

e-IRG Workshop under Czech EU Presidency



Monday, 12 December 2022 - Tuesday, 13 December 2022

Hotel Diplomat

Scientific Programme

The e-IRG Workshop organized in the framework of the Czech Presidency of the Council of the Union will be used to take further the topic of coordination and collaboration among e-Infrastructures. Furthermore, the workshop will be used to address an actual topic related to e-Infrastructures: the current energy crises and its impact on e-Infrastructures.

The sessions of the second day will address the topic of data. The morning session will take up the topic of data infrastructures and data spaces and the relation and interconnection between both. The afternoon session will be used to shed light on the interlinking of data, publications and persistent identifiers.

Coordination and collaboration among European e-Infrastructures

The session will be used to present the pre-final version of the e-IRG White Paper 2022, which comprises the analysis of responses to the guiding questions on coordination and collaboration between European e-Infrastructures. The Guiding Questions were sent to the e-Infrastructure initiatives and the analysis of their inputs will be presented. The session will be used to request further feedback from the e-IRG major audiences, namely, the policy makers and funders (including the EC, both DG RTD and DG Connect), the e-Infrastructures themselves (commenting also on each others' views), and the end users. This workshop will act as the final round of consultation before the publication of the e-IRG White Paper 2022 and the inputs received will be integrated into its final version that will be released after the e-IRG Workshop.

Energy crisis and e-Infrastructures

The current energy crisis has an impact on all areas of life and thus also on the Research Infrastructures and e-Infrastructures. RIs and e-Infrastructures are recognised as critical infrastructures, because research and innovation ecosystems are more and more linked with societal challenges, local economies and the citizens, and are also enablers for development and economic growth. Nevertheless the increasing costs for maintenance and operation need to be addressed. The following questions will be addressed in this session:

- What is / are the main risks from the energy crises and corresponding cases for e-Infrastructures?
- How can the awareness about the risk case be raised? (and at what level?)
- Which entity is deciding about the financial flows towards the e-Infrastructures?
- What is the logic behind such decisions?
- About the role of the Funders: what is more important for their decisions:
 - the possible lack of energy
 - the inflation
 - the fragmentation of the many e-Infrastructures servers?
- Is "securing operations" the priority number 1 issue or are there priorities?
- What can we learn from commercial providers of e-Infrastructures (and related services)? Do we need a dialogue with them? (lessons learned dialogue)
- What could be the recommendations about efficiency?
- How strong is the impact of the "Energy crisis and its impact on e-Infrastructures" on the research processes?
- How much energy do the e-Infrastructures consume?

Data Infrastructures and Data Spaces

Since Data Infrastructures including Data Repositories and EU Data Spaces are indispensable parts of the e-Infrastructure(s) serving the users and contributing towards the European Open Science policy,, a dedicated session at the e-IRG Workshop is organised to discuss the current state of affairs. Views for possible cross-fertilisation or interlinking of these efforts will be debated. The presentations will focus mainly on policy and strategy-related approaches, but operational aspects can be also tackled. Emphasis will be given on the upcoming thematic European Data Spaces and their interconnection with EOSC and the existing data infrastructure landscape in the research domain.

Interlinking - interaction between data, publications and PIDs

Research Data Management (RDM) highlights the (best) practices referring to data-related activities, mostly tied to scientific publications where the data have been used, and contain relevant information such as software, hardware and policies ruling their use and decisions. Data Management Plans (DMPs) capture RDM activities along with the tools, actors and outputs that have managed and produced them, thus gathering all necessary information for research to be explainable and reproducible. FAIR principles, and PIDs in particular, provide unique means for registration, findability and provenance of data and other research outputs. Knowledge Graphs grow by consuming such information in a contextualized manner that allows proper indexing, retrieval, and links to be created across collected scientific information. The session will discuss possible approaches of interlinking and interconnecting services, workflows and outputs in evolving Open and FAIR ecosystems focusing on automations and machine actionability. Experts will reflect on all these topics and on policy approaches for their harmonisation and interoperability.