The Road-to-FAIR Strategy

The Road-to-FAIR Strategy provides the implementation framework for realizing the HMC vision described above. As discussed in the Preface, the FAIR Guiding Principles define desired properties but do not prescribe the standards, technologies, responsibilities, or organizational processes through which these properties should be achieved.

The Road-to-FAIR Strategy translates these general objectives into coordinated and actionable measures. It provides a common structure through which technical, semantic, organizational, and procedural activities can be related to one another, prioritized, and evaluated. This is particularly important because research data management encompasses a broad range of interdependent topics, including metadata quality, semantic interoperability, institutional responsibilities, technical infrastructures, and readiness for emerging forms of data-intensive research.

The strategy addresses four closely connected areas. It:

- defines and prioritizes implementation objectives through a common set of **FAIR building blocks
- identifies the stakeholder groups involved in research data management and clarifies their respective responsibilities
- establishes workflows through which relevant information can be created, maintained, and transferred between responsible actors and systems, and
- specifies the technical data ecosystem required to support these responsibilities and workflows.

The Road-to-FAIR Strategy consequently treats research data management as a distributed and coordinated activity. Scientific information is generated at different stages of the research process and by a wide range of actors, many of whom may not primarily identify themselves as participants in research data management. The strategy seeks to ensure that this information is captured close to its point of origin, maintained by appropriate authoritative sources, and made available for repositories, aggregation services, scientific models, simulations, and machine-assisted analysis.

1. Defining the FAIR Building Blocks

The FAIR building blocks define the principal implementation objectives of the Road-to-FAIR Strategy. They provide a structured means of assessing which elements of FAIR are already supported and where further coordinated action is required.

Within the Helmholtz Research Field Earth and Environment, Findability and Accessibility are comparatively well supported for data deposited in established institutional or disciplinary repositories. Repository registries and discovery services, including re3data, FAIRsharing, and OpenAIRE, assist users in identifying appropriate repositories and locating relevant datasets. Open-science policies further support access to research data, while the provision of metadata for restricted datasets enables their discovery and communicates the conditions under which access may be obtained.

The principal remaining challenges concern the **Interoperability** and **Reusability** of heterogeneous research data. Repositories, projects, research programmes, disciplines, and observational networks frequently apply different standards and procedures when describing their data. As a result,

information may be difficult to combine across repositories and, in some cases, even within individual infrastructures. Projects that integrate heterogeneous datasets must therefore devote substantial effort to data cleaning, semantic harmonization, metadata enrichment, and the reconciliation of incompatible structures.

The Road-to-FAIR building blocks define practical measures intended to reduce these barriers. Measures supporting Interoperability include:

- Common and agreed procedures for referencing systematically described entities through the use of persistent identifiers (PIDs)
- A shared understanding across systems and disciplines through the coordinated use of semantic artefacts
- Common methods for structuring and exchanging data and metadata through the application of interfaces, protocols, exchange formats, and schemas
- Consistent approaches to data dissemination through self-describing data packages, such as FAIR Digital Objects and RO-Crates.

Measures supporting Reusability include the systematic ddocumentation of provenance, data quality, access and use constraints, and other contextual information required to assess whether data are suitable for a particular purpose.

The building blocks do not constitute a single technical specification. Rather, they define areas in which institutions, communities, and infrastructures must establish and implement shared agreements.

2. Defining Stakeholders and Responsibilities

The Road-to-FAIR Strategy regards research data management as a distributed institutional responsibility. It cannot be assigned exclusively to individual researchers, data managers, or repositories.

The information required to describe a research dataset is created and maintained by different stakeholder groups. These may include researchers, technicians, laboratory and field personnel, administrative units, libraries, data stewards, repository operators, infrastructure providers, and organizational management. No single stakeholder normally possesses all information required to produce a complete and accurate description of a digital research object.

Responsibilities should therefore be assigned to those actors or systems best positioned to create, verify, and maintain the relevant information. Institutions must communicate these expectations clearly and, where appropriate, formalize them through policies, role descriptions, and agreed procedures. The identification of stakeholder groups and their responsibilities thus provides the organizational foundation for subsequent implementation.

3. Establishing Coordinated Workflows

Distributed responsibilities require coordinated workflows. The Road-to-FAIR Strategy therefore defines procedures through which information is captured close to its point of origin, maintained by an appropriate authoritative source, and transferred to downstream information systems.

This approach differs from workflows in which researchers are asked to reconstruct all required metadata only at the point of data publication. Information concerning people, organizations, projects, instruments, samples, methods, licences, or administrative conditions may already exist in dedicated systems and should, wherever possible, be obtained from these authoritative sources.

Relevant information should therefore move continuously through interfaces connecting research processes, administrative systems, technical services, and data infrastructures. Such workflows reduce redundant data entry, improve consistency, and distribute the effort of metadata creation across the research data lifecycle.

Their implementation requires both institutional support and technical services capable of exchanging, validating, aggregating, and enriching metadata. Workflows must also define how information is updated, who is responsible for correcting errors, and how changes are propagated across connected systems.

4. Providing an Interoperable Data Ecosystem

The final component of the Road-to-FAIR Strategy is the definition and provision of a coordinated technical data ecosystem. This ecosystem comprises the tools, services, registries, interfaces, and infrastructures required to support the responsibilities and workflows established in the preceding steps.

Relevant components may include persistent identifier services, electronic laboratory and field notebooks, sample and instrument management systems, institutional information systems, metadata editors, vocabulary services, validation tools, repositories, interfaces, and aggregation services.

These components should not operate as isolated applications. They must form an interoperable environment in which data and metadata can be exchanged, validated, enriched, and reused across organizational and disciplinary boundaries. The technical ecosystem thereby enables information to be captured at its point of origin, maintained by responsible actors or authoritative systems, and transferred reliably to repositories and other downstream services.

The data ecosystem provides the operational foundation through which assigned responsibilities and agreed workflows are translated into sustainable practice.

Operationalizing FAIR

The Road-to-FAIR Strategy provides the implementation framework through which the FAIR objectives described in the Preface are translated into coordinated practice. Its distinctive contribution is the integration of FAIR building blocks, stakeholder responsibilities, coordinated workflows, and an interoperable data ecosystem into a common implementation approach.

Implementation should be understood as incremental rather than binary. Rich metadata alone is insufficient: FAIRness also depends on semantic alignment, interoperable structures, and clearly documented conditions for access and reuse. As emphasized in the Preface, FAIR does not imply unrestricted open access; data may remain subject to legal, ethical, contractual, or institutional access controls when their metadata, access conditions, and procedures are adequately documented.

Taken together, these elements establish the socio-technical conditions required to operationalize FAIR. By connecting strategic objectives with community agreements, institutional responsibilities, coordinated workflows, and an interoperable data ecosystem, the strategy provides a structured pathway from a general commitment to FAIR towards a progressively harmonized and reusable Helmholtz research data space.

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