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Dissemination of language resources



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Background:

- Developing **open science & open data** strategy for Estonia;
- Analysis of CLARIN LR categories;

Relevant publications:

- Kelli, Aleksei; Mets, Tõnis; Jonsson, Lars; Lindén, Krister; Vider, Kadri; Birštonas, Ramūnas; Värvi, Age. (2018). Challenges of Transformation of Research Data into Open Data: the Perspective of Social Sciences and Humanities. *International Journal of Technology Management & Sustainable Development*, 17 (3), 227–251;
- Kelli, Aleksei; Lindén, Krister; Vider, Kadri; Labropoulou, Penny; Ketzan, Erik; Kamocki, Pawel; Straňák, Pavel (2018). Implementation of an Open Science Policy in the context of management of CLARIN language resources: a need for changes? In: *Selected papers from the CLARIN Annual Conference 2017* (102–111). Linköping University Electronic Press, <http://www.ep.liu.se/ecp/147/009/ecp17147009.pdf>

Open science & open data:



“If you have an apple and I have an apple and we exchange these apples then you and I will still each have one apple. But if you have an idea and I have an idea and we exchange these ideas, then each of us will have two ideas.”

— George Bernard Shaw

Source: <http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/23088-if-you-have-an-apple-and-i-have-an-apple>



Opportunities:

- Builds public domain knowledge base;
- Saves taxpayers' money (no need to repeat the study);
- Allow verification of research results;
- Enhances development of new services;
- Facilitates cooperation;
- Creates new possibilities (e.g. TDM);
- Supports democratic processes.

Data:



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- OECD (2015): research data as factual records used as primary sources for scientific research, and that are commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings;
- Personal data: “any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person” (GDPR Art. 4 (1));
- Public sector information (PSI): information documented in any manner which is obtained or created upon performance of public duties (PIA § 3).

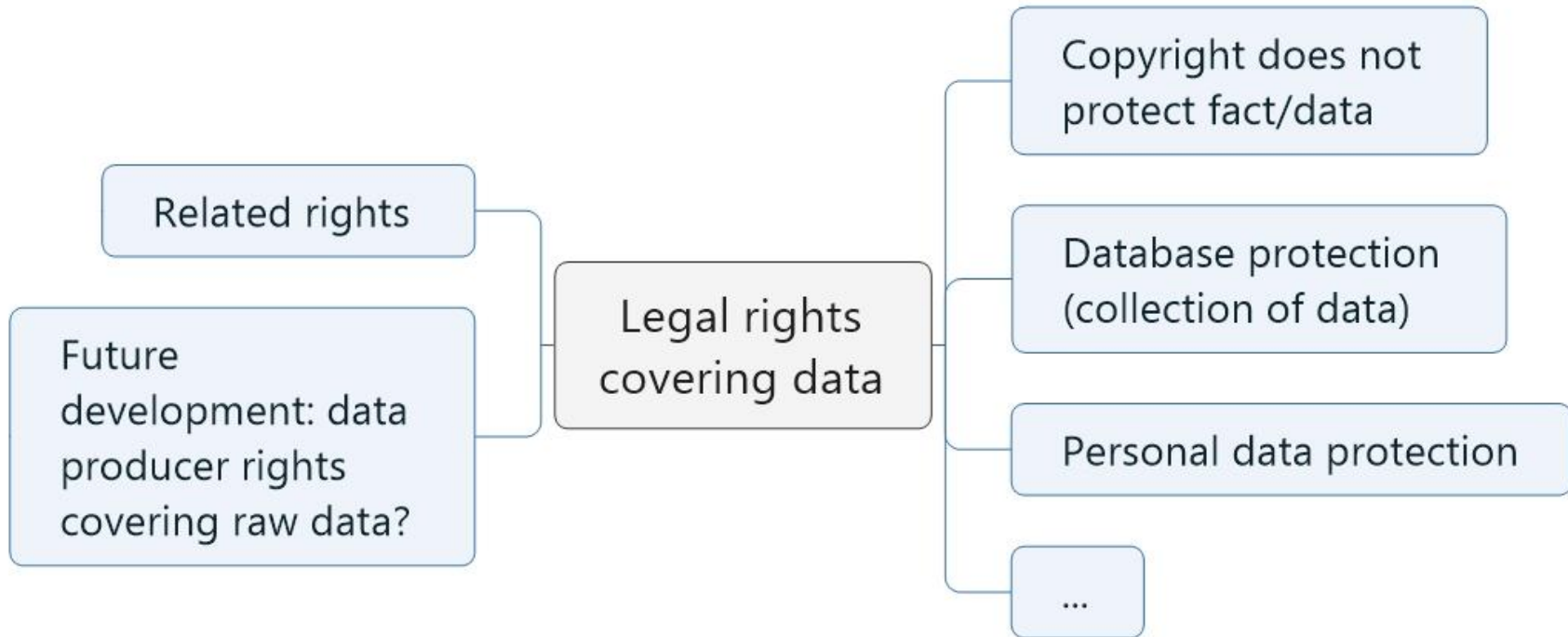
Open science & data:

- European Commission (2016): open science moves towards sharing and using all available knowledge at an earlier stage in the research process.
- OECD (2015) defines open data as “data that can be used by anyone without technical or legal restrictions. The use encompasses both **access** and **reuse**”;
- Open Knowledge International: “open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose”.

Legal rights covering data:

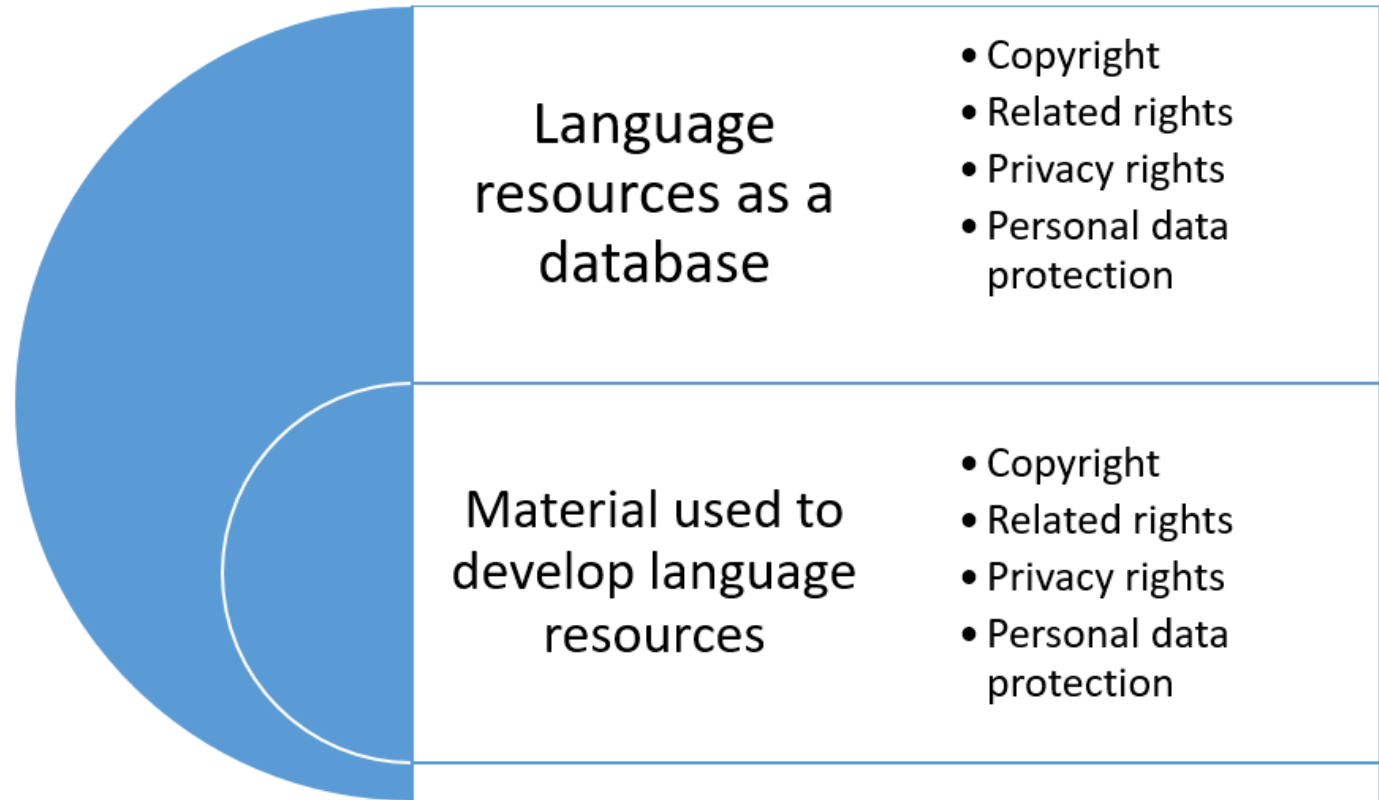


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Example of language data:

Two tiers of rights covering language resources





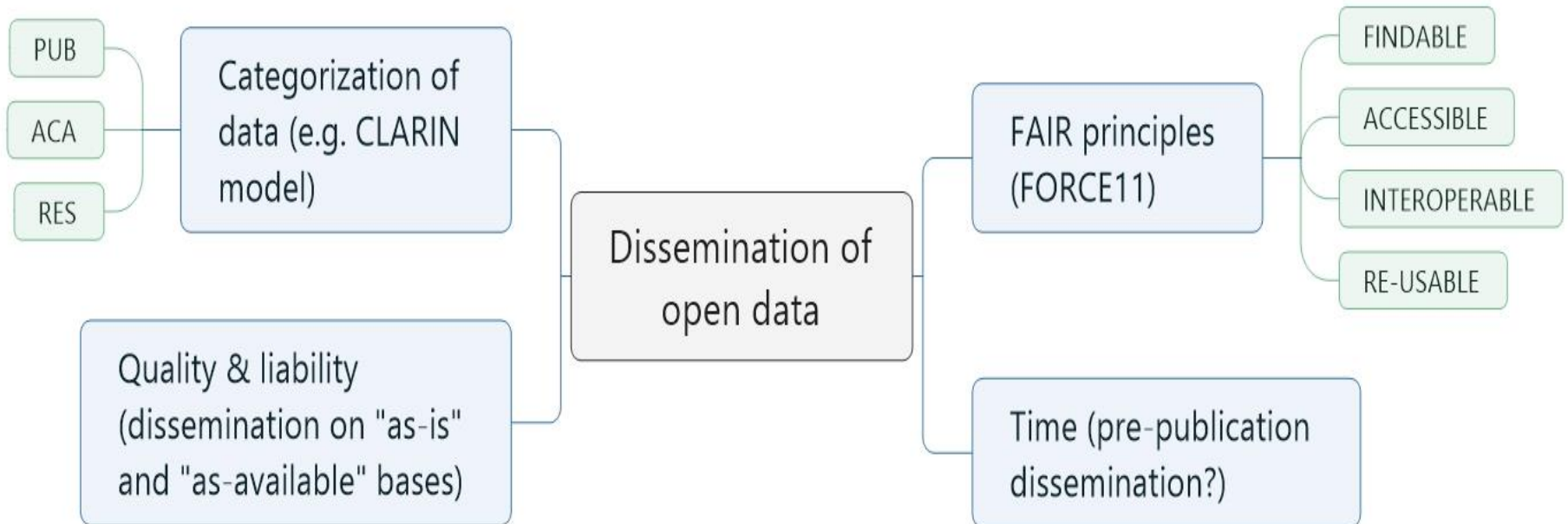
Open policy:

The key features of openness (Open Knowledge International):

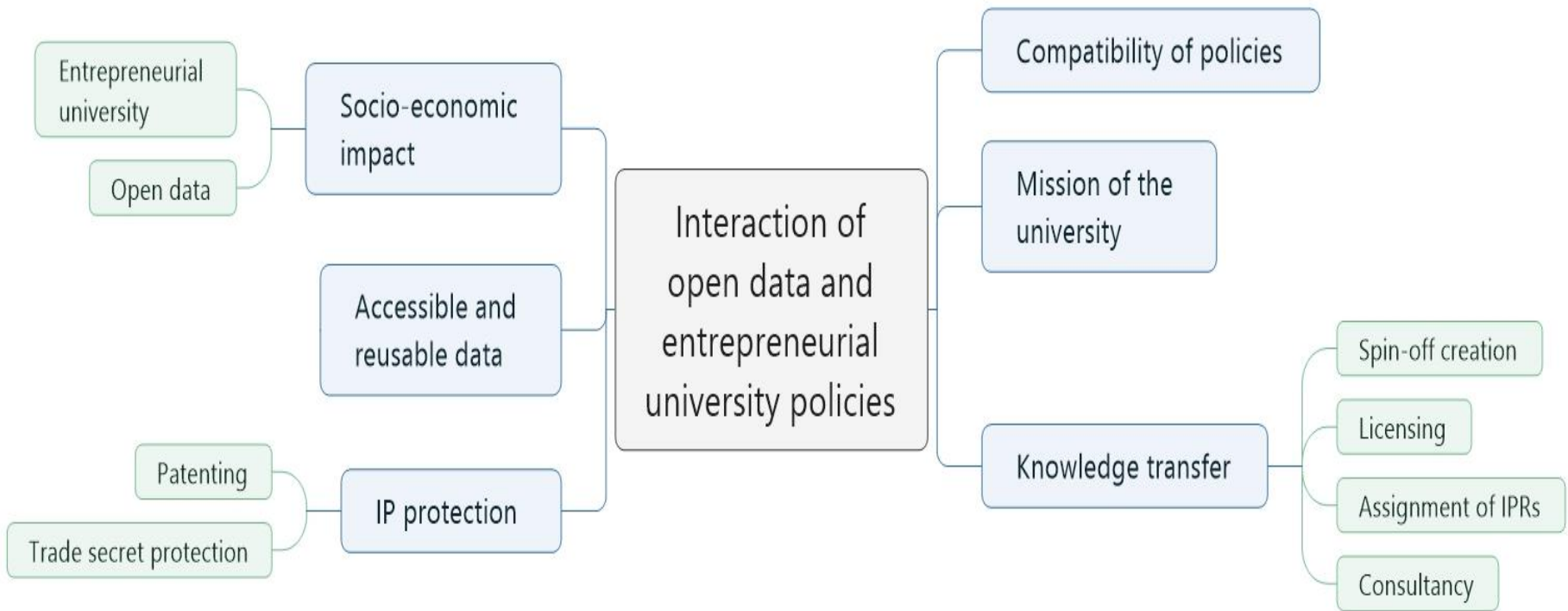
- Availability and access;
- Reuse and redistribution;
- Universal participation

Source: <https://okfn.org/opendata/> (4.11.2019)

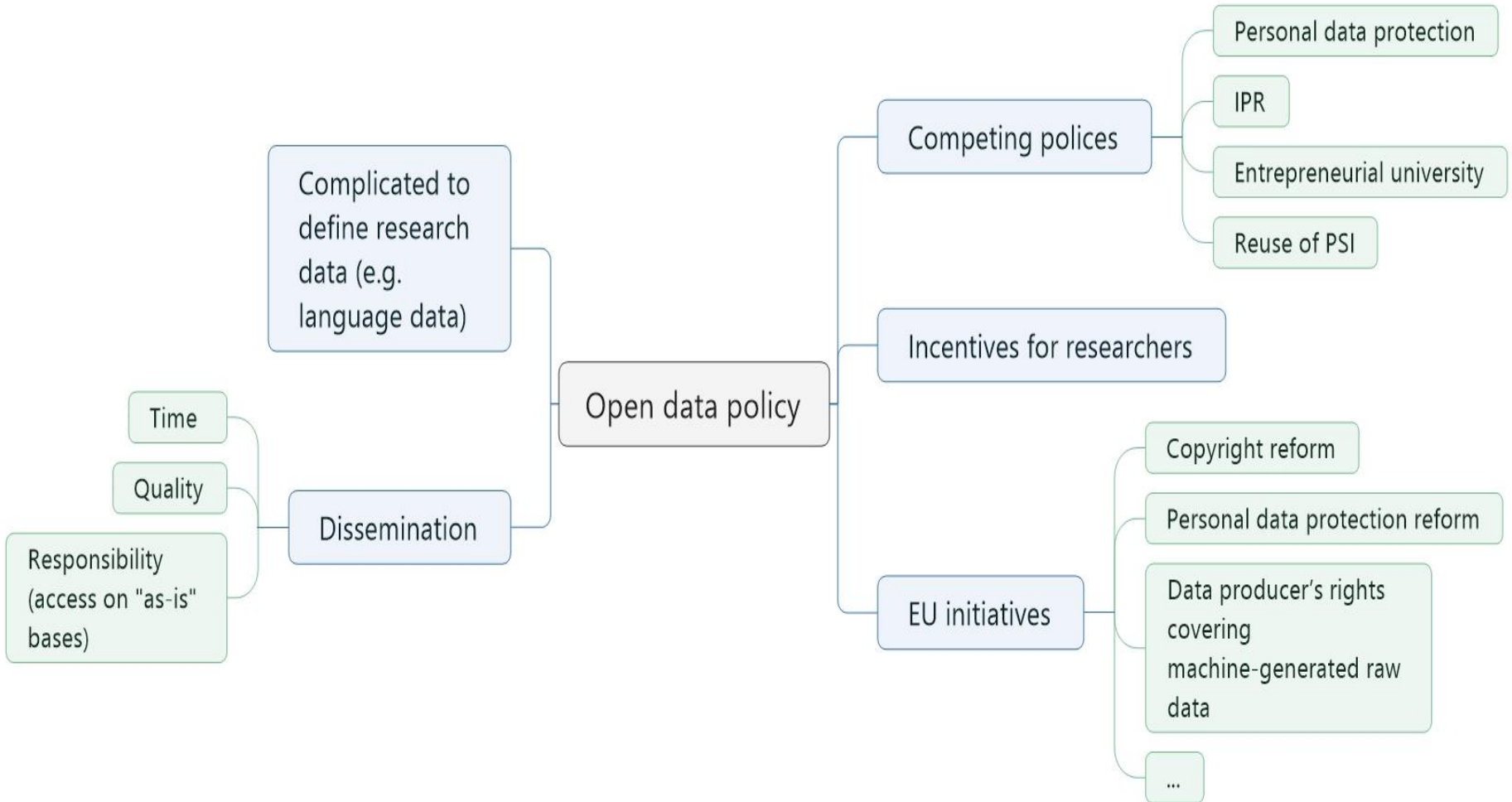
Dissemination:



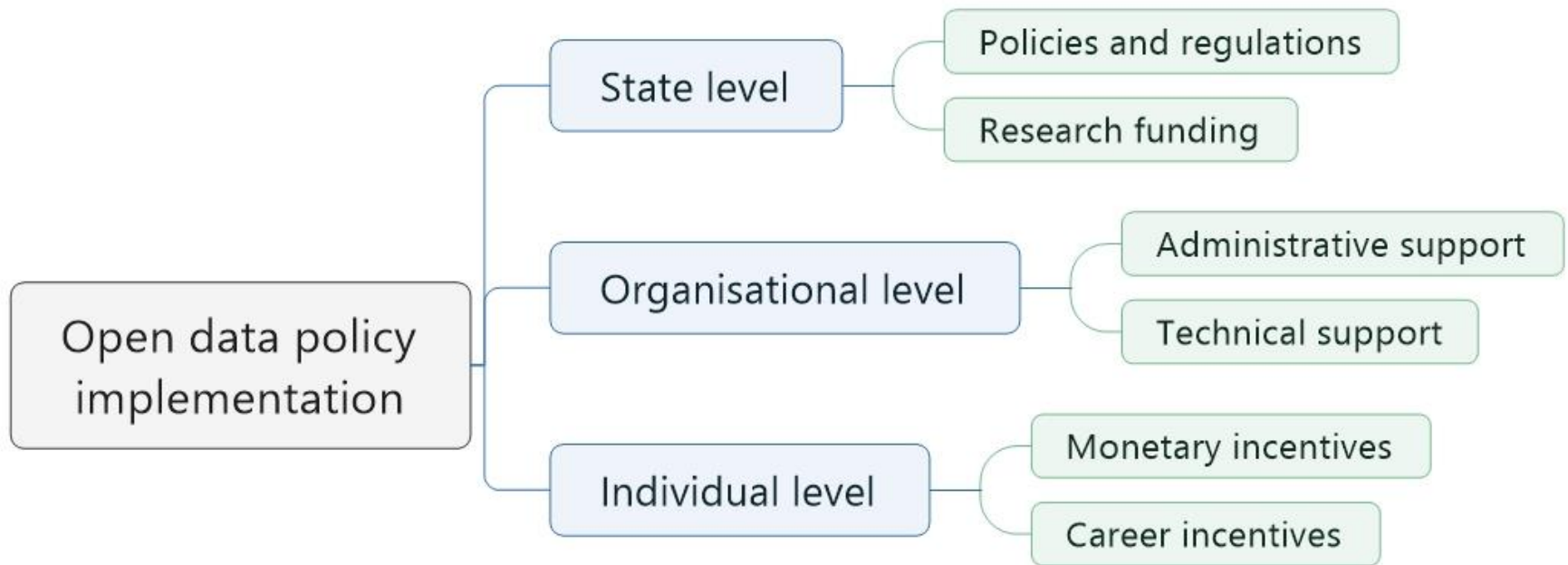
Open data & entrepreneurial university:



Implementation:



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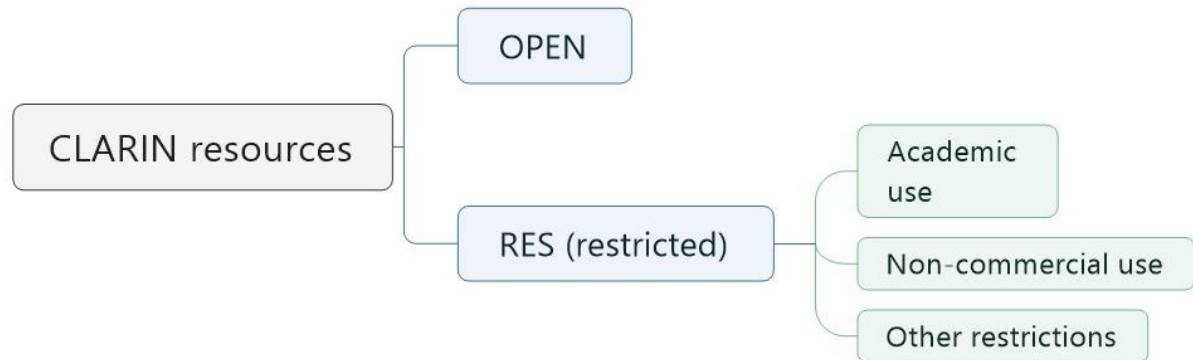
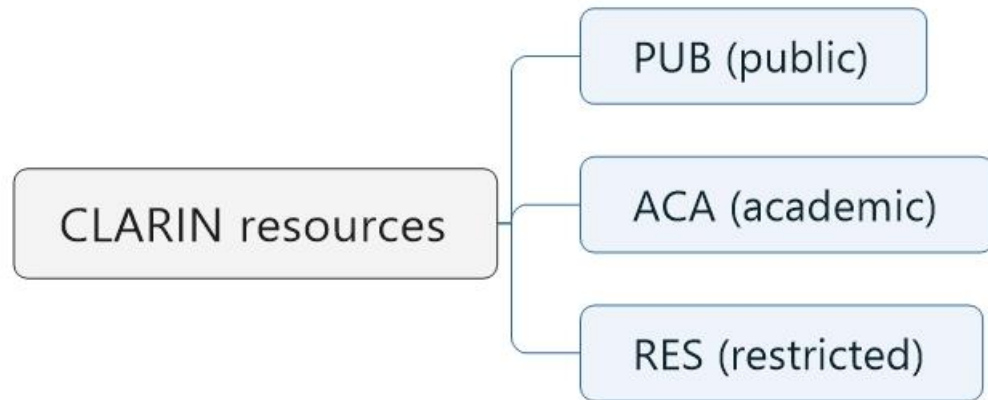




Implementation:

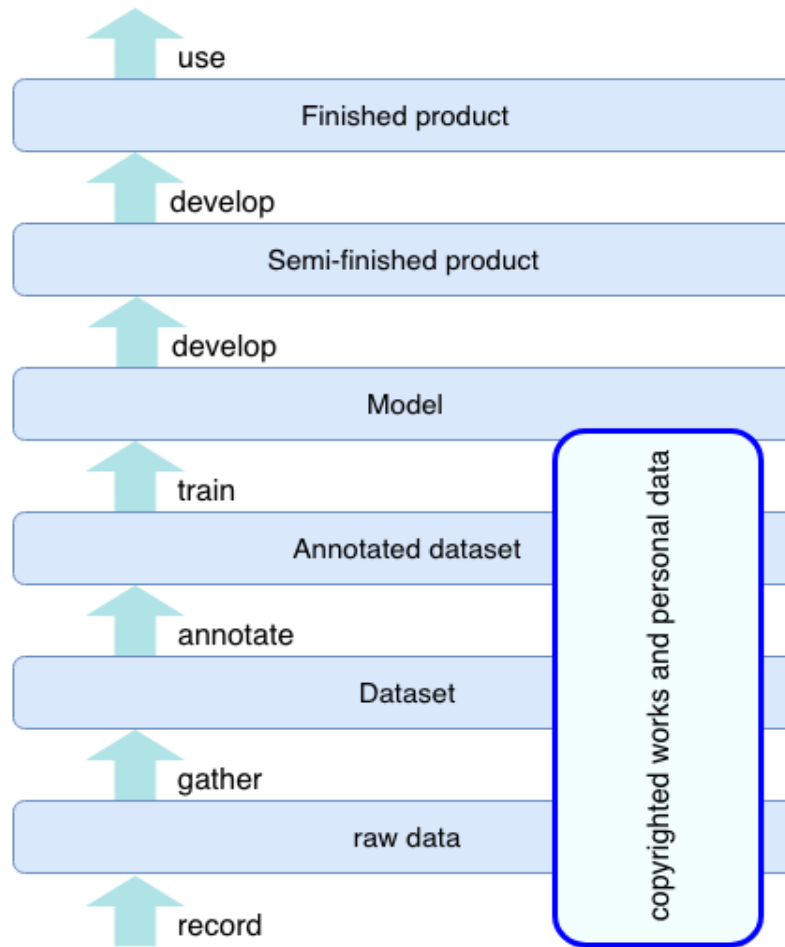


CLARIN licensing scheme:

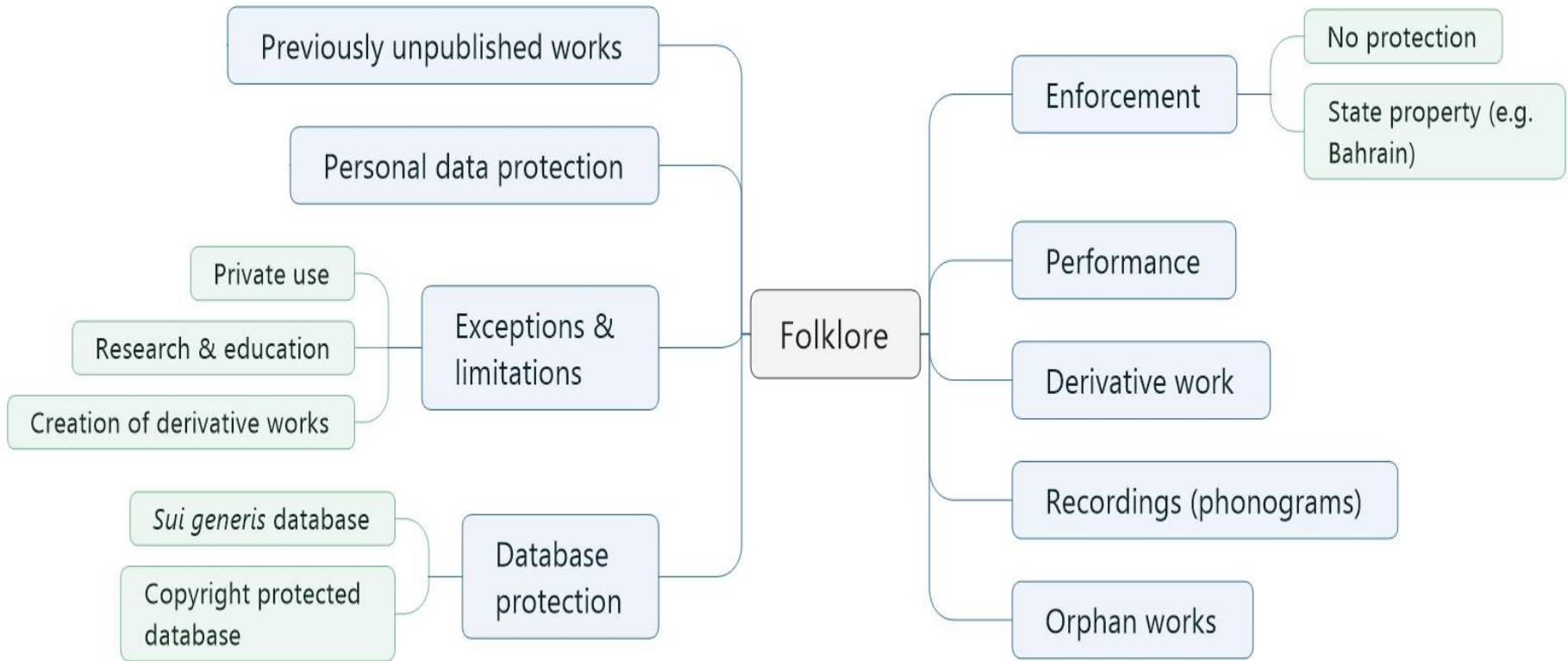


Kelli, Aleksei; Lindén, Krister; Vider, Kadri; Labropoulou, Penny; Ketzan, Erik; Kamocki, Pawel; Straňák, Pavel (2018). Implementation of an Open Science Policy in the context of management of CLARIN language resources: a need for changes? In: Selected papers from the CLARIN Annual Conference 2017 (102–111). Linköping University Electronic Press, <http://www.ep.liu.se/ecp/147/009/ecp17147009.pdf>

Language technology development:



Case of folklore:





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Täna