



Swedish Research Council / Vetenskapsrådet

Project Charter

Swedish national EOSC node

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The primary purpose of the Swedish national EOSC node's participation in the EOSC Federation is to federate Swedish research data, infrastructures and services into a high-quality, trusted, interoperable system that is easy for researchers to access and use. The Swedish node's model is based on long-term efforts to build a sustainable, high-quality, and valuable contribution to the EOSC federation. Both the model and the value proposition of the Swedish national EOSC node are well aligned with the ambitions of the EOSC Federation.

Over the two-year-long on-boarding process, the Swedish National EOSC node, aims to achieve the following goals

- build a stable core node for a federated and sustainable system which will provide access to data, tools, and services
- prepare for long-term on-going scoping and selection of high-quality service providers from the Swedish research and data landscape
- onboard the first services from the providers to the Swedish EOSC node
- establish the necessary conditions for long-term development and engagement at organisational, national, and stakeholder levels.

This application is in line with other national and international commitments and collaborations.

2. VALUE PROPOSITION

Sweden will add clear value to the EOSC Federation by contributing reliable, high-quality data and services, underpinned by transparent and equitable national coordination and a long-standing commitment to international collaboration. Vetenskapsrådet (the Swedish Research Council, VR) is well positioned to act as the national node, as it can wield an established government mandate to facilitate Sweden's engagement in EOSC, as well as a mandate to coordinate, monitor and promote collaboration through national efforts aimed at achieving open access to research data. Vetenskapsrådet is appointed mandated organisation to the EOSC association and supports the Swedish government in EOSC Steering board.

Vetenskapsrådet is the home organisation of the Swedish national research and education network (NREN) via Sunet, a department at Vetenskapsrådet. Through Sunet, Vetenskapsrådet has made valuable contributions to the development of the EOSC EU-node via NORDUnet, giving Vetenskapsrådet a head start in participation and understanding of how the EOSC EU node operates. A significant part of the EOSC EU node is hosted in a Swedish data centre operated by Vetenskapsrådet on behalf of NORDUnet and the Security operations centre on behalf of NORDUnet are provided by Sunet. Vetenskapsrådet also has the in-house capacities needed to train personnel on onboarding and further development of the Swedish Node.

Vetenskapsrådet is also Sweden's largest government funder of research at Swedish universities, colleges, and institutes. Vetenskapsrådet has a central national role in ensuring that Sweden has access to high-quality research infrastructure, as the authority hold government mandates to initiate and support strategic initiatives in research and research infrastructure, plan long-term access to research infrastructure in collaboration with other research funders and research performers, and allocate funds to national research infrastructure and international commitments. Through its engagement in EuroHPC and AI, Vetenskapsrådet is well positioned to enable synergies between EOSC and advanced HPC and AI capabilities.

Vetenskapsrådet actively take part in the national preparations for the health data space and participates in the SENASH project, a collaboration between government authorities to develop pilots for national services of a metadata catalogue for health data and a data access application management system (DAAMS) that facilitates access to health data for secondary use in e.g. research. We are also active in the Joint Action TEHDAS2. The aim is to articulate the specific needs and requirements of research during the development of health data services, and to establish synergies between national health data infrastructures, the EHDS and EOSC. Vetenskapsrådets' engagement in SENASH and TEHDAS2 is based on a long-standing government assignment to improve access to and facilitate the use of register data for research purposes and assist researchers with information on relevant provisions on registers. Within this assignment, Vetenskapsrådet has also developed the Register Utiliser Tool (RUT), a web-based metadata tool from which researchers can search and identify metadata from Swedish registers including public authority registers and health-care quality registers.

The onboarding of the Swedish national EOSC node is the launch of a long-term federated evolution of the Swedish FAIR-aligned data and services ecosystem. This ecosystem is intended to include vetted contributions from data-intensive research domains such as life sciences and health, climate and environmental research, advanced engineering and materials science, and register-based social sciences, as well as services facilitating day-to-day activities for users from less data-intensive areas.

Over time, the Swedish national EOSC node will offer a federated and coordinated access point to Sweden's services and resources for data and research collaboration, while also creating synergies across a diverse and, in many respects, self-governed research landscape. This will benefit both researchers and organisational stakeholders, as the Swedish national EOSC node will act as a consolidating, FAIR easy-access point for the diverse national landscape while retaining the strengths of pluralism. The development model for the Swedish national EOSC node is agile and iterative, providing favourable conditions for recurring value delivery and service development close to the needs of researchers, research organisations, and the wider society. Like the EOSC EU Node, the Swedish national EOSC node will connect a heterogenous landscape of FAIR resources, facilitate international and national access and connection of services that are currently separate and enable collaborations and further exploration of both specialised and interdisciplinary research topics.

The Swedish EOSC node will be anchored in the work that Vetenskapsrådet through Sunet already has contributed to the EOSC EU Node. Collaborators from the get-go will be the Swedish National Data Service (SND, <https://snd.se/en/about-us>) and SciLifeLab (<https://www.scilifelab.se/about-us/>), who will contribute to a strong foundation for the Swedish EOSC node through services, national networks, and expertise within their respective areas, as well as use cases furthering the development of EOSC services. SciLifeLab is also part of Elixir, which gives the Swedish national node a direct collaborative link to the Life Sciences Connect EOSC node, serving as an example on emerging collaborations between national and thematic nodes.

For the rest of this document, mentions of Vetenskapsrådet (for short VR, aka the Swedish Research Council) encompass Sunet (the Swedish NREN). Explicit references to Sunet appear only when required for precision.

3. REPOSITORIES AND SERVICES DELIVERED

Service ID	Service Description	Access Policies to the Service	Federation Contributions & Value to Users	TRL
1	Researchdata.se -- Swedish research data portal	Read/use: Open to all Deposit: Indirect (via backend repositories), generally to Swedish and International users in the R&E system	Access to Swedish research data, both open and closed access.	9
2	SUNET Drive	Primary users: those able to log in through SWAMID. Secondary users: anyone invited in through a primary user	A Swedish instance of the EFSS functionality in the EOSC EU node, staffed by people leading the federating task for EFSS systems	9
3	SUNET Jupyter compute platform	Same as above (with SUNET Drive)	A Swedish instance of the EOSC EU Node Jupyter functionality	9

4. USE CASES

Use Case ID	Use Case Description	Federation Contributions & Value to Users	List of the participating organisations	List any other Nodes involved	Timeline of realisation of the use case
1	Data- and workflow provision, federated access, and analysis tools	Federated access to FAIR repositories of life science datasets from a range of cutting-edge technologies at SciLifeLab. Analysis using computational tools provided by EOSC national and thematic nodes applied to Swedish datasets on EOSC provided compute infrastructure, and results shared through Zenodo. This case demonstrates the discoverability and usability of EOSC services as enablers of federated data analysis and advanced innovative research for Swedish researchers. The case also provides seamless access to high quality life science data from Sweden for European researchers through the federation.	SciLifeLab	CERN, Life Sciences Connect, PaNOSC, EU Node Finland	Data repository, TRL 9 immediately. Full capability developed to TRL 7 or above in collaboration with other EOSC nodes in 2026-2027
2	SciLifeLab Serve: Open-Source software platform for sharing and serving data science software, applications, and	Software platform available for EOSC service providers to host applications and models. Nearly 200 life science applications and models immediately available for EOSC	SciLifeLab	CERN, Life Sciences Connect, PaNOSC, EU Node Finland	Immediately available at TRL 8/9

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	AI models: serve.scilifelab.se	users through a Swedish node. The service enables trained machine learning (ML) models and data science tools to become directly usable research outputs, linked to persistent identifiers: Users can run inference through a web interface or API endpoint without rebuilding environments, moving large datasets, or provisioning GPUs locally.			
3	Federating capabilities	The Federating capabilities use case aims to connect SUNET Drive, the Swedish national R&E Synch&Share system, and other national and thematic Enterprise Synch&Share (“EFSS”) systems in existing and emergent EOSC Nodes , including the EOSC EU Node compatible ownCloud EFSS system (as part of Lot3), into a fabric permeating the EOSC federation.	VR	CERN, SURF, EU Node Finland	

The Swedish use cases will integrate services across the EOSC Federation, leveraging the existing federation and interoperability capabilities. The use cases coordinated by SciLifeLab cover two key aspects of how the EOSC federation will enable and boost European research, while enriching EOSC with high-value content and services from well-established Swedish infrastructures. The federating capabilities use case will be coordinated by Vetenskapsrådet and is based on the further development of the fundamental functions that enable the federation to operate. Summary descriptions:

1) Analysis of FAIR life science data, where data, tools, workflows, compute capacity, and data sharing platforms are discoverable and accessible through EOSC federated services, enabling seamless access and interoperable research workflows across nodes.

2) Provisioning of an Open-Source software platform as an EOSC service, in collaboration with other nodes in the federation. Integrated as a service within the Swedish Node at TRL 8/9, the platform will immediately contribute nearly 200 research applications and models produced (and used) by the research communities in life sciences. These are published and made accessible through the Swedish node under construction. They will be maintained by their contributors and will enrich the EOSC resource catalogue and service portfolio. Within

the federation, the service will be available to other EOSC nodes, enabling them to adopt the solution and expand their capabilities for hosting and sharing AI models, data science tools, computational notebooks, and related research resources.

3) Facilitating instant end-user mediated data sharing among EOSC nodes, improving the end-user experience of the EOSC Federation which will benefit the use of EOSC across a wide range of research areas.

These use cases demonstrate the usability of the Swedish national EOSC node at scale, engaging Swedish and international research communities and showcasing the added value of the EOSC Federation.

Use case 1: Data- and workflow sharing for federated access and analysis

In scope: This use case will address the need for distributed access to FAIR life science research data from across the Swedish research infrastructure landscape, discoverability and integration of services that use such data, and sharing research outputs through open, structured repositories.

Activities, services, and deliverables included:

- Access to life science data generated in Sweden through structured repositories with web- and programmatic interfaces, including meta-data sharing to facilitate cross-node data discovery.
- A service registry facilitating access and discovery of EOSC services with relevance for the life science community, including data producing research infrastructures.
- FAIR Workflows for federated and integrative analysis of life science data suitable for federated analysis across EOSC nodes.
- Submission services to deposit data and other research outputs in Zenodo or data type-specific repositories, with a focus on life science research

A general repository with over 1,600 deposited items is available from the start at TRL 9, and further datatype specific repositories will be added in 2026 and 2027. A service registry for Swedish services is operating at TRL 8/9 and will be extended to include the EOSC services. The capability to serve FAIR workflows will be developed to at least TRL 7 in collaboration with other EOSC nodes in 2026-2027, and the submission services linked to results from analysis of data accessed through the Swedish will also operate at TRL 7 by early 2027.

Stakeholder Support: The existing services are primarily aimed at life science researchers at universities or SMEs, RI communities.

Integration: Access to services will be interoperable with EOSC federated AAI, and content will be provided to the resource catalogues. Datasets and workflows will be annotated with metadata, adhering to standards suitable for each data producing technology and ensuring interoperability with repository services. Workflows will be suitable for the federated analysis of data and interoperable with the EOSC Federation, including using the REANA services through the CERN EOSC node, and reciprocally, data will be accessible for federated analysis. Data annotation will align with standards used by the Life Sciences Connect node.

Out of scope:

- Excluded activities: Sensitive data handling, broader e-infrastructure capacity provisioning.
- Limitations: Not aimed at clinical research or other applications involving sensitive data
- Dependencies: AAI, E-infrastructure compute environments, Zenodo, EOSC resource catalogues

Use case 2. SciLifeLab Serve: Open-Source software platform for sharing and serving data science software, applications, and AI models

In Scope

SciLifeLab Serve is an Open-Source software platform for sharing and serving data science software, applications, and AI models. This use case will provide

- 1) maintained and supported existing software, accessible through a GitHub repository, and support to nodes setting it up as part of their service delivery.
- 2) facilitated and supported access to applications and models developed by the Swedish life science community through <https://serve.scilifelab.se>.

Sharing applications in a software platform has several benefits, as it

- enables collaborative work on (temporarily) restricted data.
- eliminates need to set up and configure a suitable environment.
- allows for sharing of machine learning models as well as other data science applications.

For users sharing applications on the software platform, this solution leverages leveraging the OCI container

image technologies (such as Docker) and container orchestration technologies (such as Kubernetes), made available to researchers through an easy-to-use web interface that does not assume technical knowledge about machine learning deployment. The platform guides the researchers to package their models and subsequently makes it available over the web with allocated computational resources (CPUs, GPU, RAM, storage). The platform has flexible options for resource allocation and sharing. Sharing applications can be done both via graphical user interfaces and API endpoints, allowing for many types of users and uses.

A key contribution of this platform is that it gives the researchers an opportunity to make trained machine learning models and data science tools directly usable, enabling faster model evaluation, reproducibility checks, and benchmarking across groups and institutions. The platform will add new capabilities to the EOSC federation, complementing but not duplicating other services involving execution, such as REANA, CERN's Reproducible research data analysis platform.

Stakeholder Support: The software platform has broad utility across research domains and for any research communities, SMEs, research infrastructures, or EOSC nodes. The existing instance provisioned through the Swedish node, and the content therein, are aimed primarily at life science researchers at universities or SMEs.

Integration: Access to services will be interoperable with EOSC federated AAI, and content will be provided to the resource catalogues. To make models usable and useful Serve collects metadata about the models and assigns a DOI to each through DataCite. The models can then be discovered, and the users can easily understand whether the model does what they expect and how. By publishing models as citable, well-described FAIR objects (with persistent identifiers and rich metadata descriptions), Serve strengthens discovery, reuse, and credit for model-based scientific contributions.

Out of Scope:

- Excluded Activities: Sensitive data handling, e-infrastructure capacity provisioning.
- Limitations: Not aimed at clinical research or other applications involving sensitive data
- Dependencies: AAI, E-infrastructure compute environments, EOSC resource catalogues

Use case 3. Federating capabilities

In scope: The Federating capabilities use case aims to connect SUNET Drive, the Swedish national R&E Synch&Share system, and other national and thematic Enterprise Synch&Share ("EFSS") systems in existing and emergent EOSC Nodes, including the EOSC EU Node compatible ownCloud EFSS system (as part of Lot3), into a fabric permeating the EOSC federation. These types of EFSS systems are found at the majority of national e-Infrastructure providers, typically with per-site data holdings in the high TB to low GB range. They are built on software platforms such as NextCloud, ownCloud or OpenCloud. The use case builds upon earlier work in the CS3mesh4EOSC project and the standardisation effort for the OpenCloudMesh ("OCM") protocol (currently at IETF). Sunet is driving OCM together with European e-Infra providers such as CERN, SURF, CSC and CESNET, all node or node coordinators who would be collaborators on this use case. CESNET is confirmed to have listed a similar capability in their application to join the Second Wave of Onboarding.

The establishment of such a fabric would allow users who are affiliated with one particular EFSS system (say, at a national node) to share data to and to receive data shares from all the other national and thematic nodes participating in such a federation, in an end-user mediated manner. This would enable data sharing and collaboration that would otherwise be inaccessible, as the usual pathway to access such data is for a remote collaborator to package ("zip up") a copy of the data and transfer it across the network.

In the EFSS federation scenario, this is a native capability, supported by the EFSS portal's UX; "three clicks and you're done". No involvement or paperwork from a central facility outside the research workflow is required. OCM, the backend protocol to drive these interactions, is ready for service, but can and should still be developed further, as information from use cases becomes available; Sunet is one of the lead authors on the OCM specification currently at the IETF. The UX frontend to allow users to interact with the capability was ready in alpha status by the end of the CS3mesh4EOSC project; it has since been further developed and code has been merged into NextCloud, predominantly through excellent efforts at SURF, but these improvements need user testing at scale, and the functionality of this setup will be a prime point of attention during the first year of work. Adoption of the resulting capabilities and code, now backed by proof at scale, into the ownCloud and OpenCloud code trees, is a significant wish list item as well. Simultaneously, and facing operators rather than end users, the EFSS federation needs tools and procedures to set up trust, interoperability and to verify functionality. Again, towards the end of the CS3mesh4EOSC project working versions of all these were delivered; they need to be spun up again and proven in production inside this consortium and national nodes, and with/towards the EOSC EU Node.

At the time of writing this proposal, related preparatory work is being done inside the EOSC Federation Build-Up group, specifically the Synch&Share Federation task (led by SURF). Sunet are an observer at this group and

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the work done by the Swedish national EOSC node will be closely coordinated with that of the Group's.

Integration: Groups and collaborations have already been set up and are delivering work on this capability between PCSS (Poland, the lead operator of Lot3 of the EOSC EU Node), SURF (the chair organisation of the build-up group's working group on Synch&Share federations, essentially the same scope as this activity), CERN, CESNET, CSC and Sunet.

Stakeholder support: SUNET Drive is a broad-scope service in use catering to many different research groups across the entire spectrum of research. While the use case will focus on working with a limited set of research groups, in collaboration with SciLifeLab, to verify and validate the fitness-for-purpose of our proposed federation capability, the ambition is to produce a democratised self-service capability that any research group that's currently using SUNET Drive can use to share and receive datasets beyond Sweden, to and from any participating EOSC Node.

Out of scope: As the EOSC EU Node is meant to bring up coordinating facilities to support this activity (such as central identity registries, discoverability services, and suchlike) this case do not propose to overbuild or reduplicate those capabilities. Nor will considerable time be spent on software development; the aim here is to deploy what is available and make more robust the arrangements around it such as governance, operations, and eligibility.

Limitation: This case intends to bring up federation capability between Nodes that operate production versions (TRL9) of EFSS systems. We do not as part of this effort intend to assist in the setting-up of new EFSS services in trial mode at other Nodes.

Dependency: The case intends to rely on central identity registries, discoverability services and suchlike that support EFSS federation and are in the process of being made available by the EOSC EU Node.

5. COMPLIANCE WITH TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

Vetenskapsrådet and its partners agree to comply with the mandatory technical specifications regarding integration in the EOSC Federation. The Swedish EOSC node considers itself compliant with FC 1-5 and pledges to comply with EOSC federation rules and standards.

Vetenskapsrådet is ready and well-equipped to produce and interfederate into the EOSC Federation its national Swedish EOSC node as evidenced by the following indicators:

1) **Governance.** Vetenskapsrådet is, legally, Sweden's expert authority on matters pertaining to research policy. Related to this, Vetenskapsrådet has the mechanisms in place to coordinate, consult with stakeholders and experts, agree upon, and evaluate science policy (including the road mapping, development, and evaluation) of research infrastructures and e-infrastructures. Additionally, the authority has a government mandate to facilitate and promote Sweden's engagement in EOSC. The role of Vetenskapsrådet as the Swedish national EOSC node is further strengthened by the endorsement letter from the Swedish Ministry of Education and Research (Appendix X, TBD).

2) **Technology and integration.** The Swedish national EOSC node is currently being developed and will include a set of services that essentially replicate Lot 2 and Lot 3 of the EOSC EU node. National versions of these services have been in operation for several years in the Swedish R&E system, and their operation, funding and support is by now a matter of course. Vetenskapsrådet/SUNET was a project partner of GÉANT in developing the platforms that underpin the EOSC Federated AAI platform and the AAI of the proposed national node will be fully compatible with the EOSC Federated AAI. Vetenskapsrådet/SUNET is also currently, through NORDUnet, responsible for providing helpdesk and security operations for the EOSC procurement lots 2 and 3 and are familiar with the helpdesk, ticketing systems and login proposed for the EOSC Federation. A significant part of the operations and physical gear implementing Lot 2 and 3 is hosted by Vetenskapsrådet/SUNET on behalf of NORDUnet at a SUNET data centre, where they provide remote hands-on assistance to the EOSC EU Node buildup and operations.

3) **Embedding in the EOSC ecosystem, knowledge, and coordination networks.** Swedish stakeholder organisations and individual experts have been and continue to be active participants in the various groups, projects, and governance functions of EOSC. Currently, Sweden is represented in the EOSC-A board, in the EOSC steering board, through members in EOSC Task forces, Opportunity areas and various EOSC working groups. Sweden will continue with the collaborative mindset as we define, build, and interfederate our node. The Swedish national EOSC node intends to be actively involved in the development of the EOSC catalogue through Researchdata.se, with a focus on interoperability with other research data catalogues. Vetenskapsrådet is also interested in contributing expertise regarding rich, analytical metadata supporting increased data quality and long-term fulfilment of the FAIR principles within EOSC.

6. EXTERNAL DEPENDENCIES & KEY RISKS

External Dependencies & Risks	Actions / mitigations measures	Deadline
<p>Need for EOSC to state clear and stable frameworks that enable Swedish stakeholders to develop services and resources to be interoperable and EOSC-mature by design. Risks include costly re-alignments if the interoperability frameworks change over time in a way that require significant changes to services and systems.</p>	<p>Analysis of current frameworks, including the handbook. Active observance of developments and engagement in EOSC processes for developing frameworks, when appropriate. Planned deliverables contribute to mitigate this risk (deliverable 7, 9).</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>The Swedish node solution is dependent on the coordination and goodwill of service providers in the Swedish research landscape. This is both a strength and a risk. On one hand developments in close relation to the heterogenous research environment increases the probability that the node will fulfil end-user needs. On the other, a multitude of stakeholders entails coordination challenges.</p>	<p>The organisations (VR, SciLifeLab, SND) collaborating on the creation of the Swedish national EOSC node is well experienced with coordination work in the Swedish context. These skills will be utilised to mitigate the risks and to ensure that the Swedish national EOSC node builds on the strengths of such a landscape. Planned deliverables and milestones contribute to mitigate this risk (deliverables 1, 2, 8, 9, 10 and milestones 2, 3, 7, 8, 9).</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Failure for the node to transition to regular operations after project conclusion.</p>	<p>Appropriate organisational development will be carried out during the project. Planned milestones contribute to mitigate this risk (milestone 7, 8, 9).</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

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Lack of personnel qualified to support and maintain node activities	Competence development for existing staff. Recruitment of staff with the required competence. Planned deliverable contribute to mitigating this risk (deliverable 11)	Ongoing
Technical Integration Challenges with enrolling/ Technical infrastructure interoperability issues	Generate a detailed roadmap with deliverables and deadlines for the integration. Planned deliverables contribute to mitigating this risk (deliverables 5, 6, 7, 9)	Ongoing
Low stakeholder engagement	Implement a communication effort aimed at relevant stakeholder and highlight benefits from participation through targeted webinars and training events. Planned deliverables and milestones contribute to mitigate this risk (deliverables 1, 2, 8, 10 and milestone 2)	Ongoing
Failure of individual partner to deliver according to agreement	Regular meetings of the partners to coordinate activities and ensure that the deadlines are kept. Planned deliverables contribute to mitigate this risk (deliverables 3, 4, 6)	Ongoing
Failure to identify additional services for onboarding	Ongoing engagement activities among stakeholders in Sweden. For example, surveys, workshops, and consultations. The work of identifying continued services for onboarding is	Ongoing

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	<p>included in the development of the node and is seen as preparation for management and development after the project's implementation. Planned deliverables and milestones contribute to mitigate this risk (deliverable 1,2,8, 9, 10 and milestone 2, 3, 8, 9).</p>	
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7. CONTRIBUTIONS [DELIVERABLES (INCLUDING DOCUMENTATION)]

As it is unknown when the onboarding process initiates, the 24-month (i.e. 2-year) commitment has been divided into 8 quarters (Q1-8). These should be viewed as three-month periods independent of the calendar year and commence at the start of the project.

Deliverable ID	Deliverable Name	Responsible	Deadline
1	Community engagement activities	VR, SciLifeLab, SND	Ongoing
2	Enabling engagement of future service providers	VR, SciLifeLab, SND	Ongoing
3	Project charter	VR, SciLifeLab, SND	2026-02-28
4	Agreement between involved partners	VR, SciLifeLab, SND	Before start of project
5	Node architecture design document	VR	Q8
6	Technical implementation roadmap	VR, SciLifeLab, SND	Q2
7	Aligned national interoperability policy/policies	VR, SciLifeLab, SND	Q8 – V. 1 ongoing
8	Strategy for engagement of future service providers	VR, SciLifeLab, SND	Q3
9	Guidelines for Onboarding of additional services	VR	Q8
10	Community engagement strategy	VR, SciLifeLab, SND	Q2
11	Training Plan for node resources and stakeholders	VR, SciLifeLab, SND	Q4
12	Data protection policy	VR, SciLifeLab, SND	Q1

8. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Vetenskapsrådet is already actively working with community engagement as part of the authority's government mandates. The EOSC-related community engagement implemented by Vetenskapsrådet currently focuses on the Swedish engagement in EOSC on strategic and policy levels. The Swedish National Data Service (SND) and SciLifeLab also specialise in community engagement. SND is the Swedish national Competence center (CC) in the EOSC framework, with broad community network spanning research supporting services targeting all research areas. SciLifeLab has strong and innovative community engagement operations anchored in the life science sector. All organisations above are involved in user and community engagement activities as part of their ongoing activities, such as webinars, collaborations, coordination groups, reference groups and working groups. These engagement activities will be expanded and developed further to meet user and stakeholder needs as the Swedish national EOSC node evolves.

A key factor for the long-term development of the Swedish national EOSC node will be the onboarding of a multitude of third-party resources from Swedish research infrastructures, HEI: s and other organisations. As the Swedish R&E landscape is a heterogenous context of multiple self-governing stakeholders, this approach requires fostering strong and effective collaborations with key stakeholders in Sweden. To enable this, the first phase of establishing a Swedish national EOSC node will focus on building a base of operations that can be developed in an agile, needs-based manner and adapted to changes in the surrounding world. Long-term, ongoing coordination efforts and collaboration with national stakeholders and organisations will be required.

The proposed structure for the Swedish national EOSC node has many similarities with the larger EOSC Federation, which offers great opportunities for a fruitful exchange of lessons learned and experiences from both the current candidate nodes and the development of the EOSC Federation as a whole.

9. TIMING AND MILESTONES

As it is unknown when the onboarding process initiates, the 24-month (i.e. 2-year) commitment has been divided into 8 quarters (Q1-8). These should be viewed as three-month periods independent of the calendar year and commence at the start of the project.

ID	Milestone Description	Target Delivery Date
1	Kick-off meeting with all parties	Q1
2	Stakeholder engagement workshop/webinar	Q5
3	Service(s) for future onboarding identified	Q6
4	Onboarding of researchdata.se	Q4
5	Swedish instance of EFSS functionality	Q2
6	Swedish instance of Jupyter functionality	Q2
7	Documented plan for management and governance after the project period	Q8
8	Documented plan for continued development of the national node after the project period	Q8
9	Documented framework and plan for onboarding additional service providers after the project period	Q8

10. CONTACTS

The project team will be populated by Vetenskapsrådet, building on EOSC-relevant specialist competences that has been built up within the organisation. The team is cross-organisational, ensuring that the project gain the full advantage of the many years of experience of EOSC and EOSC-related work at Vetenskapsrådet as a mandated organisation, service providing organisation/NREN, support organisation to the Government Offices in EOSC Steering board, as well as the authority's broader policy and coordination work within open science and other EOSC-related areas.

Role	Name	Email
Coordinator	Guido Aben/Lina Andrén	guido@sunet.se ; lina.andren@vr.se
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