strategy and coordination in Europe:** for each type of e-Infrastructure service, a single coordinating organisation with a central role for user communities. **These bodies, in turn, will need a forum for coordination between them across the different e-Infrastructure types.***
- 2. Service provision: flexible, open, and competitive approach to national, European, and global service provision; with advanced collaboration among the interested public and commercial service providers.*
- 3. Innovation: Implementation of major innovation projects through the best consortia including e-Infrastructure suppliers, industry, users and academia with a dedicated management structure comprising the partners per project.*

The e-IRG sees a clear need for a single e-Infrastructure umbrella forum for community building, high-level strategy setting and coordination for the entire e-Infrastructure. This umbrella forum is not a separate organisation, but a forum in which the user communities and the strategy and coordination bodies for the different parts of the European e-Infrastructure work on a common strategy.

³ e-IRG White Paper 2013 - <https://zenodo.org/record/4049675>

e-IRG Roadmap 2016⁴

“..an emphatic co-operation among all main stakeholders is required: the providers (the e-Infrastructure developers and operators), the users (the scientific communities, both big users including Research Infrastructures and the long tail), and the funders (the EC and the national governments and their agencies). A joint EU e-Infrastructure ERIC still seems to be far away, and thus the only way forward is good coordination through a formal coordination platform among all stakeholders in-line with the Commons, implementing a distributed multi-stakeholder model of governance”.

Recommendations

7.2.2 (European and national) e-Infrastructure providers

.. “One of the steps forward is assurance of a good coordination through a formal coordination platform among all stakeholders inline with the Commons, implementing a distributed multi-stakeholder model of governance. It may allow a staged approach towards a common ERIC.

e-IRG concludes that a coordination platform among all stakeholders inline with the Commons, along with a distributed multi-stakeholder model of governance is needed. One of the proposed solutions and step forward could be the introduction of interoperable service of catalogues. Only then users may be able to enjoy a single point of access and as widely as possible common access and security policies, as well as long-term sustainable services.

7.2.4 European Commission

.. “Provide input for the European strategy setting and coordination bodies and their umbrella forum”;

“e-IRG recommends that in future Work Programmes the EC provides strong incentives for cross platform innovations, thereby further supporting the need for coordination and consolidation of e-Infrastructure service development and provisioning on the national and the European level”

⁴ e-IRG Roadmap 2016 - <https://zenodo.org/record/4048805>



Guiding Questions

EUDAT CDI answers provided below (19.9.2022)

1. Administrative

Name of your organisation: **EUDAT CDI**

Contact details (name, email): **Antti Pursula, antti.pursula@csc.fi (Head of Secretariat, EUDAT CDI)**

2. Topic: Governance of European e-Infrastructures

- a. e-IRG recommended *an e-Infrastructure umbrella Forum for community building, high-level strategy setting and coordination for the entire e-Infrastructure landscape. This umbrella Forum is not a separate organisation, but a forum in which the user communities and the strategy and coordination bodies for the different parts of the European e-Infrastructure work on a common strategy based on common understanding among each other. The ultimate beneficiary of this effort will be the end users providing integrated user-friendly services easing the work of researchers and providing to them added value.*
- i. *How does the European e-Infrastructure organisation/initiative you represent perceive this idea? Is your organisation/Initiative willing to discuss the framework for such a Forum?*

Positive, as enhanced collaboration has potential to benefit users through coordination of actions, avoiding potential overlaps and to increase synergies. More organised discussion forum on strategic topics would also be positive development. EUDAT is willing to discuss the framework of such a Forum.

- ii. *Which generic (horizontal) European e-Infrastructure bodies would you like to see in such a Forum? (keeping in mind that the e-Infrastructure landscape is spanning networking, computing, data components and related services). Do you believe that EU e-Infrastructure stakeholders from all layers should participate? Note that in the e-IRG terminology the term electronic (or digital) Infrastructure (e-Infrastructure) includes data infrastructures, although there has been some confusion in some documents in the recent years). Please justify your answer*

EUDAT CDI, EGI, GEANT, OpenAire, and EuroHPC as they represent and span the e-Infra landscape.

- iii. *Besides generic (horizontal) e-Infrastructure providers in this Forum do you also envisage some form of user/thematic communities' representation? And what about*



EOSC is working towards the development of an ecosystem of portals at EU/regional/national and in some cases institutional levels to provide added-value services to end users, facilitating also cross-disciplinary research/science, which is required to address the scientific and societal challenges. Work is also underway towards a personalised and smart (AI-based) dashboard for researchers/scientists that will include relevant data/services/workflows/software and other artefacts to ease their work. EuroHPC has been doing similar work to federate the EuroHPC centres and define the rules of participation and sharing of resources among its members.

- i. Do you believe that the EOSC and EuroHPC (federation and sharing) paradigms should be expanded to federate data/services across all major European e-Infrastructures?*

Note: This does not mean that one of them should integrate the other, rather coordinate their strategies and harmonise their policies (as peers) to be able to federate and share the data/services/software etc. for the benefit of the users.

EUDAT supports the targets of EOSC, and we assume so do the other major European e-infrastructures. There are still unsolved challenges in the EOSC model, including cost recovery of cross-border services. The EuroHPC JU provides another possible way of organising the services for researchers. We see that federation should be driven by EOSC policies, such interoperability framework and Rules of participation that facilitate provisioning of interoperable services operated by various service providers. The ultimate goal should include simplification and alignment of systems and services and not solidification of differences and opposing efforts.

- ii. Federation of all e-Infrastructures would require compatible policies and interoperable services, so that they can be integrated in a federated portal ~~of portals~~ and ultimately in the personalised dashboards of end users. Do you believe that this can be done in the coming years or should priority be given first to each of the areas, e.g. EOSC and EuroHPC, before attempting to work together at such (technical) level?*

Work from a common policy/interoperability framework perspective: agree on common standards and policies first before attempting to work on a technical level. Identify perceived incompatibilities [e-IRG may be able to help here] and agree on a common, widely communicated, non-exclusive approach towards standardisation .

- iii. [optional] Authentication and Authorisation Infrastructures (AAI), including blueprint architectures, have been developed (e.g. GEANT and EGI) and there has been significant effort to make them interoperable and use them across horizontal and thematic e-Infrastructures. Do you find this as an example of collaborative*

operational work and interoperable policies that can be expanded to other e-Infrastructures and more communities?

Yes, and EUDAT has contributed to the work as well as implemented common authentication service (B2ACCESS).

- iv. *Resource access models and policies differ between HPC (more based on call for proposals with peer-review evaluation committees for longer time, e.g. 1 year) and HTC (faster process and cycles based on policies and more opportunistic, e.g. policy-based access to support national access to EU thematic collaborations such as ESFRI projects or ERICs). Furthermore, resource ownership models are different, e.g. EuroHPC owns up to 50% of the EU access capacity of EuroHPC systems, while in HTC the vast majority of resources and their access are national. The above may hinder interoperability and cross e-Infrastructure usage (i.e. HTC-HPC). Do you see space for cooperation/coordination in this area? If this is the case, which of your organisation's policies need to be adapted.*

Not really for HTC as national interest prevails and funding barriers limit options and willingness. One can question the need for such HPC-HTC interoperability as they are aimed for different use cases and are differently funded. Maybe this is not relevant. On the other hand, interoperability of data management services and HPC would benefit from enhanced cooperation and coordination on European level. Both are needed in data-intensive science supporting missions and tackling grand challenges.

- v. *There is a plan to update the EU Charter of Access to Research Infrastructures (including e-Infrastructures). Do you see a role of the future e-Infrastructure Forum at strategy or technical levels in this update? S*

This is a document by Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (European Commission) and is certainly of interest. In such cases the forum could provide the joint input from e-infrastructures.

- vi. *What about ~~federation~~ coordination with similar industrial efforts (e.g. GAIA-X) and industrial e-Infrastructure/service providers (EU and non-EU) or other thematic data spaces in the super portal mentioned above? There are ongoing efforts in some of these, such as the integration of commercial services/resources, in-line with the e-IRG vision of 2013 so that "users enjoy the freedom to choose the services they need from a mix of public e-Infrastructure and commercial services". Do you see this as a priority for the coming years?*

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We see that this is not a priority for the near future as there are still lot to do within the research area that should have priority and focus. We should however prepare for future integration with commercial initiatives by adopting / taking their interoperabilty standards already into account

- vii. *Are there in your opinion other important operational aspects that need to be harmonised to facilitate a well-coordinated federated European e-Infrastructure?*

Not at this point in time.

- viii. *What is the expected impact on operational aspects due to increased coordination between e-Infrastructures?*

Increased usage, better solution based service offerings to the users, lower costs as a result of focus on core competences

4. Topic: Cost and Business Models, Funding/Sustainability

- a. Understanding costs and having business models for e-Infrastructures is important for planning their operation and their sustained funding, including renewing (procuring) the actual infrastructure over the years. A joint group between the EOSC Steering Board and e-IRG have identified a gap in this area that needs to be developed in the future, especially given the transition of EOSC Core and part of EOSC Exchange towards an operationalised framework (based on procurement vs. short lived projects).
- i. Does your infrastructure have a cost model and methodology to track its costs? If federated, is there a common cost model/methodology across the national components?

Yes, each EUDAT CDI member has its own cost model and cost tracking.

- ii. If not, do you see the need for an establishment of lightweight methodologies and cost models for the different layers (networking, computing, data) for better understanding the costs of e-Infrastructures (both CAPEX and OPEX), across EU e-Infrastructures and also across national entities? See as an example the e-FISCAL methodology/model⁵ for computing costs.

Not at this point in time.

⁵ [Methodology | e-FISCAL project \(efiscal.eu\)](https://efiscal.eu)

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- iii. Do you believe that collecting and sharing different approaches (around methodologies and cost models) across Europe could provide value to the EU or national actors?

Yes, this may help new actors to understand the cost models as well as provide transparency and increase understanding towards funders on the particularities of e-infrastructure costs.

- iv. Does the e-Infrastructure you represent have a business model and sustained funding to facilitate a sustained operation?

Yes.

- v. *What is the expected impact on your funding/business model due to increased coordination between e-Infrastructures?*

Very small if any, and that would be through cost savings in case of synergies.

5. Topic: Other

- a. Any other topics or points in this area of e-Infra cooperation/coordination that you would like to discuss in a potential future Forum or any comments.
 - i. What are the main or potential obstacles for the end users to conduct cross e-Infrastructure research activities that you are aware of? Lack of awareness (of services availability), administrative burden, ease of use and added value, fragmented environment (multiple e-Infras, multiple EU funding programmes, coordination among EU and national players), different priorities, different policies (access, resource usage, etc). How can the identified or potential obstacles be overcome?

There are administrative burdens that are rooted in the funding of resources that underlay the resources of the services. Especially long term commitments (3-6 yrs) are difficult to achieve cross border.

- ii. e-IRG has recommended increasing coordination efforts between the e-Infrastructures for a long time now, what would be the business areas mostly affected from such increased coordination in your e-Infrastructure organisation?

We think that increased coordination through a discussion forum could improve alignment of e-infrastructures.



Background

(from e-IRG White Paper 2022 introduction)

Besides the networking layer that was already rather advanced since more than 10 years ago, considerable progress has been achieved in the electronic Infrastructures (e-Infrastructures) in the last 5-7 years across all layers and in particular in the computing and data layer. Two significant initiatives have been launched and by now are well underway towards implementation, namely the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) and the EuroHPC one.

EOSC is aiming towards a federated environment for hosting and processing research data via the appropriate tools and services to support EU science⁶. In terms of e-Infrastructures, it builds on the High Throughput Computing (HTC) EU infrastructures mainly federated in the EGI infrastructure (<https://www.egi.eu>) and the data and scholarly communication infrastructures accordingly mainly federated in EUDAT (<https://www.eudat.eu>) and OpenAIRE (<https://www.openaire.eu>). These e-Infrastructures are based on national or regional components and support structures and are contributing towards the realisation of EOSC as a system of systems. The process to create the EOSC was initiated by the European Commission in 2015 and its first phase was concluded at the end of 2020. EOSC is now in its second phase in an effort to consolidate national⁷[2], regional and European components, as well as both generic (discipline-agnostic) and thematic (disciplinary) ones, along with related policies and strategies, ultimately aiming at easing researchers in their data-driven cross-disciplinary research. In terms of governance in its current phase, EOSC has been organised as a co-programmed European Partnership⁸, between the EC and the newly formed EOSC Association⁹. The Partnership Board includes representatives of the Member States (MS) and Associated Countries (AC) in a Steering Board, in essence forming a tripartite collaboration¹⁰ among the EU represented by the Commission, the EOSC Association, and the MS/ACs to guarantee resources and support to EOSC.

On the other hand, EuroHPC is building a set of world-class High Performance Computing (HPC) systems across Europe. These are organised at multi-country level with an agreed location for each of the systems, and in some cases national components. In terms of organisation a Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU¹¹) has been established to lead this effort and the majority of European countries have joined the EuroHPC initiative as members. In this way, the EU (50% in cash via the EC) and participating countries (50% in cash or in kind) pool their resources together to deploy these petascale or even exascale supercomputers and related technologies/applications. The EuroHPC systems are also in the process of implementation, with the majority of the systems having been procured and working towards operation. EuroHPC JU systems have made it to high-ranked positions in the Top500 and Green500 ones, given the increasing importance of energy efficiency and green approaches. Respective policies for the access and use of the systems are also being developed with a first set already being agreed¹². It is important to note that EuroHPC is also aiming

⁶ [European Open Science Cloud \(EOSC\) | European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁷ In several countries [National Open Science Clouds](#) (NOSCs) initiatives are well underway

⁸ [Partnership | EOSC Association](#)

⁹ [Association | EOSC Association](#)

¹⁰ [Tripartite Collaboration | EOSC Association](#)

¹¹ <https://eurohpc-ju.europa.eu/>

¹² <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13567-2020-INIT/en/pdf> EuroHPC JU [Documents](#)



to serve industrial users, and this makes it a particular case compared to the other e-Infrastructures that focus on the mainstream of research and academia, although they are able to serve industrial research.

In parallel, GEANT <https://geant.org/> has been steadily providing high-speed and high-quality connectivity and related services interconnecting the vast majority of European National Research and Education Networks (NRENs) around Europe and beyond, expanding towards all continents around the world. Besides the operational services offered at production level, new and innovative services are continuously being introduced and gradually move in production. GEANT has been for more than 20 years providing the “glue” between the EU NRENs, who in turn interconnect their research and academic institution, completing the chain of campus-national (sometimes regional) and European research networking ecosystem. GEANT, besides offering advanced middleware services (such as Authentication and Authorisation Infrastructure – AAI), it has also expanded towards the computing layer, offering for example cloud services via an integrated pan-European framework agreement program (<https://clouds.geant.org>).

Besides the progress made in each individual area in these major EU infrastructures (networking, computing, and data), there is still a lot to be done in terms of cooperation and coordination across these major infrastructures, especially towards providing integrated user-friendly services easing the work of researchers and providing to them added value. In particular cooperation and coordination between EOSC and EuroHPC is still in very early stages of discussions and of position statements formulations, while work in this area is being planned as part of the EC Work Programmes for 2021-2022 and the next one (2023-2024) currently being consolidated. Although GEANT is transparently offering its services to its users without any major issues, the example of the high-speed interconnection of the EuroHPC systems and related procurement, caused demanding discussions between the EuroHPC JU and its members (and corresponding NRENs) with regards to the participation of NRENs in the interconnection solution. Thus, proper planning for cooperation and coordination, looking ahead is required among all these major stakeholders.

The need for coordination across e-Infrastructures is also confirmed at the highest political level, the EU Competitiveness Council, with top-down initiatives and statements for many years now, resonating and complementing the bottom-up requirement from the e-Infrastructure community for integrated services. In particular, in its conclusions on the New European Research Area (ERA)¹³ in the December 2020 Council "encourages the Commission and Member States **to increase the level of national and European coordination**, in particular on research infrastructures and e-infrastructures". A similar message is part of the Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/2122 of 26 November 2021 on a Pact for Research and Innovation in Europe *to develop better “connection of existing and new European and national research infrastructures, including e-infrastructures”* and on the Future governance of the ERA¹⁴, with its new ERA Policy Agenda and ERA Actions. In particular, under ERA Action 8 on Research Infrastructures, there is a clear call for **“increased cooperation between research infrastructures, e-infrastructures and stakeholders, including through EOSC”**.

The e-IRG White Paper 2022 aims at contributing towards bridging the above cooperation and coordination gaps across the major e-Infrastructure components, reflecting on the above

¹³ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13567-2020-INIT/en/pdf>

¹⁴ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14308-2021-INIT/en/pdf>



issues and providing concrete advice and recommendations to all related stakeholders. This covers GEANT, EOSC and the underlying e-Infrastructures EGI, EUDAT, OpenAIRE, PRACE? and EuroHPC mainly dealing with “Horizon Europe” and 'Digital Europe'. **e-IRG, as an independent body of representatives from Member State and Associated Countries, aims at liaising as a neutral platform with the corresponding bodies, offering its expertise and high-level advice towards the alleviation of fragmentation and the envisaged integrated and holistic e-Infrastructure environment, facilitating the introduction of such a cooperation and coordination framework.**

e-IRG organised a dedicated meeting on this specific topic of e-Infrastructure coordination with the EC services in its December 2021 meeting with representatives from both DG Connect and DG RTD. **In the recent e-IRG open workshop under French EU presidency in May 2022, one of its sessions was dedicated to e-Infrastructures cooperation and coordination**¹⁵. An additional session was jointly organised between e-IRG and the EOSC SB on common EOSC policy areas and gaps¹⁶. All these efforts are in line with the 2018 Competitiveness Council Conclusions on EOSC referring among others to “*e-Infrastructures and RIs to get organized so as to prepare them for connection to the EOSC*”, calling for the EC to make optimal use of initiatives such as ESFRI and e-IRG.¹⁷

¹⁵ [e-IRG Workshop under French EU Presidency: Cross-e-Infrastructure collaboration and coordination](#)

¹⁶ [e-IRG Workshop under French EU Presidency: Towards a sustainable EOSC - The role of e-Infras](#)

¹⁷ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9029-2018-INIT/en/pdf>

