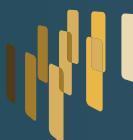


Cognitive Technologies

Georg Rehm *Editor*

European Language Grid

A Language Technology Platform
for Multilingual Europe



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Georg Rehm
Editor

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A Language Technology Platform
for Multilingual Europe



Editor

Georg Rehm 

Deutsches Forschungszentrum
für Künstliche Intelligenz GmbH (DFKI)
Berlin, Germany

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Foreword

I was proud to have the opportunity to present my report on *Language Equality in the Digital Age* to the European Parliament in 2018 and even prouder to see the overwhelming support it received. It was one of my final achievements as a Member of the European Parliament and I am delighted that it contributed to the groundbreaking work being done on the European Language Grid project. Despite it not being a legislative report, the level of cross-party support it received meant its recommendations could not be ignored.

When I first proposed a report on language equality in the digital age to the European Parliament's Culture and Education Committee it provoked a great deal of interest, as it did in the Industry Committee. This was due to the clear language inequality in Europe but also to the huge opportunities it presented for the digital industries. As both committees laid claim to the report, there was some debate before it was resolved that it would be a Culture Committee report with a written opinion from the Industry Committee. The latter's participation strengthened the report and its impact. It widened the scope to emphasise the importance of the role of private companies alongside public bodies and of facilitating cross border trade in the Digital Single Market.

It was clear from the early days that the European Commission was keen to support the report and take the proposals forward. As a spokesperson for the Commissioner stated in a conference I organised in parliament in September 2018, "You are never so wealthy as when you can speak in your own language". The European Language Equality project is currently developing a roadmap to achieve language equality by 2030, which will be presented to the European Institutions later this year.

Minority languages in particular have most to lose but also most to gain from the digital age, given the right support. Cultural and linguistic diversity depends largely on the technological resources available to all languages.

It was a report by the EU Panel for the Future of Science and Technology, STOA, that sparked the idea of a parliamentary report. STOA highlighted the social and economic consequences of language barriers and the widening of the technological gap. As someone who had long campaigned for equal status for the Welsh language, I was inspired by the potential that a major EU project could offer.

Even though the dominance of a few well-resourced languages in the digital world was obvious, the impact of this on other languages had not been adequately explored. When the discussion began, the interest grew. The increase in technology presented new threats and new opportunities. This was an issue which literally affected everyone, and most notably children growing up in this digital world. The role of education is crucial in teaching and understanding language technologies but also in raising awareness of career opportunities in this industry across Europe.

The European Union itself, of course, could play a major role. The institutional framework for the provision of language technology could be improved considerably. I believed that this was such a crucial issue that it deserved the specific allocation of the portfolio to a European Commissioner. This did not materialise in the appointment of a new Commission following the European elections in 2019, but I believe the proposal should be maintained and could be adopted in future.

The strong support given to my report by the European Parliament was an indication of support for the exciting language equality work that is taking place now. The report proposed a dedicated funding programme for research, development and innovation in language technologies with the aim of closing the gap between European languages.

This suggestion was a direct result of seeing the existing research being done in many countries. Identifying the problem went hand in hand with discovering that there were many individuals and organisations already addressing it and working to overcome it. They had the information and expertise but needed far more support and a higher profile. It was clear that the EU could become a trailblazer in research on digital language technology, given the political will.

As a politician, the rights of minority languages like my own, Welsh, were at the heart of my work for justice and equality. For me, language was not merely a means of communication but central to our culture and identity. The EU claims equality in diversity but when it came to language equality it fell far short. So in my role as a Member of the European Parliament I saw an opportunity to help correct this. I could play my role in parliament but to ensure the report was effective in achieving its aim it needed the input of the experts, the practitioners and the pioneers in this field of work to ensure that it was accurate and informed.

I never fail to be inspired by their work and their dedication and I repeat my thanks to all those who contributed to the success of the *Language Equality in the Digital Age* report and to the remarkable European Language Grid project which established the primary platform for “language technologies for Europe built in Europe”.

Rhondda Valley, April 2022

Jill Evans

Preface

The origins of this book date back to 2012. Back then, under the umbrella of the EU Network of Excellence META-NET, we prepared the recommendations and priority research themes specified in the first Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) for the European Language Technology (LT) field in a complex, community-driven process.¹ While the European LT community is quite extensive, with hundreds of commercial and academic organisations working on a large and heterogeneous set of technologies, it is also extremely fragmented with many community members operating only in narrow niches and limited regions, on very specific topics and quite often only taking into account one or two regionally confined languages. Through the META-NET SRA process, we have been able to identify the community's need for a joint technology platform that brings the European LT community together, that fosters collaboration and synergies, that acts as a marketplace and deployment platform, that functions like the “yellow pages” of the European LT community and through which essentially all European resources, corpora, datasets and grammars as well as tools, services and source code can be discovered and actually used, straight from the platform itself. Back in 2013, in the published META-NET SRA, we called this concept the *European Service Platform for Language Technologies*. The SRA document only contained a rather coarse-grained description of this ambitious technology vision, which has been demanded, for a number of different reasons, by an overwhelming majority of the members of the LT community.

Later on, in the three Strategic Research and Innovation Agendas prepared under the umbrella of the EU project CRACKER (Cracking the Language Barrier; 2015-2017), we refined the notion of the European LT Service Platform and we extended the possible use cases and a large number of LT-driven applications, primarily focusing the multilingual digital single market. Further boosted by the scientific breakthroughs produced in the area of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning, early on applied to LT applications such as Machine Translation, not only the topic of Language Technology but also the vision of a joint European Language Technology Platform became more and more relevant. The topic was mentioned in

¹ <http://www.meta-net.eu/sra>

a prominent way in the STOA study *Language equality in the digital age*², commissioned by the European Parliament and also in a European Parliament resolution³ with the same title, adopted by the European Parliament in a landslide vote in 2018 (cf. Jill Evans' foreword).

Roughly at the same time, in late 2017, we started preparing a project proposal for the Horizon 2020 ICT call, topic ICT-29 a), *European Language Grid*, which fortunately reflected the vast interest within the community in such a platform. After various unsuccessful attempts at coming up with a good title for the proposal, we decided to use the title of the actual call because it fit perfectly. Having passed the evaluation with a positive result, the project started in January 2019. We had an enthusiastic kick-off meeting, exciting hackathons and developed the first prototype of the platform in a fast and agile way. It was first presented to the public at META-FORUM 2019, which took place in Brussels in October that year.

Only a few weeks later, the global SARS-CoV-2 pandemic hit. The whole world was affected and so was our project plan. We were unable to have face-to-face project meetings or additional hackathons, we were unable to organise any on-site workshops with our 32 ELG National Competence Centres as part of the "ELG European Roadshow". All meetings, including our annual META-FORUM conferences in 2020 and 2021, had to go virtual, which was new to us at first and quickly became the new normal. Recently, in early June 2022, we had our last META-FORUM conference under the umbrella of the ELG EU project. META-FORUM 2022 went back, at least partially, to the *old* normal with approx. 100 participants in the conference centre in Brussels and hundreds more participating remotely.

It was nothing but a pleasure to act as Coordinator of the European Language Grid project and to work together with such a strong and dedicated team. Our original plan in this Innovation Action was already quite ambitious yet we managed to exceed our joint expectations in terms of the technology platform and its features, in terms of the services and resources developed, collected and ingested into the platform, in terms of the acceptance and feedback by the community and also in terms of the various collaborations we conducted with other projects. Many of the features envisioned for the *European Service Platform for Language Technologies* in 2013 are in fact now finally available in the *European Language Grid*, which is, by a large margin, the biggest all-purpose Language Technology platform on the planet covering the whole breadth and technology spectrum of the field.

All of the activities and results produced by the nine partners of the ELG consortium during the project's runtime are described in this book in detail. I would like to thank all consortium partners and team members for their extremely hard and dedicated work towards our common goal of developing and establishing the ELG platform, community and marketplace. In addition, I would like to thank the 15 selected pilot projects for their innovative proposals and the more than 200 organisations who applied for funding through one of our pilot projects. Thanks are also due to the projects ELG collaborated with, especially, in 2021/2022, the European

² [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/stoa/en/document/EPRS_STU\(2017\)598621](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/stoa/en/document/EPRS_STU(2017)598621)

³ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-8-2018-0332_EN.html

Language Equality project, the results of which will also be documented in the form of a book in the same series, but also others such as Bergamot, COMPRISE, ELITR, EMBEDDIA, Gourmet, Prêt-à-LLOD, AI4EU, HumanE AI Net, VISION, TAILOR, WeVerify, NTEU, Microservices at your Service, MAPA, QURATOR, PANQURA, SPEAKER and many others.

This book is the definitive documentation of the EU project European Language Grid.⁴ I would like to thank all colleagues from the ELG consortium and also from the ELG pilot projects wholeheartedly for the chapters they contributed, without which this book would not have been possible.

While this book can only cover the results achieved during the project's runtime (January 2019 until June 2022), the ELG initiative will continue. In the second half of 2022 we will establish a legal entity that will take over maintenance and operation of the platform. We hope that ELG will serve its many purposes and, among others, address the stark community fragmentation and contribute to digital language equality in Europe, functioning indeed as one joint umbrella platform for the whole European LT community. Furthermore, while none of these can be considered a direct follow-up just yet, in a few projects (including OpenGPT-X, NFDI4DataScience and AI as well as the EU projects DataBri-X and SciLake) we will have the opportunity to continue our work with and on the ELG platform.

Berlin, July 2022

Georg Rehm

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⁴ <https://european-language-grid.readthedocs.io> provides more details with regard to technical aspects of the ELG platform. The online documentation is actively maintained and kept up to date.

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