

EPOS ERIC plans for sustainability

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EPOS ERIC

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Planning for Sustainability of Research Infrastructures

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EPOS a distributed RI for Solid Earth Science



To ensure sustainable and universal use and re-use of multidisciplinary solid Earth science data and products fostering state-of-the-art research and innovation

25 COUNTRIES 140 research organizations

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Grecee, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom

5 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Orfeus, EMSC, EUREF, INTERMAGNET, EuroGeoSurveys

256 NATIONAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES

4939 SEISMIC STATIONS

2272 GPS RECEIVERS

464 TB SEISMIC DATA

118 LABORATORIES

828 INSTRUMENTS

Several PetaBytes of solid Earth Science

data will be available

Several thousands of users expected

to access the infrastructure

Keywords:

Distributed

Federated

Integration

Sustainable

Long-term access

To establish a sustainable and long-term access to solid Earth science data and services integrating diverse European Research Infrastructures under a common federated framework



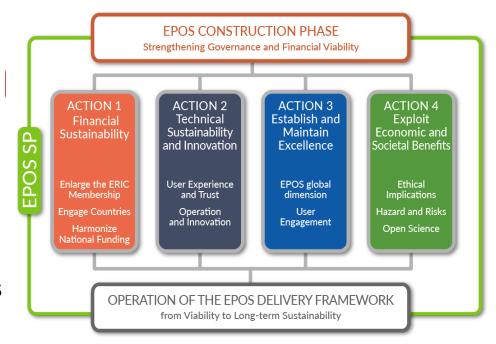




EPOS lifecycle and sustainability planning



- After a successful Preparatory and Implementation phase, EPOS is currently in the **transition** from the Implementation Phase to the Operational Phase.
- This is called Pilot Operational Phase (EPOS POP)
- This requires simultaneous actions dealing with:
 - **Construction**
 - Implementation,
 - **Operation** of the RI.
- Sustainability planning is addressed through the 2020-2022
 Strategic Plan, which defines objectives workflow and timeline, and annual Financial Plans to allocate resources to key activities
- Long-term sustainability is addressed also through the EPOS SP EC project (2020-2022).
- Current challenge is to strengthen Financial Viability and address long-term sustainability

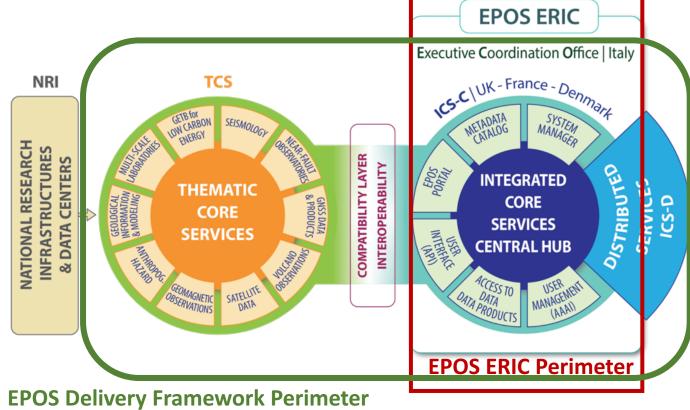




EPOS Perimeters



- The components of the ERIC that lie within the internal perimeter (ECO, ICS-C) represent key assets of the RI.
- This implies that:
 - assets must belong to the ERIC Governance Framework
 - costs of assets have to be included in the Financial Books (Host Premium, IKC)
 - technical functionalities and robustness are ensured
 - assets are connected to the ERIC by coherent **Legal** (Partnership) Agreements
- Assets located outside the internal perimeter and within the external perimeter are linked by Legal Collaboration Agreements to share resources and to ensure suitable technical operation.
- They require their own Governance coherent with the ERIC governance structure.

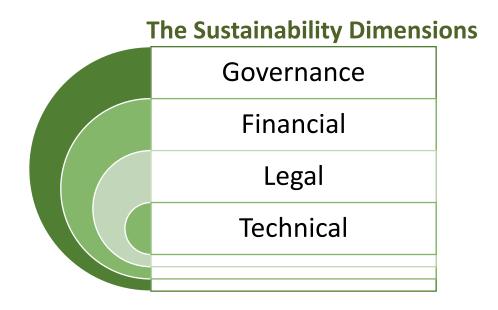




Long-Term Sustainability: a real challenge



- Is long-term sustainability a target, a mirage or the horizon?
 - If it is a target we should therefore have business and financial plans to address it
 - If it is a mirage, it means it is a false target, a myth or abstraction
 - If it is the horizon, it tells us the direction to proceed but we will never touch it.
- As EPOS will enter in the full operational phase in 2023, a new planning is necessary:
 - Business Plan to attract investments with updated objectives, (income statement, cash flow projection, host and in-kind contributions) and financial viability,
 - Science Plan to assess the impact and convince investors
 - Annual Financial and Activity plans to operate the delivery framework





Current Sustainability Challenges



- The short-term goal is strengthening Financial Viability
- Tackling sustainability challenge requires:
 - Strengthening cash flow projections
 - More and larger Membership fees by ERIC Members
 - Host Contributions in cash by ERIC Members or Representing Entities according to a specific Mandate from FRIC Member
 - Increasing IKC to assets lying within the internal ERIC perimeter and included in the Financial statements (costs certification, variability of declared overheads, costs statements for existing infrastructures)
 - Increasing national funds to service providers (national nodes) and TCS components
 - Harmonizing national strategies with the EPOS pan-European integration plan
- Considering the amount of resources provided in-kind by so many research organizations, it is fundamental to adopt a suitable legal and financial framework, distinguishing IKC provision to support elements inside and outside the ERIC perimeter.
- Differences in the approaches to declare indirect costs (overheads) among research organizations affect cost certification, auditing and financial requirements.





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