Roles of the IAP and NAP in assessing Call 4 project proposals

- The IAP is the first to make an assessment of the submitted proposals and makes (for the open call proposals) a ranking of the proposals. The IAP also, if needed, formulates questions and remarks. These questions and remarks will be sent to the coordinator of each project proposal
- The coordinators of the proposals will know in advance when they can expect the IAP's questions and remarks and they will have a week to respond to these questions and remarks.
- The IAP assessment and ranking, together with the response by the project coordinator constitute the input for the NAP. The NAP will assess projects from a national point of view as operationalised in the appendix and on the basis of the coordinator's response. This might lead to an adaptation of the IAP's ranking, provided that each proposed adaptation is explicitly justified.
- The CLARIN-NL Executive Board takes the NAP assessment and proposes it as a recommendation to the CLARIN-NL Board, which takes the final decision.

Appendix: Operationalisation of the concept "assessment from a national point of view".

Relevant Criteria are:

- How does the project fit in within the overall CLARIN-NL programme so far (is there a proper division over research groups, disciplines, etc. in accordance with the project goals)?
- Conformance to standards and protocols as supported within CLARIN that are *de facto* used in the Netherlands or strongly promoted from the Netherlands is an advantage
- Embedding of the work in other national research programmes or projects, and/or additional funding from other funding sources is an advantage
- Does the project address needs of the targeted infrastructure users (linguists and humanities researchers) in the Netherlands?
- Does the project provide for a specific national need, e.g. by filling a gap in the resources available in the Netherlands?
- Are the tools or data widely in use in the targeted user community in the Netherlands, and/or are the tools /data generic so that there is a large potential user group in the Netherlands
- Is there cooperation with or support from the targeted (future) infrastructure users in the Netherlands?
- Is dissemination of the results to the targeted Netherlands users and (where appropriate) training of them in the Netherlands planned?
- Contribution to knowledge transfer and network creation in the Netherlands. In particular, cooperation between the intended users (linguists and humanities researchers) and technology and service providers (researchers in language and speech technology, computer science, etc.) in the Netherlands is an advantage.