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Minimum Requirements for a Project Charter

Module 1: Introduction & Template Overview

Topic 3: Learning from First-Wave Success

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Topic 3: Learning from First-Wave Success

The first-wave enrolment (March 2025) included Nodes with different strategic approaches.

Studying their Charters reveals patterns worth emulating, especially relevant to their type, i.e. mostly thematic or national.

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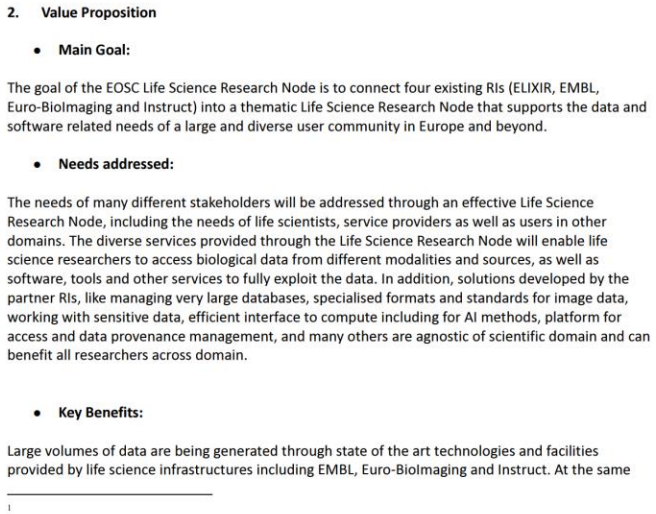
Thematic Example: Life Science Research Node

Strategic positioning: Pan-European life science infrastructure coordination with domain-specific expertise.

Value proposition approach

- Identified specific life science community pain points
- Positioned Node as solution leveraging established relationships
- Clear thematic focus: life sciences



2. **Value Proposition**

- **Main Goal:**

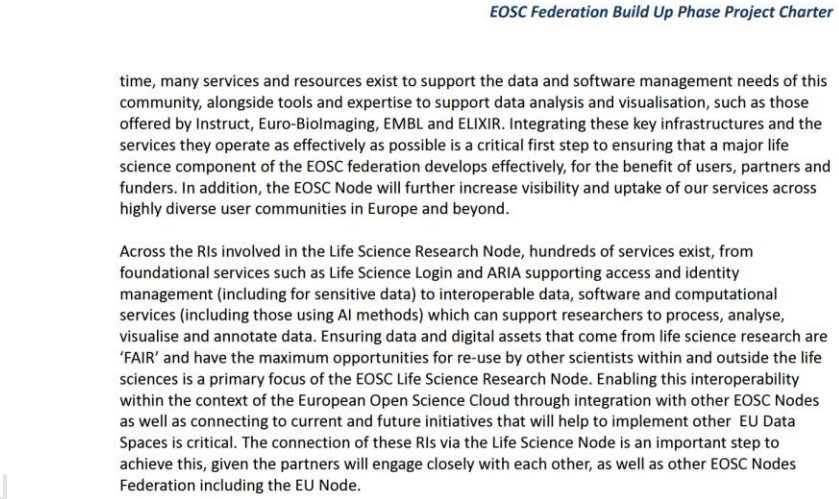
The goal of the EOSC Life Science Research Node is to connect four existing RIs (ELIXIR, EMBL, Euro-BioImaging and Instruct) into a thematic Life Science Research Node that supports the data and software related needs of a large and diverse user community in Europe and beyond.

- **Needs addressed:**

The needs of many different stakeholders will be addressed through an effective Life Science Research Node, including the needs of life scientists, service providers as well as users in other domains. The diverse services provided through the Life Science Research Node will enable life science researchers to access biological data from different modalities and sources, as well as software, tools and other services to fully exploit the data. In addition, solutions developed by the partner RIs, like managing very large databases, specialised formats and standards for image data, working with sensitive data, efficient interface to compute including for AI methods, platform for access and data provenance management, and many others are agnostic of scientific domain and can benefit all researchers across domain.

- **Key Benefits:**

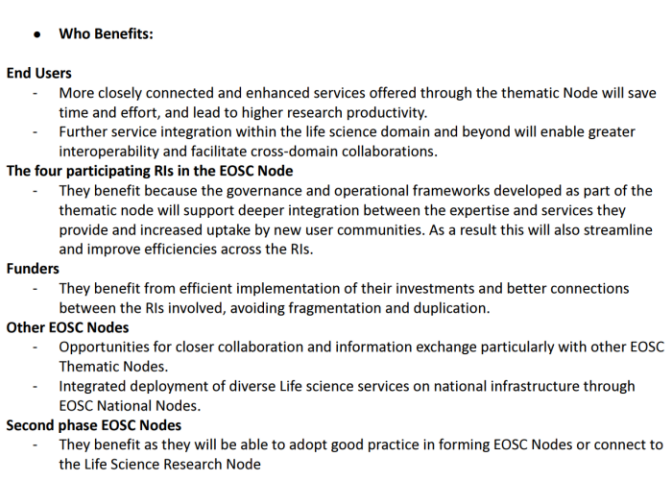
Large volumes of data are being generated through state of the art technologies and facilities provided by life science infrastructures including EMBL, Euro-BioImaging and Instruct. At the same



EOSC Federation Build Up Phase Project Charter

time, many services and resources exist to support the data and software management needs of this community, alongside tools and expertise to support data analysis and visualisation, such as those offered by Instruct, Euro-BioImaging, EMBL and ELIXIR. Integrating these key infrastructures and the services they operate as effectively as possible is a critical first step to ensuring that a major life science component of the EOSC federation develops effectively, for the benefit of users, partners and funders. In addition, the EOSC Node will further increase visibility and uptake of our services across highly diverse user communities in Europe and beyond.

Across the RIs involved in the Life Science Research Node, hundreds of services exist, from foundational services such as Life Science Login and ARIA supporting access and identity management (including for sensitive data) to interoperable data, software and computational services (including those using AI methods) which can support researchers to process, analyse, visualise and annotate data. Ensuring data and digital assets that come from life science research are 'FAIR' and have the maximum opportunities for re-use by other scientists within and outside the life sciences is a primary focus of the EOSC Life Science Research Node. Enabling this interoperability within the context of the European Open Science Cloud through integration with other EOSC Nodes as well as connecting to current and future initiatives that will help to implement other EU Data Spaces is critical. The connection of these RIs via the Life Science Node is an important step to achieve this, given the partners will engage closely with each other, as well as other EOSC Nodes Federation including the EU Node.



- **Who Benefits:**

End Users
- More closely connected and enhanced services offered through the thematic Node will save time and effort, and lead to higher research productivity.
- Further service integration within the life science domain and beyond will enable greater interoperability and facilitate cross-domain collaborations.

The four participating RIs in the EOSC Node
- They benefit because the governance and operational frameworks developed as part of the thematic node will support deeper integration between the expertise and services they provide and increased uptake by new user communities. As a result this will also streamline and improve efficiencies across the RIs.

Funders
- They benefit from efficient implementation of their investments and better connections between the RIs involved, avoiding fragmentation and duplication.

Other EOSC Nodes
- Opportunities for closer collaboration and information exchange particularly with other EOSC Thematic Nodes.
- Integrated deployment of diverse Life science services on national infrastructure through EOSC National Nodes.

Second phase EOSC Nodes
- They benefit as they will be able to adopt good practice in forming EOSC Nodes or connect to the Life Science Research Node

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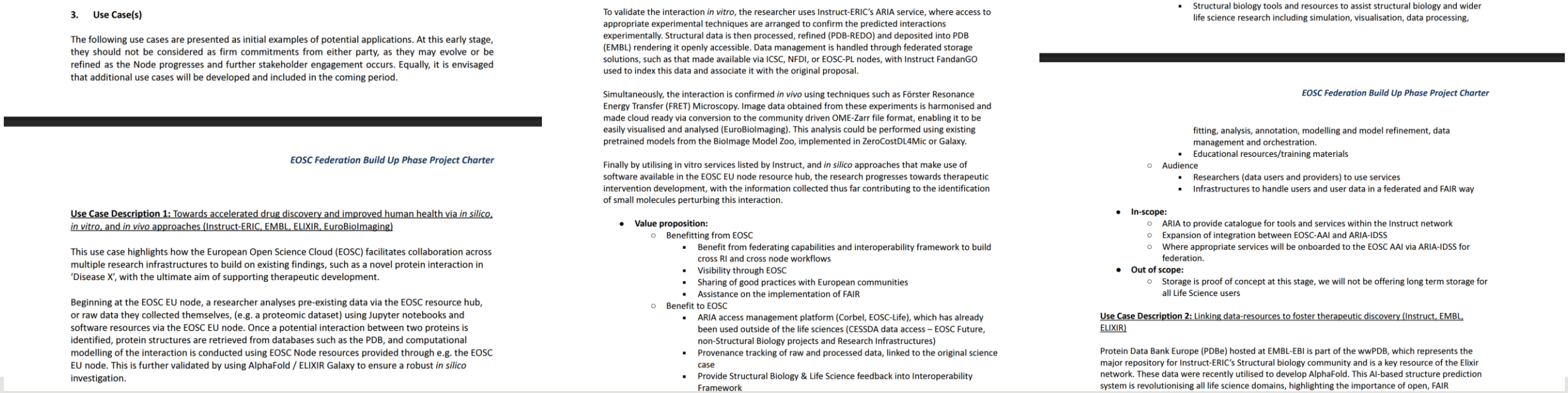
Thematic Example: Life Science Research Node

Use case strategy

5 detailed use cases (3 pages)

- Diversity across sub-domains: genomics, proteomics, structural biology, imaging, model organisms
- Each case identified specific research groups as beneficiaries (not generic "life science researchers")
- Multi-Node use case: Structural biology data repository (partner Node) + computational modeling (Life Science Node)



3. Use Case(s)

The following use cases are presented as initial examples of potential applications. At this early stage, they should not be considered as firm commitments from either party, as they may evolve or be refined as the Node progresses and further stakeholder engagement occurs. Equally, it is envisaged that additional use cases will be developed and included in the coming period.

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Use Case Description 1: Towards accelerated drug discovery and improved human health via *in silico*, *in vitro*, and *in vivo* approaches (Instruct-ERIC, EMBL, ELIXIR, EuroBioImaging)

This use case highlights how the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) facilitates collaboration across multiple research infrastructures to build on existing findings, such as a novel protein interaction in 'Disease X', with the ultimate aim of supporting therapeutic development.

Beginning at the EOSC EU node, a researcher analyses pre-existing data via the EOSC resource hub, or raw data they collected themselves, (e.g. a proteomic dataset) using Jupyter notebooks and software resources via the EOSC EU node. Once a potential interaction between two proteins is identified, protein structures are retrieved from databases such as the PDB, and computational modelling of the interaction is conducted using EOSC Node resources provided through e.g. the EOSC EU node. This is further validated by using AlphaFold / ELIXIR Galaxy to ensure a robust *in silico* investigation.

To validate the interaction *in vitro*, the researcher uses Instruct-ERIC's ARIA service, where access to appropriate experimental techniques are arranged to confirm the predicted interactions experimentally. Structural data is then processed, refined (PDB-REDO) and deposited into PDB (EMBL) rendering it openly accessible. Data management is handled through federated storage solutions, such as that made available via ICSC, NFDI, or EOSC-PL nodes, with Instruct FandanGO used to index this data and associate it with the original proposal.

Simultaneously, the interaction is confirmed *in vivo* using techniques such as Förster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) Microscopy. Image data obtained from these experiments is harmonised and made cloud ready via conversion to the community driven OME-Zarr file format, enabling it to be easily visualised and analysed (EuroBioImaging). This analysis could be performed using existing pretrained models from the BioImage Model Zoo, implemented in ZeroCostDL4Mic or Galaxy.

Finally by utilising in vitro services listed by Instruct, and *in silico* approaches that make use of software available in the EOSC EU node resource hub, the research progresses towards therapeutic intervention development, with the information collected thus far contributing to the identification of small molecules perturbing this interaction.

- **Value proposition:**
  - Benefitting from EOSC
    - Benefit from federating capabilities and interoperability framework to build cross RI and cross node workflows
    - Visibility through EOSC
    - Sharing of good practices with European communities
    - Assistance on the implementation of FAIR
  - Benefit to EOSC
    - ARIA access management platform (Corbel, EOSC-Life), which has already been used outside of the life sciences (CESSDA data access – EOSC Future, non-Structural Biology projects and Research Infrastructures)
    - Provenance tracking of raw and processed data, linked to the original science case
    - Provide Structural Biology & Life Science feedback into Interoperability Framework
    - Structural biology tools and resources to assist structural biology and wider life science research including simulation, visualisation, data processing,

EOSC Federation Build Up Phase Project Charter

fitting, analysis, annotation, modelling and model refinement, data management and orchestration.
    - Educational resources/training materials
  - Audience
    - Researchers (data users and providers) to use services
    - Infrastructures to handle users and user data in a federated and FAIR way

- **In-scope:**
  - ARIA to provide catalogue for tools and services within the Instruct network
  - Expansion of integration between EOSC-AAI and ARIA-IDSS
  - Where appropriate services will be onboarded to the EOSC AAI via ARIA-IDSS for federation.
- **Out of scope:**
  - Storage is proof of concept at this stage, we will not be offering long term storage for all Life Science users

Use Case Description 2: Linking data-resources to foster therapeutic discovery (Instruct, EMBL, ELIXIR)

Protein Data Bank Europe (PDBe) hosted at EMBL-EBI is part of the wwPDB, which represents the major repository for Instruct-ERIC's Structural biology community and is a key resource of the Elixir network. These data were recently utilised to develop AlphaFold. This AI-based structure prediction system is revolutionising all life science domains, highlighting the importance of open, FAIR

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Thematic Example: Life Science Research Node

Service documentation

- 12 services categorised by function: Data repositories (4), Analysis tools (5), Workflow platforms (2), Training (1)
- 9 services at TRL 7, 3 at TRL 6 with explicit "TRL 7 by Month 9" roadmap
- Access policies varied appropriately by service type

Community engagement

- Built on existing mechanisms: Quarterly webinars (ongoing since 2018), Annual hackathon (established 2019)
- Target communities defined by discipline AND career stage (PhD, postdoc, PI, facility managers)
- Realistic KPIs with baselines: Active users 850→1500, Training participants 200→400/year

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Thematic Example: Life Science Research Node

Risk management

- 8 substantive risks identified
- CRITICAL risk: "Funding gap between build-up and production" with diversification mitigation
- HIGH risk: "ELIXIR Node infrastructure incompatibility" with testing timeline

Key lesson: Thematic specialisation enables detailed, credible use cases. Community engagement builds on proven track record, not aspirational plans.

4. **External Dependencies & Key Risks**

- **External Dependencies:**

External Dependencies & Risks	Actions	Deadline
Sustainability	Support for the implementation of the Life Science Research Node will come, in part, from current and future EU project funding, as well as institutional support of the RIs involved. With respect to the nature and form of future EU funding, this is not yet currently known to partners, yet will dictate the relative levels of engagement.	Ongoing
Connections to EOSC EU Node	This will be supported by e.g. engagement with the EOSC United Coordination and Support Action commencing during 2025, involving ELIXIR and Instruct-ERIC directly.	Ongoing
Connections with other EOSC Nodes including other thematic Nodes and national nodes	Efforts will be made to find suitable opportunities to collaborate with, in particular, but not exclusively BBMRI, BlueCloud and PANOSC, where the life science research focus of the node has greatest potential for touching points with other thematic Nodes.	During 2025

Key Risks & Mitigation Measures:

Risk	Mitigation
Lack of adequate funding risks	Partners to work to secure appropriate institutional

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delivery of activities (technical, operational, integration of new members)	support or new EU funding to cover actual costs of effective engagement in EOSC Node
Visible success of the EOSC Node obscures the value of the underlying Research Infrastructures involved	Partner's comms work to ensure that the successes of the Node are communicated, but make clear that this is possible due to the importance and availability of the underlying RIs and their services
Additional coordination challenges that come with being a thematic Node	Partners are establishing a light-weight MoU and effective operational processes to ensure the Node operates as efficiently as possible Node will raise issue with EOSC Governing Board/EC about setting of more realistic deadlines
Lack of clarity on obligations of offering a service through EOSC	Engage closely in the discussions on these topics during 2025

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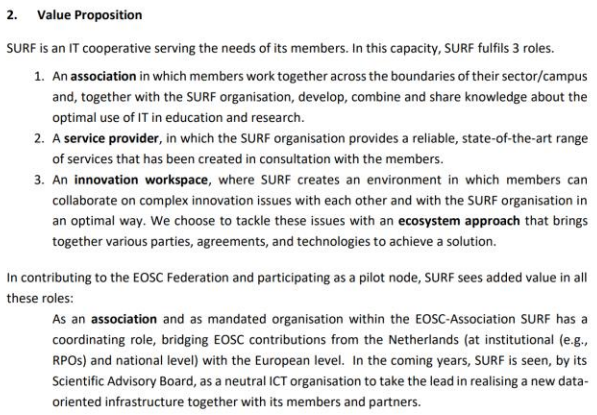
National Example: SURF Pilot Node

Strategic positioning: Netherlands national infrastructure with AAI integration expertise and persistent identifier services.

Value proposition approach

- Evidence-based claims: Cited national survey showing "researchers struggle with authentication across 15+ repositories"
- Positioned SURF as solution with existing national AAI infrastructure
- Unique capability: "Operating Netherlands national research network gives comprehensive infrastructure view"



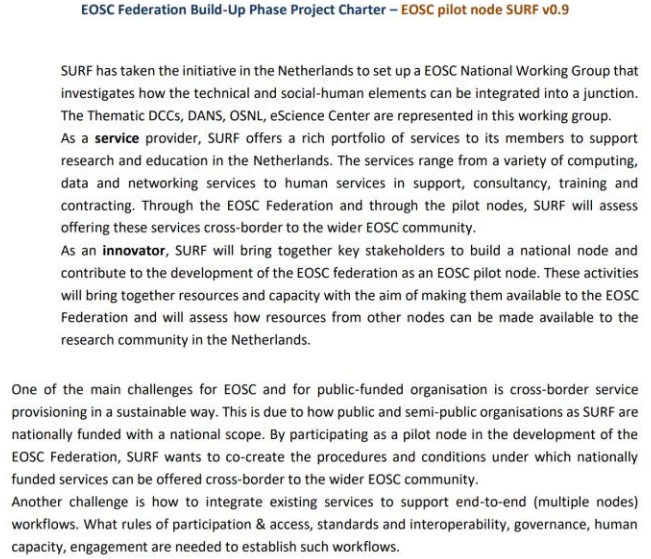
2. Value Proposition

SURF is an IT cooperative serving the needs of its members. In this capacity, SURF fulfils 3 roles.

1. An **association** in which members work together across the boundaries of their sector/campus and, together with the SURF organisation, develop, combine and share knowledge about the optimal use of IT in education and research.
2. A **service provider**, in which the SURF organisation provides a reliable, state-of-the-art range of services that has been created in consultation with the members.
3. An **innovation workspace**, where SURF creates an environment in which members can collaborate on complex innovation issues with each other and with the SURF organisation in an optimal way. We choose to tackle these issues with an **ecosystem approach** that brings together various parties, agreements, and technologies to achieve a solution.

In contributing to the EOSC Federation and participating as a pilot node, SURF sees added value in all these roles:

As an **association** and as mandated organisation within the EOSC-Association SURF has a coordinating role, bridging EOSC contributions from the Netherlands (at institutional (e.g., RPOs) and national level) with the European level. In the coming years, SURF is seen, by its Scientific Advisory Board, as a neutral ICT organisation to take the lead in realising a new data-oriented infrastructure together with its members and partners.



EOSC Federation Build-Up Phase Project Charter – EOSC pilot node SURF v0.9

SURF has taken the initiative in the Netherlands to set up a EOSC National Working Group that investigates how the technical and social-human elements can be integrated into a junction. The Thematic DCCs, DANS, OSNL, eScience Center are represented in this working group.
As a **service** provider, SURF offers a rich portfolio of services to its members to support research and education in the Netherlands. The services range from a variety of computing, data and networking services to human services in support, consultancy, training and contracting. Through the EOSC Federation and through the pilot nodes, SURF will assess offering these services cross-border to the wider EOSC community.
As an **innovator**, SURF will bring together key stakeholders to build a national node and contribute to the development of the EOSC federation as an EOSC pilot node. These activities will bring together resources and capacity with the aim of making them available to the EOSC Federation and will assess how resources from other nodes can be made available to the research community in the Netherlands.

One of the main challenges for EOSC and for public-funded organisation is cross-border service provisioning in a sustainable way. This is due to how public and semi-public organisations as SURF are nationally funded with a national scope. By participating as a pilot node in the development of the EOSC Federation, SURF wants to co-create the procedures and conditions under which nationally funded services can be offered cross-border to the wider EOSC community.
Another challenge is how to integrate existing services to support end-to-end (multiple nodes) workflows. What rules of participation & access, standards and interoperability, governance, human capacity, engagement are needed to establish such workflows.

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National Example: SURF Pilot Node

Technical depth

- AAI architecture diagram showing SURF institutional AAI → EOSC AAI gateway → Federation
- Existing infrastructure: SURF already operates national AAI (eduGAIN participant)
- Capabilities mapping: Explicit table showing SURF services → 8 EOSC Core Capabilities + 4 Generic Capabilities

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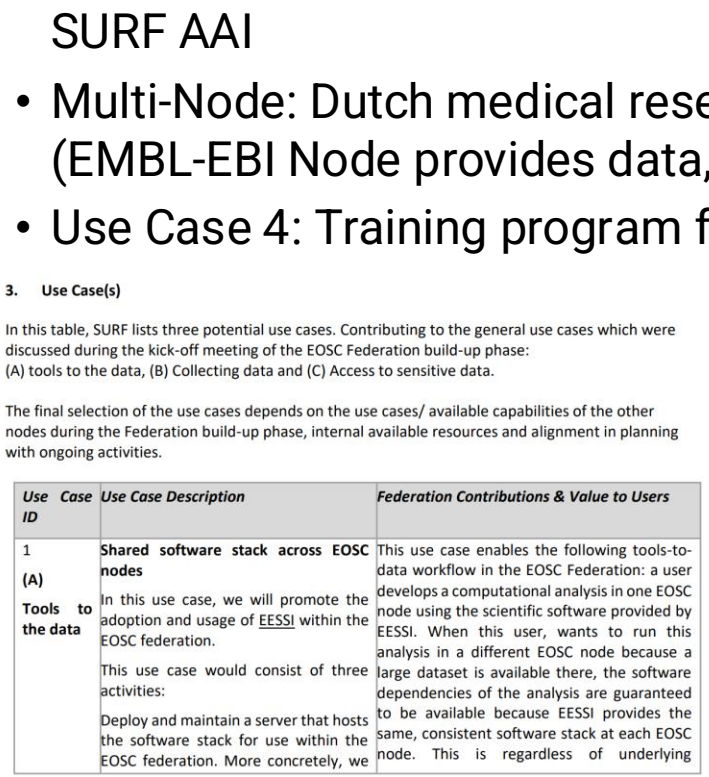
National Example: SURF Pilot Node

Use cases

4 use cases balancing technical and community dimensions

- Use Case 1: Dutch climate researchers + European data via SURF AAI
- Multi-Node: Dutch medical researchers + EGA genomics data (EMBL-EBI Node provides data, SURF provides computing)
- Use Case 4: Training program for Dutch research support staff

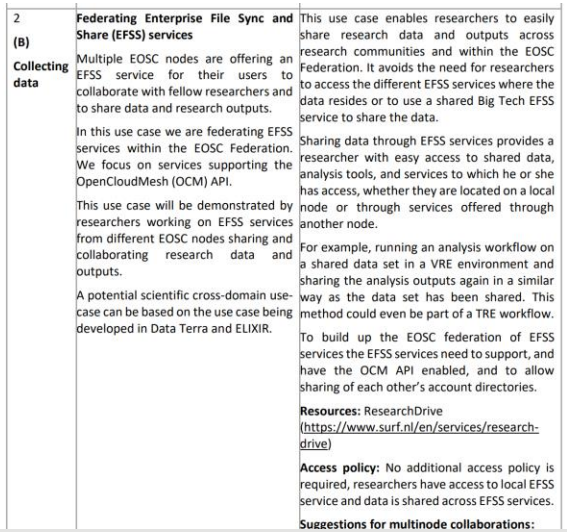


3. Use Case(s)

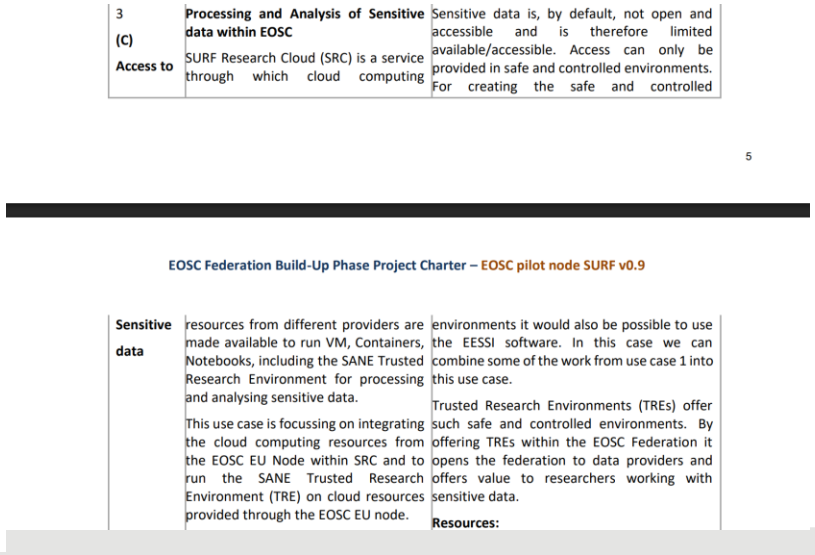
In this table, SURF lists three potential use cases. Contributing to the general use cases which were discussed during the kick-off meeting of the EOSC Federation build-up phase:
(A) tools to the data, (B) Collecting data and (C) Access to sensitive data.

The final selection of the use cases depends on the use cases/ available capabilities of the other nodes during the Federation build-up phase, internal available resources and alignment in planning with ongoing activities.

Use Case ID	*Use Case Description*	*Federation Contributions & Value to Users*
1 **(A) Tools to the data**	**Shared software stack across EOSC nodes** In this use case, we will promote the adoption and usage of EESSI within the EOSC federation. This use case would consist of three activities: Deploy and maintain a server that hosts the software stack for use within the EOSC federation. More concretely, we	This use case enables the following tools-to-data workflow in the EOSC Federation: a user develops a computational analysis in one EOSC node using the scientific software provided by EESSI. When this user, wants to run this analysis in a different EOSC node because a large dataset is available there, the software dependencies of the analysis are guaranteed to be available because EESSI provides the same, consistent software stack at each EOSC node. This is regardless of underlying



2 **(B) Collecting data**	**Federating Enterprise File Sync and Share (EFSS) services** Multiple EOSC nodes are offering an EFSS service for their users to collaborate with fellow researchers and to share data and research outputs. In this use case we are federating EFSS services within the EOSC Federation. We focus on services supporting the OpenCloudMesh (OCM) API. This use case will be demonstrated by researchers working on EFSS services from different EOSC nodes sharing and collaborating research data and outputs. A potential scientific cross-domain use-case can be based on the use case being developed in Data Terra and ELIXIR.	This use case enables researchers to easily share research data and outputs across research communities and within the EOSC Federation. It avoids the need for researchers to access the different EFSS services where the data resides or to use a shared Big Tech EFSS service to share the data. Sharing data through EFSS services provides a researcher with easy access to shared data, analysis tools, and services to which he or she has access, whether they are located on a local node or through services offered through another node. For example, running an analysis workflow on a shared data set in a VRE environment and sharing the analysis outputs again in a similar way as the data set has been shared. This method could even be part of a TRE workflow. To build up the EOSC federation of EFSS services the EFSS services need to support, and have the OCM API enabled, and to allow sharing of each other's account directories. **Resources:** ResearchDrive (https://www.surf.nl/en/services/research-drive) **Access policy:** No additional access policy is required, researchers have access to local EFSS service and data is shared across EFSS services. **Suggestions for multinode collaborations:**



3 **(C) Access to**	**Processing and Analysis of Sensitive data within EOSC** SURF Research Cloud (SRC) is a service through which cloud computing	Sensitive data is, by default, not open and accessible and is therefore limited available/accessible. Access can only be provided in safe and controlled environments. For creating the safe and controlled

5

EOSC Federation Build-Up Phase Project Charter – EOSC pilot node SURF v0.9

Sensitive data	resources from different providers are made available to run VM, Containers, Notebooks, including the SANE Trusted Research Environment for processing and analysing sensitive data. This use case is focussing on integrating the cloud computing resources from the EOSC EU Node within SRC and to run the SANE Trusted Research Environment (TRE) on cloud resources provided through the EOSC EU node.	environments it would also be possible to use the EESSI software. In this case we can combine some of the work from use case 1 into this use case. Trusted Research Environments (TREs) offer such safe and controlled environments. By offering TREs within the EOSC Federation it opens the federation to data providers and offers value to researchers working with sensitive data. **Resources:**

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National Example: SURF Pilot Node

Deliverables

- Explicit links: Risk → Mitigation → Deliverable
- Example: "Risk R2: AAI integration failure" → "Deliverable D3: AAI operational Month 9"
- SMART formulation: "D5: 50 Dutch services catalogued Month 15" (specific number, verifiable, timeline)

Key lesson: Technical positioning backed by architecture detail and existing infrastructure. Evidence (national surveys, existing operations) builds credibility. Deliverables create accountability trail.

6. Timing and Milestones

ID	Milestone Description	Target Delivery Date
1	A. Project_Charter EOSC pilot node SURF (this document)	April 2025
2	Node architecture design document	April 2025
3	Node security plan	Sept 2025
4	Initial node	Sept 2025
5	1 or more of the proposed use cases demonstrated	Oct 2025

ID	Use case 1: Shared software stack across EOSC nodes	Target Delivery Date
1	The preconditions for working on this use case are already met, and we expect that within a 3–6-month period we could have the first deliverable ready.	Oct 2025

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Five Effective Practices to Emulate

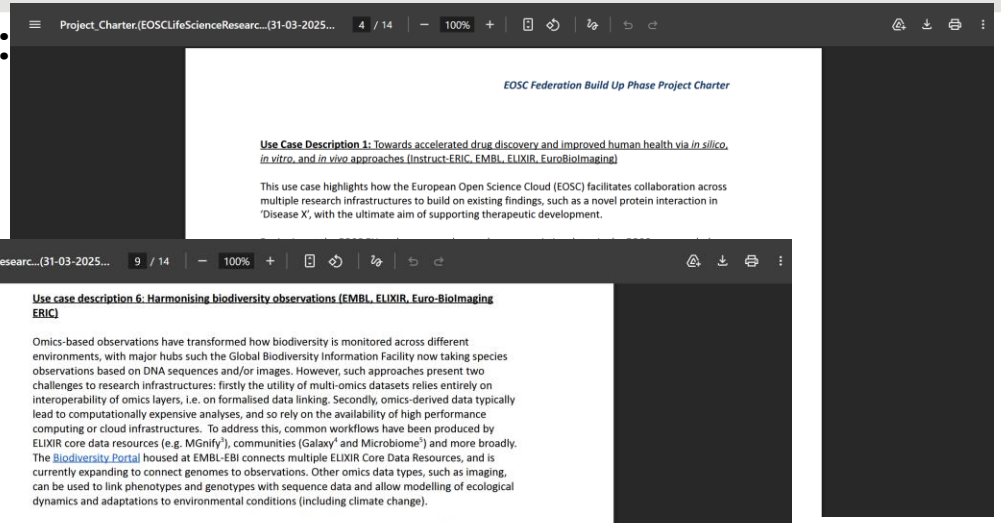
1. Use Case Emphasis (40-50% of document)

Both Charters allocated 40-50% of total length to Section 4 (Use Cases), using the full 3-page allowance.

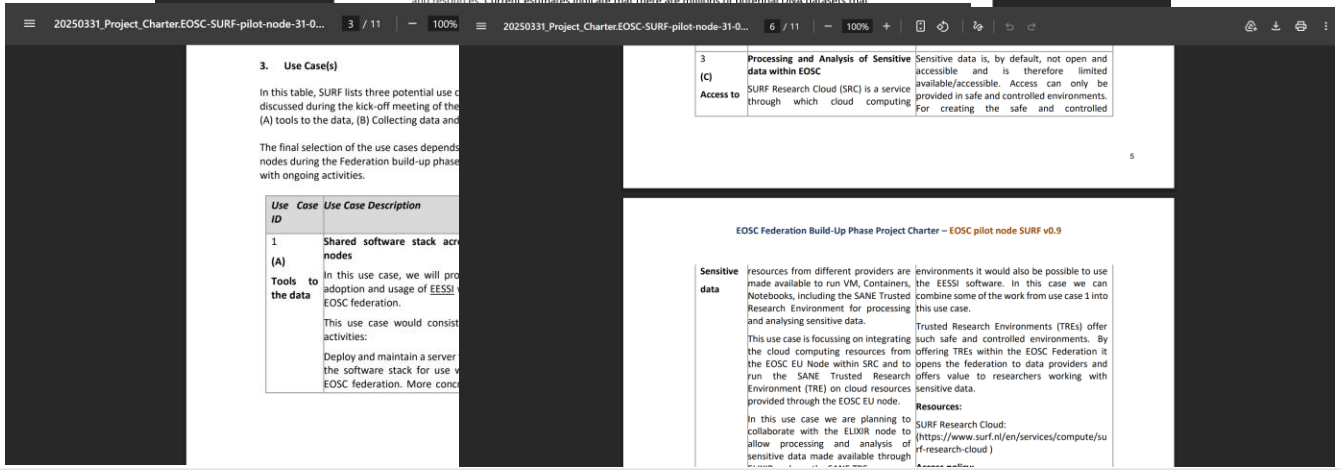
Tip: Evaluators prioritise practical research value over abstract technical capability. Use cases translate "what you offer" into "what researchers can achieve."

Don't minimise use cases to save space. Use the full 3 pages. **Develop 3-5 detailed cases.**

Life Science:



SURF:



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Five Effective Practices to Emulate

2. Evidence Over Assertions

Life Science: "Currently serving 100,000 users" (specific number, not "many users")

SURF: "Dröge B, Holanda Rusu V, Hoste K, van Leeuwen C, O'Cais A, Röblitz T. EESSI: A crossplatform ready-to-use optimised scientific software stack. Softw Pract Exper. 2023; 53(1): 176–210. doi:10.1002/spe.3075" (cites source) Why it works: Specific, verifiable claims build credibility.

Generic assertions ("excellent services," "strong community") don't differentiate.

Tip: Replace adjectives with numbers. "500 users" beats "large community." "Since 2019" beats "established."

The INFRA-EOSC project EuroScienceGateway has been implementing a shared vision for an open, collaborative digital space for European scientists by advancing six national Galaxy servers and the European Galaxy server, currently serving 100,000 users. To accommodate future growth, the service has developed technologies enabling scientists to integrate their own compute or storage infrastructure with their preferred Galaxy instance, known as Bring Your Own Compute (BYOC) and Bring Your Own Storage (BYOS).

To summarize, this use case provides a uniform software stack which is available at each EOSC node, helps users develop and execute federated workflows more easily, as they can assume each node provides software in the same way. The software provided by EESSI is optimized for a large selection of (micro)architectures, so this use case will also benefit the energy consumption within the EOSC federation, as well as the time it takes to run analyses.

Resources:

Dröge B, Holanda Rusu V, Hoste K, van Leeuwen C, O'Cais A, Röblitz T. EESSI: A cross-platform ready-to-use optimised scientific software stack. *Softw Pract Exper*. 2023; 53(1): 176–210. doi:10.1002/spe.3075

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Five Effective Practices to Emulate

3. Risk Transparency Demonstrates Maturity

Both Charters identified 8+ substantive risks with specific mitigation strategies.

Example risks:

a. "Lack of clarity on obligations of offering a service through EOSC Node (e.g. SLAs, service review process/governance)" (not "unclear requirements")

b. "Technical alignment of the node capabilities with the federating capabilities. The EOSC Federation Federating Capabilities are not yet defined at sufficient details, therefore it is difficult to estimate and plan the required development efforts." (not generic "technical challenges")

Lack of clarity on obligations of offering a service through EOSC Node (e.g. SLAs, service review process/governance)	Engage closely in the discussions on these topics during 2025 Contribute to the development of the EOSC Node Handbook.	
Technical alignment of the node capabilities with the federating capabilities. The EOSC Federation Federating Capabilities are not yet defined at sufficient details, therefore it is difficult to estimate and plan the required development efforts.	An assessment of the requirements will be made to assess the efforts for required developments.	An initial version of the node capabilities aligned with the EOSC Federation Federating Capabilities will be ready at the time of the EOSC Symposium

Tip: Evaluators know all Nodes face risks. Acknowledging them demonstrates you've thought through challenges and have plans. Risk denial signals naivety.

Don't fear documenting risks. Focus on substantive, specific risks with concrete mitigation actions.

Topic 3: Learning from First-Wave Success

Five Effective Practices to Emulate

4. Build-Up Phase Pragmatism

Both Charters explicitly acknowledged limitations with concrete improvement timelines.

Life Science: "The following use cases are presented as initial examples of potential applications. At this early stage, they should not be considered as firm commitments from either party, as they may evolve or be refined as the Node progresses and further stakeholder engagement occurs. Equally, it is envisaged that additional use cases will be developed and included in the coming period."

SURF: "The preconditions for working on this use case are already met, and we
expect that within a 3–6-month period we could have the first deliverable ready."

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3. Use Case(s)

The following use cases are presented as initial examples of potential applications. At this early stage, they should not be considered as firm commitments from either party, as they may evolve or be refined as the Node progresses and further stakeholder engagement occurs. Equally, it is envisaged that additional use cases will be developed and included in the coming period.

Tip: Evaluators distinguish "honest build-up phase" from "unprepared for enrollment." Acknowledging interim limitations with credible roadmaps demonstrates realism.

Don't claim perfection on Day 1. Acknowledge build-up phase constraints with specific timelines for full capability.

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Five Effective Practices to Emulate

5. Service-Use Case Integration

In both Charters, every service listed in Section 3 appears in at least one Section 4 use case.

Life Science:

Beginning at the EOSC EU node, a researcher analyses pre-existing data via the EOSC resource hub, or raw data they collected themselves, (e.g. a proteomic dataset) using Jupyter notebooks and software resources via the EOSC EU node. Once a potential interaction between two proteins is identified, protein structures are retrieved from databases such as the PDB, and computational modelling of the interaction is conducted using EOSC Node resources provided through e.g. the EOSC EU node. This is further validated by using AlphaFold / ELIXIR Galaxy to ensure a robust *in silico* investigation.

SURF:

3 (C) Access to	**Processing and Analysis of Sensitive data within EOSC** SURF Research Cloud (SRC) is a service through which cloud computing

[redacted]

EOSC Federation Build-Up Phase Project C

Sensitive data	resources from different providers are made available to run VM, Containers, Notebooks, including the SANE Trusted Research Environment for processing and analysing sensitive data.

Tip: Demonstrates services aren't abstract offerings but solve real research problems. Integration proves you've thought through practical application.

Do: After drafting Section 3 (services) and Section 4 (use cases), cross-check. Every service should appear in a use case. If not, either add to a use case or reconsider whether that service belongs in your Node portfolio.

Topic 3: Learning from First-Wave Success

What Strong Charters DON'T Include

Learning what to exclude matters as much as what to include.

- **No academic citations:** Charters are strategic documents, not research papers. Charters don't include literature reviews or methodology justifications.
- **No exhaustive technical specs:** Service descriptions are concise (100-200 words). Detailed technical documentation belongs in catalogue entries, not Charters.
- **No organisational charts:** Charters don't include governance diagrams. Section 10 names individuals; organizational structure details belong in MoU negotiations.
- **No budget details:** Charters don't specify costs or financial models beyond acknowledging "funding gap" risk. Financial sustainability demonstrated through institutional commitment and existing operations.
- **No competitor analysis:** Neither positions itself against other Nodes or critiques Federation offerings. Focus: unique contributions, not comparative superiority.

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Try This!

Thank you!