

CLARIN ERIC and Setting up a national consortium

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Overview

- CLARIN ERIC
- National consortium
- How to get there

CLARIN in eight bullets

- **CLARIN** is the Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure
- **ESFRI** ERIC status since 2012, Landmark since 2016
- that provides easy and sustainable access for scholars in the **humanities and social sciences** and beyond
- to **digital language data** (in written, spoken, video or multimodal form)
- and **advanced tools** to discover, explore, exploit, annotate, analyse or combine them, wherever they are located
- through a **single sign-on** environment
- that serves as an ecosystem for **knowledge sharing**
- and: ready for **integration in EOSC** (European Open Science Cloud; [link](#))

CLARIN mission and vision

- **CLARIN Vision**

All digital language resources and tools from all over Europe and beyond are accessible through a single sign-on online environment for the support of researchers in the humanities and social sciences – and beyond.

- **CLARIN Mission**

Create and maintain an infrastructure to support the sharing, use and sustainability of language data and tools for research in the humanities and social sciences – and beyond.

CLARIN Value proposition

- CLARIN makes digital language resources available to scholars, researchers, students, and citizen-scientists from all disciplines, especially in the humanities and social sciences, through single sign-on access. CLARIN offers long-term solutions and technology services for deploying, connecting, analysing and sustaining digital language data and tools. CLARIN supports scholars who want to engage in cutting edge data-driven research, contributing to a truly multilingual European Research Area.
- For details please see: CLARIN Value proposition, 2017 [\[pdf\]](#)

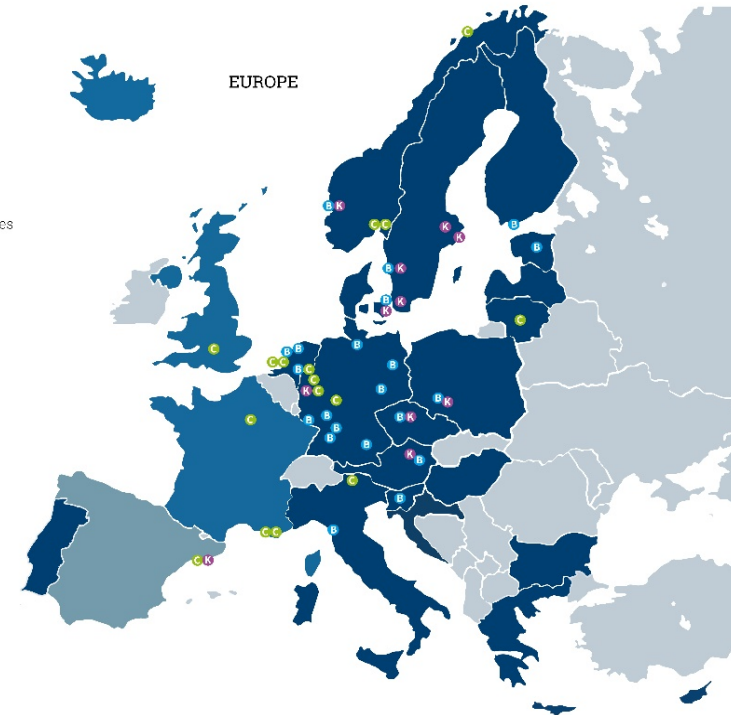
CLARIN ERIC 2020: members and technical centres

A consortium of:

- 20 members: AT, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, SE, SI
- 4 observers: IS, FR, UK, ZA
- 22 B-centres
- 19 C-centres



- ERIC members
- Observers
- Countries with participating centres
- Centre Providing Data
- Centre Providing Metadata
- Knowledge Centre



CLARIN's Virtual Language Observatory

- Language Resource facet browse: vlo.clarin.eu
- 1,200,000 records to be filtered (approx.)
by: [Language](#) | [Collection](#) | [Resource type](#) | [Modality](#) | [Genre](#) | [Other](#) »



ABaC:us –
Austrian Baroque Corpus

Different kinds of resources

- Literary texts
- Non-fiction - LSP
- Social Media data
- Parliamentary records
- Historical letters
- Oral History data
- Disciplinary libraries
- Institutional archival data
- Broadcast archives
- Newspaper archives
- ...

Sharing data and tools

- The driving principle for CLARIN – and for any infrastructure – is **sharing**
- CLARIN is for sharing **data and tools**, and also **knowledge**
- This way CLARIN also contributes to the European **Open Science** Policies

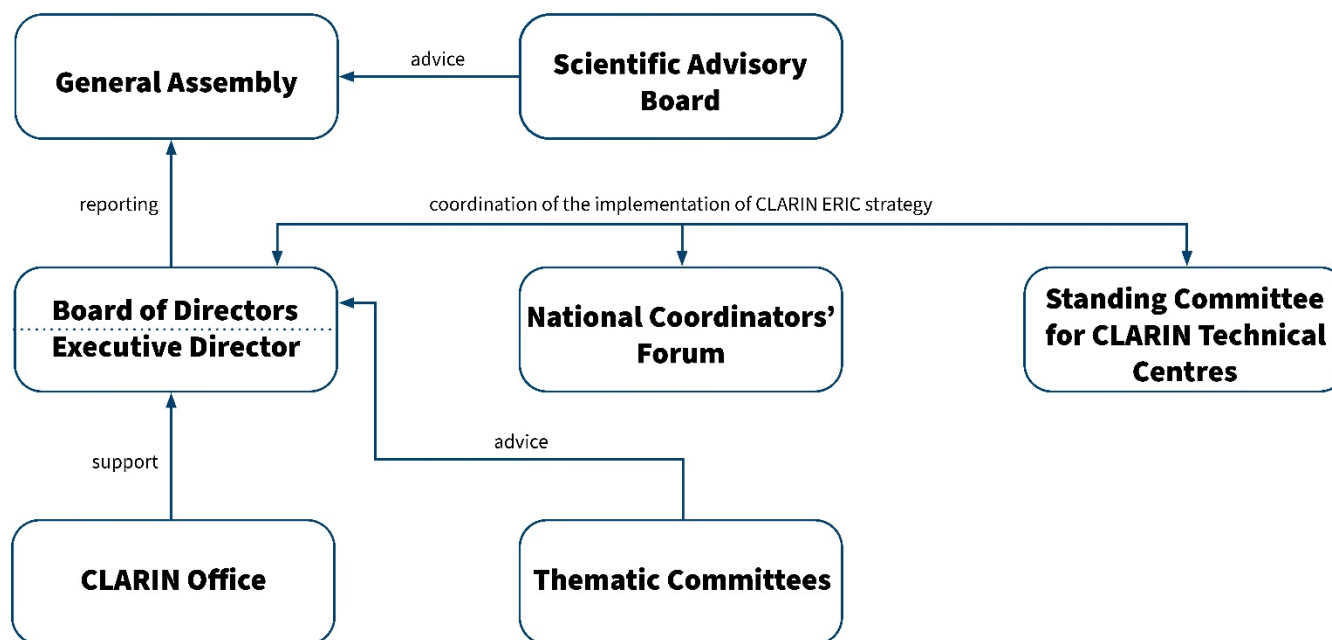
CLARIN Governance

- CLARIN statutes
- <https://www.clarin.eu/content/clarin-eric-statutes>
- CLARIN is an ERIC: Members are countries
 - The country has to sign
 - For those who are preparing:
 - Need to negotiate with the country authorities (ministry, research council etc)
 - You may start with an observership
 - Or with an individual institution making an agreement with CLARIN, cf. Art. 18 of the statutes

Member and National Consortium

- Rights of a member, see the statutes
- Obligations of a member
 - Pay the annual fee
 - Contribute to construction and operation of CLARIN ERIC
 - Act according to the statutes – e.g. set up a national consortium
 - Provide the specific national contributions
 - Etc.
- This means that:
 - In addition to the membership fee, a budget is needed for a workplan to be carried out by the national consortium, as well as a budget that would enable the national team members to attend relevant meetings.

Overview of the CLARIN governance structure



Setting up a national consortium

- The national consortium has to perform the actual work
- A national consortium
 - One institution
 - Several institutions
- What is a good consortium?
 - The important institutions in your country
 - Cover the various knowledge areas
 - Specific language resources (data and tools)
 - Domain knowledge for relevant research domains
 - Technical expertise
 - At least one CLARIN technical centre
- A very large consortium can be difficult to manage. You may collaborate with institutions outside the consortium.
- You will need an internal distribution of tasks and financial resources, and a national management structure – a national agreement.

The process towards membership

- Create an interest in the research community
- Create a preliminary consortium
- Funding of research infrastructures in your country
Responsible ministry, agency etc.
- How and when can you apply for funding?

The process of getting started

- Create National Consortium
- Ensure funding
- Employ new staff, or train existing staff
- Make a workplan

see you @

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