



OSCARS

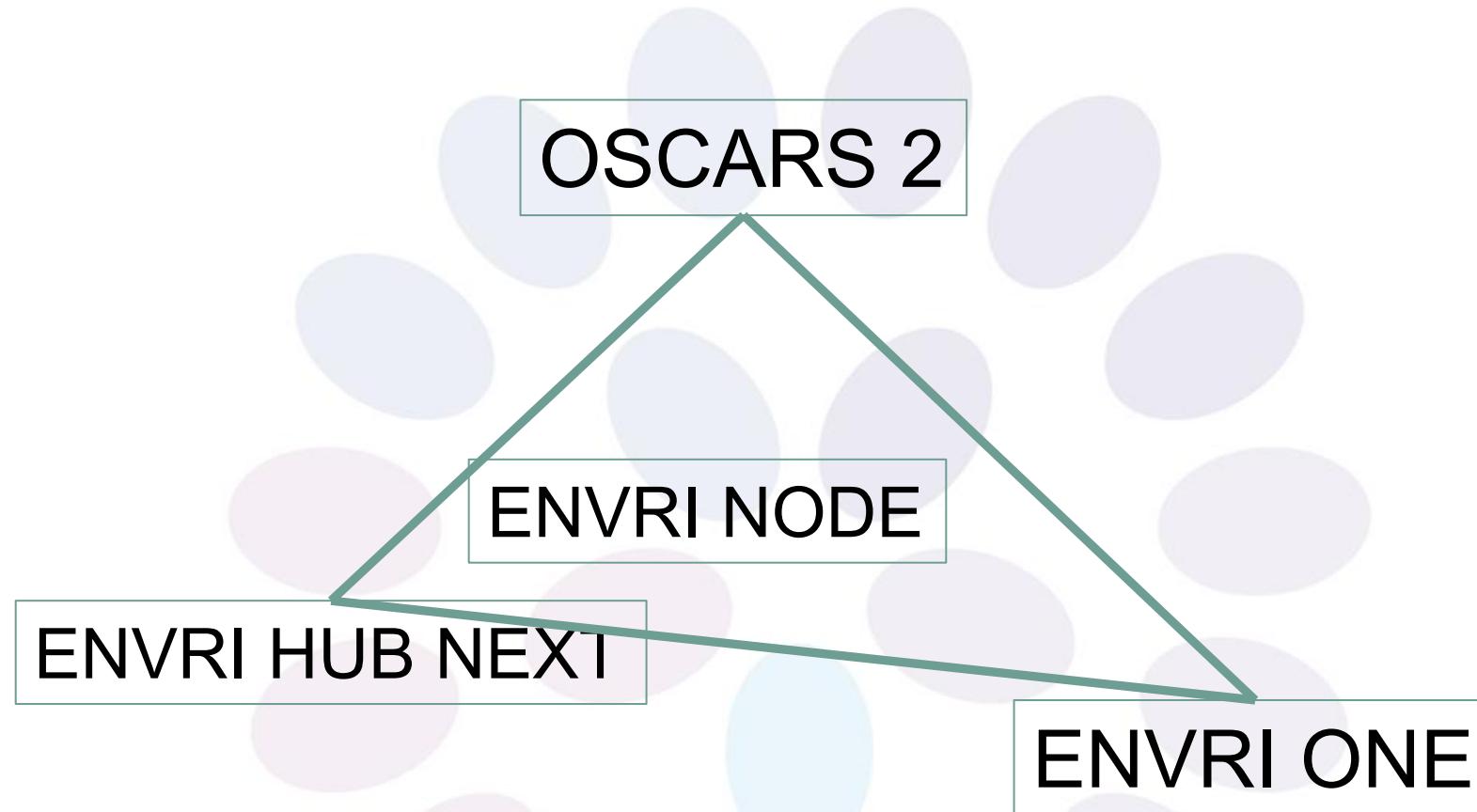
Open Science Clusters' Action
for Research & Society

ENVRI in OSCARS 2 Consolidation activities

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Why this is needed

- Cluster-developed software is mostly project-driven and sustained informally
- Contribution rules, decision-making, and release practices are often unclear
- Sustainability and reuse across projects and RIs remain ad hoc
- Lack of governance undermines long-term EOSC service provision

What is proposed (common OSCARS work)

- Define practical open-source governance models for cluster-level software
- Clarify roles, contribution and review processes, licensing, and release practices
- Focus on operational governance mechanisms, not legal entities or foundations
- Pilot governance models on selected software components across clusters

Why this is cross-cluster

- All science clusters develop and share software assets
- No cluster should reinvent governance independently
- A shared approach reduces fragmentation and evaluator risk
- Strengthens software sustainability across the EOSC ecosystem

Why this is needed

- EIF alignment is often treated as a checklist or documentation exercise
- Nominal compliance frequently fails during real EOSC onboarding
- Late operational failures reduce trust and slow EOSC uptake
- Fragmented interpretations across clusters threaten EOSC coherence

What is proposed (common OSCARS work)

- Central interpretation of EIF requirements and development of shared guidance
- Common templates, tools, and alignment practices for all clusters
- Selection of a small number of representative services per cluster
- Practical EIF alignment and pilot onboarding using real services
- Feedback loops from operational tests to refine guidance

Why this is cross-cluster

- EIF is federation-level, not domain-specific
- Inconsistent alignment across clusters would undermine EOSC
- Central coordination plus cluster-embedded validation is scalable and credible

Why this is needed

- Users lack clarity on which services are stable and reliable
- Clusters risk overpromising by implicitly “owning” services they do not operate
- Service maturity and expectations are not clearly communicated
- This creates usability, sustainability, and trust issues

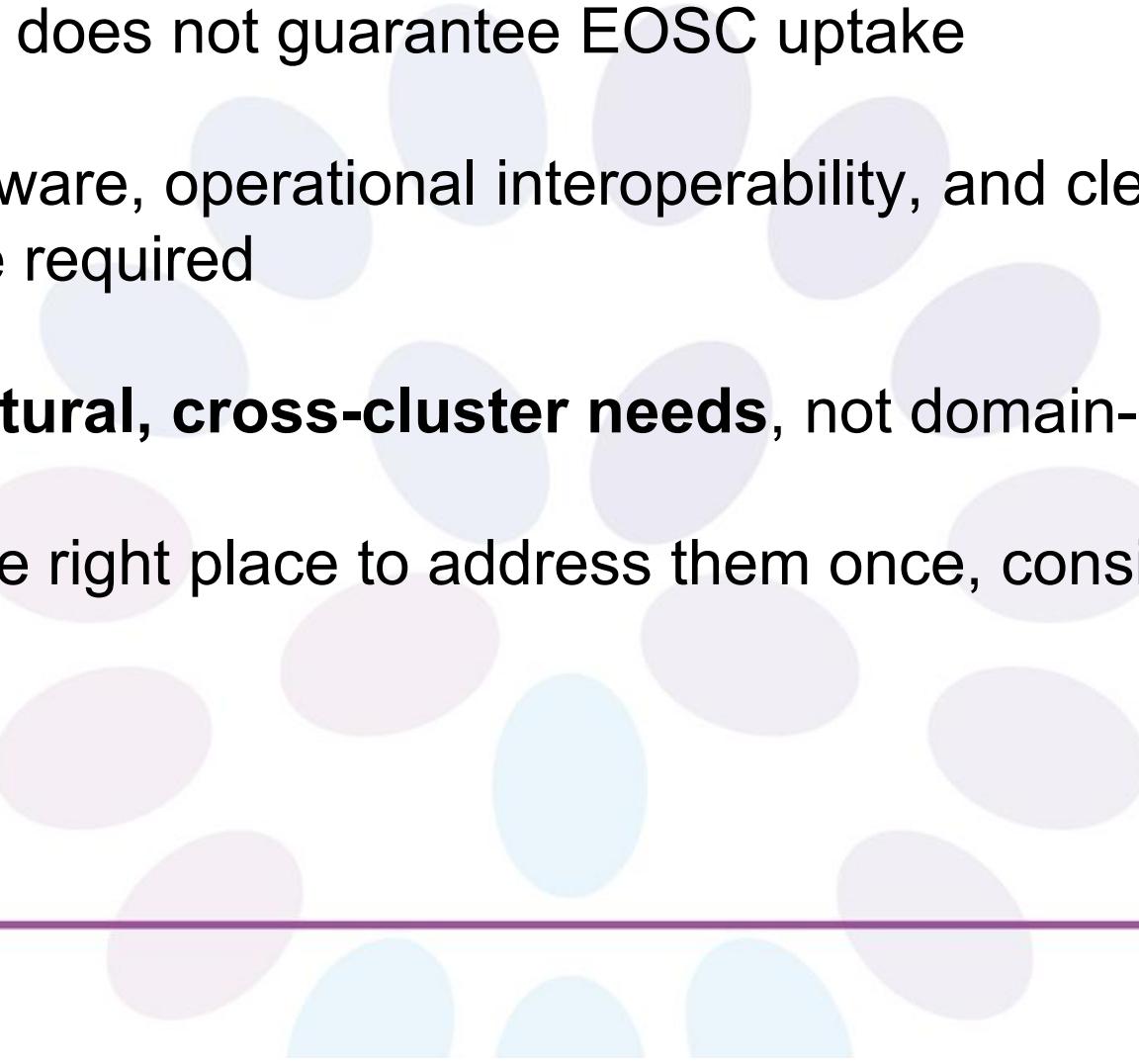
What is proposed (common OSCARS work)

- Characterise thematic node service portfolios as Core vs Added-Value
- Base classification on maturity, interoperability readiness, and user expectations
- Document service roles, dependencies, and usage in EOSC workflows
- Validate classifications through real EOSC-enabled workflows
- No implication of service operation or long-term ownership

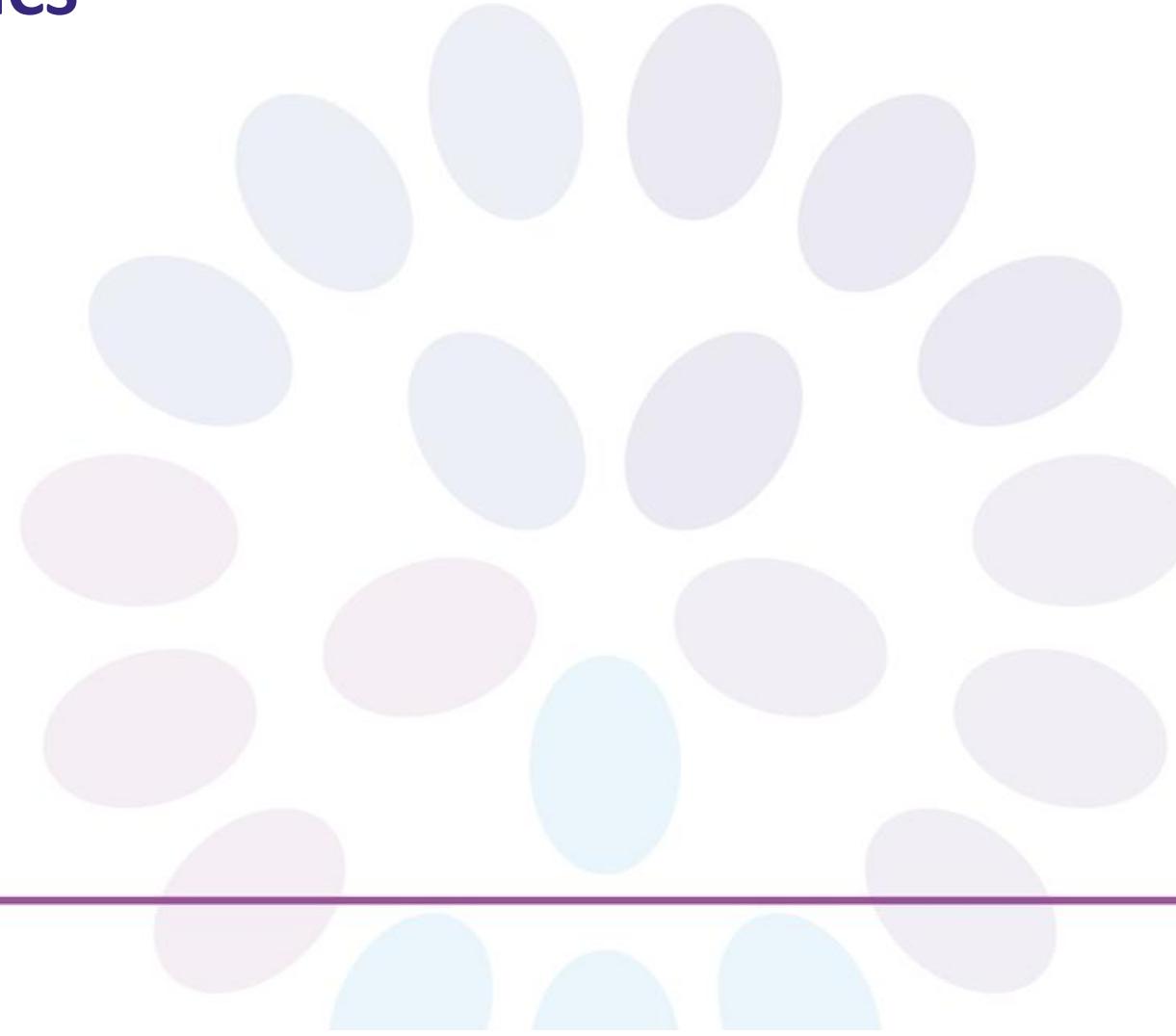
Why this is cross-cluster

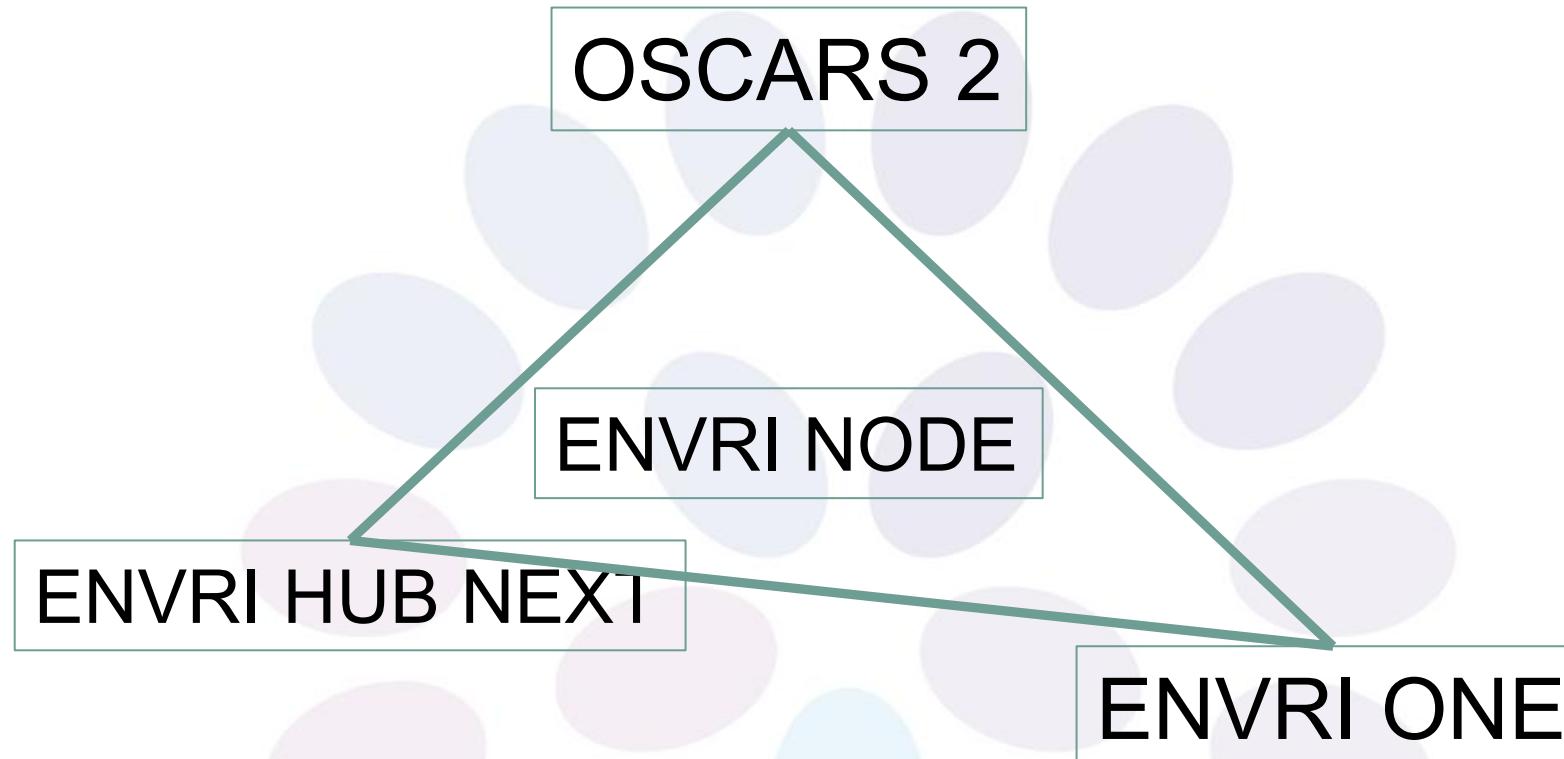
- Every thematic node faces the same portfolio clarity challenge
- This is about transparency and usability, not control
- A shared approach avoids inconsistent definitions across clusters

- FAIR data alone does not guarantee EOSC uptake
- Sustainable software, operational interoperability, and clear service expectations are required
- These are **structural, cross-cluster needs**, not domain-specific features
- OSCARS 2 is the right place to address them once, consistently, for all clusters



OPEN CALL TOPICS





- **Added value**
 - External expertise
 - Options for solutions
- **„Must have“**
 - Cluster specific, SCLs
 - Cross-cluster

OPEN CALL TOPCS

OSCARs 2 = mid-term

ENVRI NODE = longer-term future

- **„Must have“**
- **Added value**

ENVRI HUB NEXT

ENVRI ONE = short-term

- Long-lasting, cross-projects construction process
- Priority modules for further development as backbone of ENVRI Node

- **„Must have“**
 - Cluster specific

- **Added value**

- External expertise
- Options for solutions

Potential open calls topics

- Reference system for observed environmental variables across RIs and mapping to disciplinary/domain EV systems (EOSC entry points)
- Cross-RI reference framework for environmental in-situ facilities (EOSC entry points)
- Harmonised QA/QC procedures as reusable cross-RI Pipelines
- Demonstrators of scientific benefits of shared semantics for data discovery, access, and reuse across RIs.
- Integration of in situ environmental data with Earth Observation through EOSC
- FAIR environmental LONG-TERM time-series for advanced analytics and AI use



OSCARS

Thank you