



Friday October 26 **Technical Infrastructure in the ERIC member countries**

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| Austria | Austria reported on some language resources. At the end of the year Austria will have CLARIN-C centers available. Many services currently in a prototype state will be consolidated according to the CLARIN standards and interoperability requirements. |
| Bulgaria | Bulgaria will have two CLARIN centers of type A and B, providing access to corpora and parsers to the community. |
| Czech Republic | The Czech partner is called LINDAT-CLARIN and strives for CLARIN A+B centers. |
| Denmark | Clarín-DK offers resources and tools and makes the descriptive metadata publicly available. The PIDs are locally defined and used for resources stored in an ESciDoc based repository. For the metadata currently a TEI-P5 subset is being used, most resources are texts and text annotations. |
| Germany | Germany will make a demonstration of its full infrastructure with various CLARIN A and B centres in May 2013. |
| Dutch Language Union | The Dutch Language Union will provide a Type B centre, though there are a number of open questions, for example if the identity federation will be covering the Flemish part of Belgium and the Netherlands or the whole of Belgium. Part of this decision will be the hosting institution of the DLU which still needs to be decided upon. |
| Estonia | Estonia's next step is to provide CMDI-metadata for their resources and have all Estonian institutions join the identity provider. |
| The Netherlands | In the Netherlands there are institutions using various PID systems. URNs, institution based handle systems and the handles provided by EPIC are found. The next phase of the Dutch project will extend to further areas of the humanities, probably resulting in the CLARIAH project. |
| Poland | Poland will work towards CLARIN-B centres, with contributions from Wroclaw, Warsaw and Lodz. A division of labour between the contributors still needs to be decided upon. |

Discussion

It seems important to pay attention to activities of neighbouring infrastructures such as Meta and DARIAH and to see where cooperation is possible. Due to different starting times and funding differences there are different developing states, which should allow for cooperation by those who already implemented parts, including the configuration of repositories to be used in CLARIN. Hence, documentation material and tutorials should be collected and made available. An example is a tutorial on configuring Fedora-Commons to work with CMDI metadata provided by the Leipzig group in CLARIN-D. For visibility with other projects, a set of up-to-date information material would be desired. Since CLARIN is a distributed network of centres, the major workload will have to come from the national centres. European developer meetings are possible but there should not be too many meetings resulting in the actual work being stalled.