

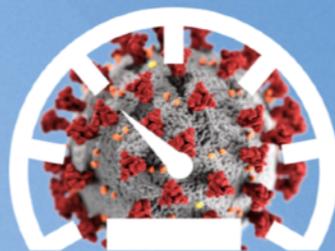
UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA



Overall Introduction to Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval

Khalid Choukri
ELRA, France

Nicola Ferro
University of Padua, Italy

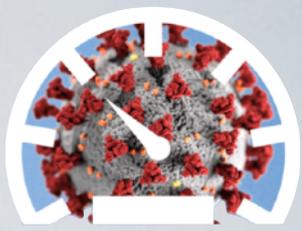


<http://eval.covid19-mlia.eu/>

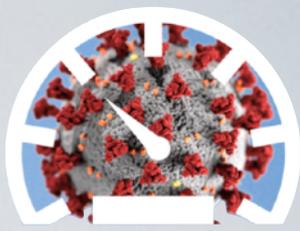
 @covid19mlia

Covid-19 MLIA  Eval

Global Pandemics & Information Access



Global Pandemics & Information Access

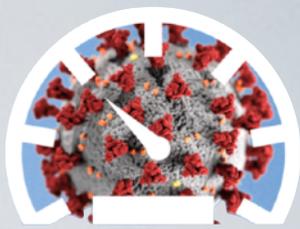


“ GETTING INFORMATION OFF THE INTERNET IS LIKE TAKING A DRINK FROM A FIRE HYDRANT

Mitch Kapor



We already have search engines, right?



Google

Bing

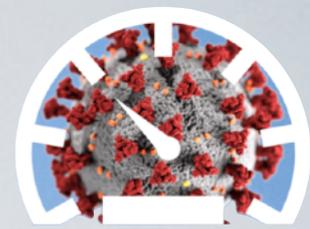
ЯНДЕКС

Baidu

The screenshot shows a Google search for "covid-19". The search results include:

- Alerta COVID-19:** Malattia da coronavirus (COVID-19)
- Notizie principali:** Three news snippets from Sky, Mediaset, and Rai News.
- Statistiche:** A line graph titled "Variazione giornaliera" showing daily new cases in Italy from April to February. The peak is labeled "18.887 08 dicembre".
- Mapa dei casi (ultimi 14 giorni):** A map of Italy showing the distribution of cases, with a callout for Lombardy showing 60,180 total cases.
- Panoramica dei casi:** A table showing total cases, recoveries, and deaths for Lombardy and Italy.
- Notizie locali:** Local news snippets from Bergamo and Milan.
- Informazioni sanitarie:** A section with tabs for "Sintomi", "Prevenzione", and "Cure", providing information on symptoms and prevention.
- Migliori risultati:** A list of top search results, including the official Italian government website for COVID-19.

Well, yes... but...



HARVARD KENNEDY SCHOOL | SHORENSTEIN CENTER ON MEDIA, POLITICS, AND PUBLIC POLICY CONTACT   

Misinformation Review HARVARD KENNEDY SCHOOL
EXPLORE *the review* SUBMIT *an essay* REVIEW *for Misinfo* ABOUT *the journal*

MAY 11, 2020 SHARE     DOWNLOAD PDF

PEER REVIEWED

How search engines disseminate information about COVID-19 and why they should do better

Access to accurate and up-to-date information is essential for individual and collective decision making, especially at times of emergency. On February 26, 2020, two weeks before the World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared the COVID-19's emergency a "pandemic," we systematically collected and analyzed search results for the term "coronavirus" in three languages from six search engines. We found that different search engines prioritize specific categories of information sources, such as government-related websites or alternative media. We also observed that source ranking within the same search engine is subjected to randomization, which can result in unequal access to information among users.

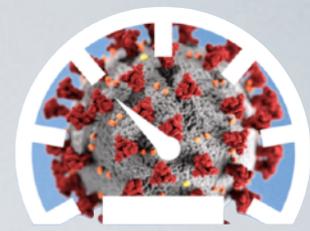
BY MYKOLA MAKHORYKH
University of Bern, Institute of Communication and Media Studies

ALEKSANDRA URMAN
University of Bern, Institute of Communication and Media Studies

ROBERTO ULLOA
GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

<https://misinforeview.hks.harvard.edu/article/how-search-engines-disseminate-information-about-covid-19-and-why-they-should-do-better/>

Well, yes... but...



 **RUTGERS** THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY

RUTGERS TODAY Explore Topics

Research & Innovation

Online Autocompletes Are More Likely to Yield COVID-19 Misinformation in Spanish than in English

By Megan Schumann

Date: June 16, 2020

Media Contact: Megan Schumann, 848-445-1907, megan_schumann@rutgers.edu

Share

Rutgers researchers find Spanish autocompletes are more likely to yield harmful, negative results

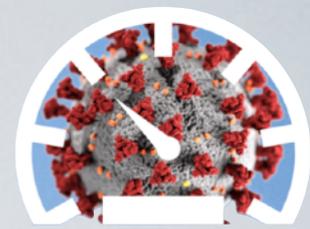


Online autocomplete results for COVID-19 related information are more likely to yield misleading results if the user types in Spanish than in English, according to a [new Rutgers report](#).

The difference may harm Spanish speakers by connecting them with misinformation about handwashing, sanitizers, masks or the disease itself, according to lead author [Vivek Singh](#), an assistant professor at Rutgers-New Brunswick's [School of Communication and Information](#).

<https://www.rutgers.edu/news/online-autocompletes-are-more-likely-yield-covid-19-misinformation-spanish-english>

Well, yes... but...



Artificial intelligence / Machine learning

We read the paper that forced Timnit Gebru out of Google. Here's what it says.

The company's star ethics researcher highlighted the risks of large language models, which are key to Google's business.

by **Karen Hao**

December 4, 2020



COURTESY OF TIMNIT GEBRU

On the evening of Wednesday, December 2, Timnit Gebru, the co-lead of Google's ethical AI team, announced [via Twitter](#) that the company had forced her out.

Gebru, a widely respected leader in AI ethics research, is known for coauthoring [a groundbreaking paper](#) that showed facial recognition to be less accurate at identifying women and people of color, which means its use can end up discriminating against them. She also cofounded the Black in AI affinity group, and [champions diversity in the tech industry](#). The team she helped build at Google is one of the most diverse in AI and includes many leading experts in their own right. Peers in the field envied it for producing critical work that often challenged mainstream AI practices.

Popular

- 01.** The coming war on the hidden algorithms that trap people in poverty
- 02.** Logging in to get kicked out: Inside America's virtual eviction crisis
- 03.** This is the most precise 3D map of the Milky Way ever made

Massive data, inscrutable models

Large language models are also trained on exponentially increasing amounts of text. This means researchers have sought to collect all the data they can from the internet, so there's a risk that racist, sexist, and otherwise abusive language ends up in the training data.

An AI model taught to view racist language as normal is obviously bad. The researchers, though, point out a couple of more subtle problems. One is that shifts in language play an important role in social change; the McToo and Black Lives Matter movements, for example, have tried to establish a new anti-sexist and anti-racist vocabulary. An AI model trained on vast swaths of the internet won't be attuned to the nuances of this vocabulary and won't produce or interpret language in line with these new cultural norms.

It will also fail to capture the language and the norms of countries and peoples that have less access to the internet and thus a smaller linguistic footprint online. The result is that AI-generated language will be homogenized, reflecting the practices of the richest countries and communities.

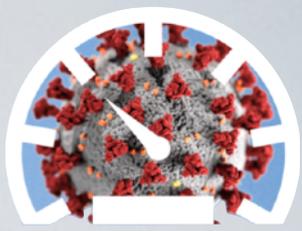
Moreover, because the training data sets are so large, it's hard to audit them to check for these embedded biases. "A methodology that relies on datasets too large to document is therefore inherently risky," the researchers conclude. "While documentation allows for potential accountability, [...] undocumented training data perpetuates harm without recourse."

Research opportunity costs

The researchers summarize the third challenge as the risk of "misdirected research effort." Though most AI researchers acknowledge that large language models don't actually understand language and are merely excellent at *manipulating* it, Big Tech can make money from models that

<https://www.technologyreview.com/2020/12/04/1013294/google-ai-ethics-research-paper-forced-out-timnit-gebru/>

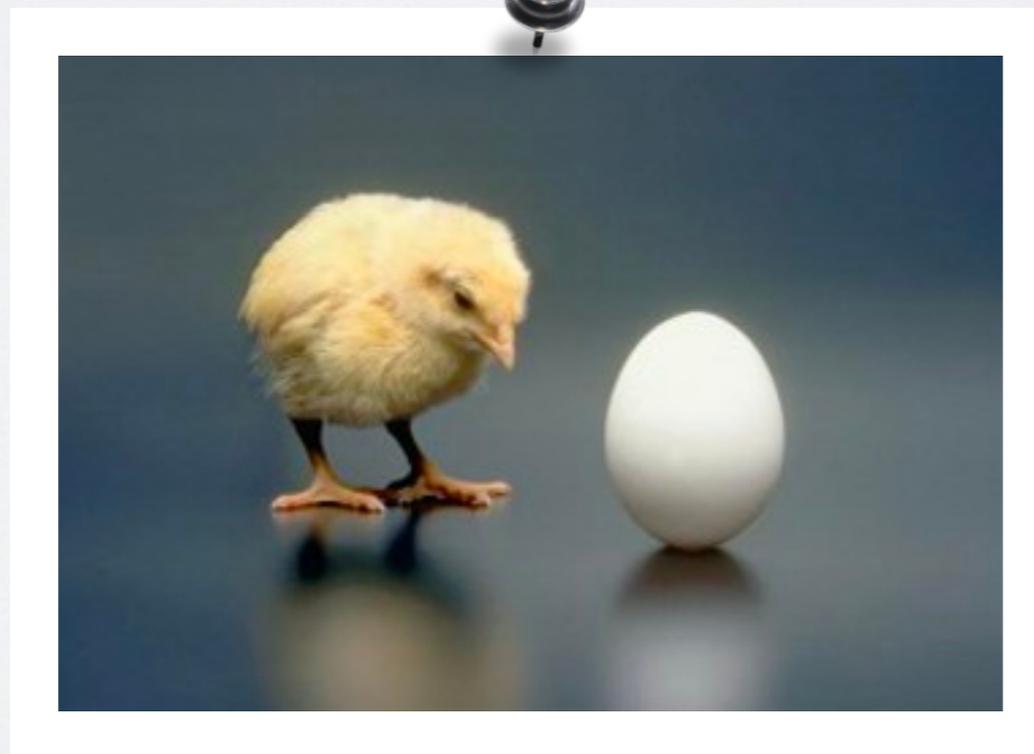
What do we need?



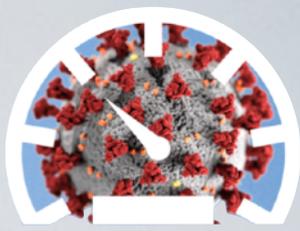
Systems



Resources



What do we need?



Systems

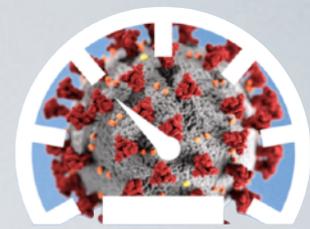


Resources



Evaluation

What do others do? COVID-19



AI2 Allen Institute for AI

Research

CORD-19: COVID-19 Open Research Dataset

Semantic Scholar • 2020

CORD-19 is a free resource of tens of thousands of scholarly articles about COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, and related coronaviruses for use by the global research community.

Download

Read Paper

View Website

License: Semantic Scholar Dataset License

AI2

AI FOR THE COMMON GOOD

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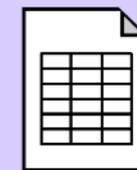
[Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms and Conditions](#)

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Semantic Scholar

CORD-19



Harmonized metadata



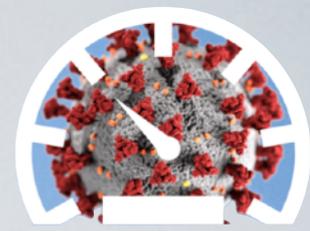
Parsed full text

Wang, L. L., Lo, K., Chandrasekhar, Y., Reas, R., Yang, J., Burdick, D., Eide, D., Funk, K., Katsis, Y., Kinney, R., Li, Y., Liu, Z., Merrill, W., Mooney, P., Murdick, D., Rishi, D., Sheehan, J., Shen, Z., Stilson, B., Wade, A., Wang, K., Ru Wang, N. X., Wilhelm, C., Xie, B., Raymond, D., Weld, D. S., Etzioni, O., and Kohlmeier, S. (2020). CORD-19: The COVID-19 Open Research Dataset. *arXiv.org, Digital Libraries (cs.DL)*, arXiv:2004.10706.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.10706v4>

<https://allenai.org/data/cord-19>

What do others do? Google on COVID-19



The latest news from Google AI

An NLU-Powered Tool to Explore COVID-19 Scientific Literature

Monday, May 4, 2020

Posted by Keith Hall, Research Scientist, Natural Language Understanding, Google Research

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, scientists and researchers around the world are publishing an immense amount of new research in order to understand and combat the disease. While the volume of research is very encouraging, it can be difficult for scientists and researchers to keep up with the rapid pace of new publications. Traditional search engines can be excellent resources for finding real-time information on general COVID-19 questions like "How many COVID-19 cases are there in the United States?", but can struggle with understanding the meaning behind research-driven queries. Furthermore, searching through the existing corpus of COVID-19 scientific literature with traditional keyword-based approaches can make it difficult to pinpoint relevant evidence for complex queries.

To help address this problem, we are launching the COVID-19 Research Explorer, a semantic search interface on top of the COVID-19 Open Research Dataset (CORD-19), which includes more than 50,000 journal articles and preprints. We have designed the tool with the goal of helping scientists and researchers efficiently pore through articles for answers or evidence to COVID-19-related questions.

When the user asks an initial question, the tool not only returns a set of papers (like in a traditional search) but also highlights snippets from the paper that are possible answers to

<https://covid19-research-explorer.appspot.com/>

COVID-19 Research Explorer

Send Feedback

Get answers to complex scientific questions related to COVID-19

Based on 100,000+ scholarly articles from CORD-19

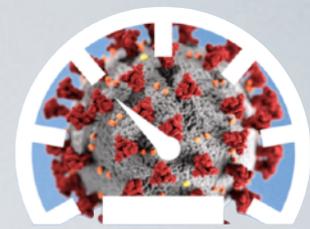
Ask a question like "What are the rapid molecular diagnostic" 

Learn more



<https://ai.googleblog.com/2020/05/an-nlu-powered-tool-to-explore-covid-19.html>

What do others do? TREC-COVID



< NIST

TREC-COVID: Building a Pandemic Retrieval Test Collection

About Guidelines Data Tools Archive Bibliography

TREC-COVID

Researchers, clinicians, and policy makers involved with the response to COVID-19 are constantly searching for reliable information on the virus and its impact. This presented a unique opportunity for the information retrieval (IR) and text processing communities to contribute to the response to this pandemic, as well as to study methods for quickly standing up information systems for similar future events. The results of the TREC-COVID Challenge identify answers for some of today's questions and create infrastructure to improve tomorrow's search systems.

TREC-COVID followed the TREC model for building IR test collections through community evaluations of search systems. The document set used in the challenge is the COVID-19 Open Research Dataset (CORD-19). This is a collection of biomedical literature articles that is updated regularly. Accordingly, TREC-COVID consisted of a series of rounds, with each round using a later version of the document set and a larger set of COVID-related topics. Participants in a round created ranked lists of documents for each topic ("runs") and submitted their runs to NIST. Based on the collective set of participants' runs, NIST created sets of documents to be assessed for relevance by human annotators with biomedical expertise. The results of the human annotation, known as relevance judgments, were then used to score the submitted runs.

The final document and topic sets together with the cumulative relevance judgments comprise a COVID test collection called TREC-COVID Complete. The incremental nature of the collection as viewed through the successive rounds supports research on search systems for dynamic environments.

[Learn more >](#)

Organizers

The TREC-COVID Challenge was organized by the [Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence \(AI2\)](#), the [National Institute of Standards and Technology \(NIST\)](#), the [National Library of Medicine \(NLM\)](#), [Oregon Health and Science University \(OHSU\)](#), and the [University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston \(UTHealth\)](#). [NIST press release.](#)

Community Participation

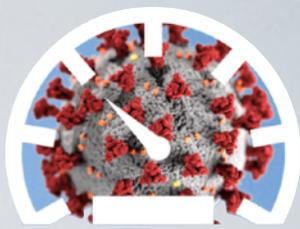
TREC-COVID had strong international participation. The cumulative test collection for ad hoc retrieval called TREC-COVID Complete is now available for download from [the Data page](#). Topic sets and relevance judgments from previous rounds are also available from the data page. Retrieval results from prior rounds are stored in the open [archive](#) of submissions; and a [bibliography](#) of papers resulting from TREC-COVID is being maintained.

Next Steps

You can join the [trec-covid](#) Google group to discuss the challenge, follow [#COVIDSearch](#) on Twitter, or contact [the TREC group at NIST](#) for more information. See also the companion [COVIDSearch page](#).

<https://ir.nist.gov/covidSubmit/>

What do others do? Summing Up



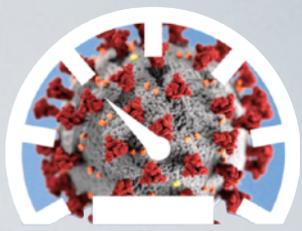
One language

Scientific Literature
Medical Professionals



One task

What do we aim at?



Multiples languages

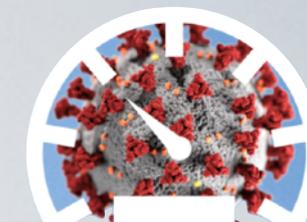


General Public

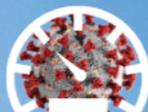


Three tasks

A community-based voluntary evaluation effort



Covid-19 MLIA Eval



DISCOVER

Aims and Scope

In the current Covid-19 crisis, as in many other emergency situations, the general public, as well as many other stakeholders, need to aggregate and summarize different sources of information into a single coherent synopsis or narrative, complementing different pieces of information, resolving possible inconsistencies, and preventing misinformation. This should happen across multiple languages, sources, and levels of linguistic knowledge that varies depending on social, cultural or educational factors.

Covid-19 MLIA Eval organizes a community evaluation effort aimed at accelerating the creation of resources and tools for improved MultiLingual Information Access (MLIA) in the current emergency situation with a reference to a general public use case:



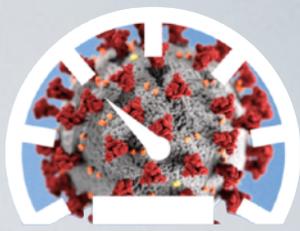
Sofia has heard that a drug has been experimented in different countries and she would like to have a consolidated and trustworthy view of the main findings, whether the drug is effective or not, and whether there are any adverse effects.

Distillation for the general public also implies a level of specialist-non-specialist communication, when the aggregated sources contain both disseminative and specialised sources. Therefore, the general public would need to understand medical expertise by using their correspondent in the "popular" language or by using an appropriately calibrated language for the communication to be effective.



<http://eval.covid19-mlia.eu/>

Information Extraction



<http://eval.covid19-mlia.eu/task1/>



Information Extraction

Covid-19 MLIA  Eval

DISCOVER

Task Description

The goal of the Information Extraction task is to identify medical information in texts. We defined six major types of entities to be identified. Those categories are mainly related to the Covid-19 issue. The main objective is to mine texts in order to access relevant information concerning the Covid-19, and more specifically information that may help the health professional to find outcomes.

During the first round of this task, participants will have access only to unannotated data (namely, the data collected from the two other tasks) in a plain text format. The evaluation will consist in a rover of system outputs. We encourage the participants to try experimental methods and to submit several system outputs in order to exchange different views during the discussion at the virtual meeting.

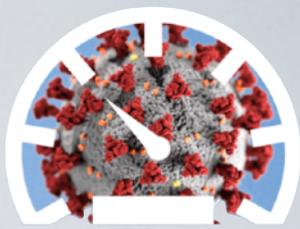
Categories

- **drug names, treatments, general intervention:** this category concerns both commercial and generic names of drugs, as well as general intervention in the health domain; elements from this category usually come from advices from a professional (medical doctor, pharmacist) or from self-medication
- **signs, symptoms, diseases:** this category deals with medical problems and merges together all signs, symptoms, and diseases shortness of breath, extreme fatigue, fever, skin infection, weight loss
- **findings, efficacy of treatments:** this category is more complex since it concerns all elements related to positive or negative effects of treatments, including non expected stuff
- **tests:** this category concerns all tests performed to diagnose medical problems such as blood sample, physical exam, serological test
- **behaviors, everyday life actions:** this category concerns all actions performed by each of us such as to wash one's hands, to cough into his elbow, to self-confine, use of face masks, physical distancing
- **legal dispositions, regulations:** this category concerns all actions decided by local or national authorities (Government, Ministry, etc.), such as to download the employer certificate, list of authorized move, prolonged border closure, closure of educational institutions

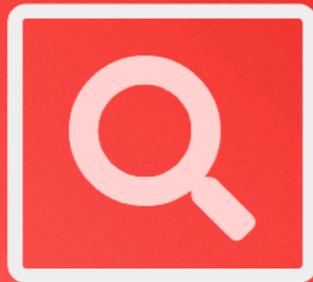
Languages

- English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Swedish

Multilingual Semantic Search



<http://eval.covid19-mlia.eu/task2/>



Multilingual Semantic Search

Covid-19 MLIA  Eval

DISCOVER

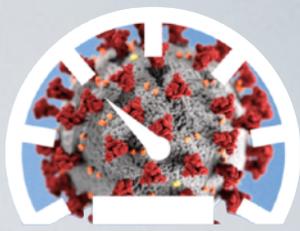
Task Description

The goal of the Multilingual Semantic Search task is to collect relevant information for the community, the general public as well as other stakeholders, when **searching for health content in different languages and with different levels of knowledge** about the specific topic.

There will be two sub-tasks: subtask 1 is a classic **ad-hoc multilingual search task** focused more on high precision; subtask 2 is more oriented towards **high-recall systems, like Technology Assisted Review (TAR) systems.**

- **High Precision:** participants are required to build systems that will help the general public to retrieve the most relevant documents on the Web concerning COVID-19 efficiently. The main focus of this subtask is on the top ranked documents
- **High recall:** the focus is more on the problem of finding as many relevant documents as possible with the least effort. Given a limited amount of resources, such as a time limit and expert availability in time of crisis, there will be a limit on the maximum number of documents that can be retrieved in order to build a set of relevant documents that should be delivered to the general public.
- Both subtasks are open to **monolingual** and **bilingual** submissions
- Languages
 - English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, and Ukrainian
- Topics
 - English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, and Ukrainian plus Chinese and Japanese

Machine Translation



<http://eval.covid19-mlia.eu/task3/>



Machine Translation

Covid-19 MLIA  Eval

DISCOVER

Task Description

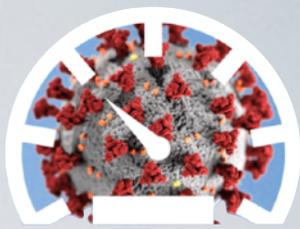
The goal of the Machine Translation (MT) task is to evaluate systems focused on the Covid-19 related text. The first round of the Covid-19 MT task addresses the following language pairs:

- English-German
- English-French
- English-Spanish
- English-Italian
- English-Modern Greek
- English-Swedish

All languages pairs only in the direction translating from English to the other language. **The main challenge is that the text to be translated is specialized on the new and high-relevant topic of Covid-19.** The task is open for beginners and established research groups from any area of interest in the scientific community, the public administration and the industry. At the end of each round, participants will write/update an incremental report explaining their system. The report will highlight which methods data have been used.

- **Constrained:** participants must submit at least a system trained only with the provided data (constrained) for each of the language pairs they would like to participate
Basic linguistic tools such as taggers, parsers, or morphological analyzers or multilingual systems are allowed in the constrained condition
- **Unconstrained:** participants can use additional training data (not provided by the organisers) or existing translation systems specifying a flag that the system uses additional data
- Languages
 - English-German
 - English-French
 - English-Spanish
 - English-Italian
 - English-Modern Greek
 - English-Swedish

Rounds, Repositories, Reports and Meetings



<https://bitbucket.org/covid19-mlia/>

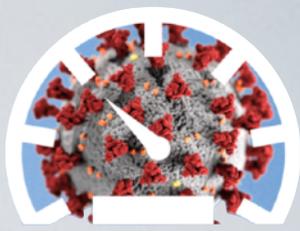
- We plan for **three rounds**, tentatively one-month long each, organized as follows:
 - **training (2 weeks)**: data will be released and you will develop your own systems;
 - **testing (2 weeks)**: you will submit your system runs, ground-truth will be created, and your runs will be scored;
 - **meeting (1 day)**: an interactive (remote) meeting will be organized where you will shortly present the highlights and downlights to accelerate knowledge transfer and take up for the next round.
- **Rolling technical report**: participants and organizers will keep and update a rolling technical report the techniques applied and insights gained during participation, round after round
- Participants are provided with a dedicated git **repository** where to push and share the outcomes of your participation in the different rounds, i.e. runs, code, (language) resources, and a technical report

Repository	Description	Updated
organizers-task3 Evaluation	Organizers repository of the "Machine Translation" task of Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort. It contains d...	7 hours ago
etranslation Evaluation	Repository of participant eTranslation in the Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort.	3 days ago
prompt Evaluation	Repository of participant PROMT LLC in the Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort.	3 days ago
tilde Evaluation	Repository of participant Tilde in the Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort.	4 days ago
cunimt Evaluation	Repository of participant Charles University - MT Team in the Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort.	4 days ago
ims Evaluation	Repository of participant University of Padua in the Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort.	4 days ago
limsi Evaluation	Repository of participant TLP, CNRS-LIMS; in the Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort.	4 days ago
gnu Evaluation	Repository of participant Ganpat University- U. V. Patel College of Engineering; in the Covid-19 MLI...	4 days ago
tarjama-ai Evaluation	Repository of participant Tarjama FZ LLC in the Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort.	5 days ago
lc Evaluation	Repository of participant LC-Lab in the Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort.	5 days ago
cunimtir Evaluation	Repository of participant Charles University - MT&IR team in the Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort.	5 days ago
gatenlp Evaluation	Repository of participant University of Sheffield in the Covid-19 MLIA @ Eval effort.	5 days ago



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Packaging and Exit Strategy



- The git repositories (previous slide) and the data site (see right) constitute our **incremental packaging** approach and our **sustainability and exit strategy** to allow other researchers and practitioners to access, re-use, and exploit everything produced during the initiative, also after its end
- These incremental packages comprise:
 - all train/dev/test sets for each task
 - all the runs submitted by participants
 - all the measures, performance scores and analyses about submitted runs
 - the reports describing these results
 - any other resources and source code shared by participants

<http://data.covid19-mlia.eu/>

Covid-19 MLIA Data

DISCOVER

Aims and Scope

Covid-19 MLIA is a **community effort** to boost the development of **(language) resources** and **Multilingual Information Access (MLIA) systems** specifically tailored on Covid-19.

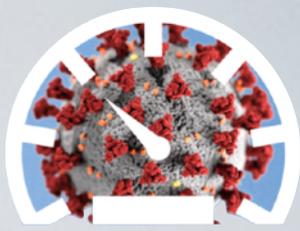
Below, you can access the **datasets** and **corpora** developed by the effort.

Covid-19 MLIA Data Corpora

The following datasets and corpora are offered.

- Information Extraction
- Multilingual Semantic Search
- Machine Translation

Where We are?



- 50 teams from 26 countries registered to date, participating in multiple tasks

- 35 for the Information Extraction task
- 25 for the Multilingual Semantic Search task
- 25 for the Machine Translation task

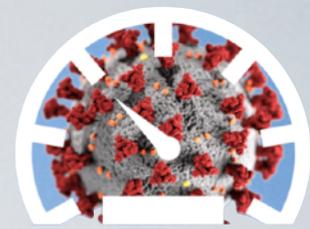
- We completed round 1

- participants just submitted their runs
2 December 2020
- relevance assessments just started
due by mid December 2020
- preliminary participants reports
due by 23 December 2020
- virtual meeting [NOW]
12-14 January 2021

- 14 teams from 10 countries actually submitted runs

- 4 for the Information Extraction task
 - English 4; German 1; Greek 1; Italian 1; Spanish 1
- 4 for the Multilingual Semantic Search task
 - English 3; French 2; German 2; Greek 1; Italian 1; Spanish 3; Swedish 1; Ukrainian 1
 - {German, French, Spanish, Swedish} → English 1
 - English → German 1
 - English → Spanish 1
 - English → French 1
- 8 for the Machine Translation task
 - English → German 5
 - English → French 8
 - English → Spanish 6
 - English → Italian 4
 - English → Greek 2
 - English → Swedish 5

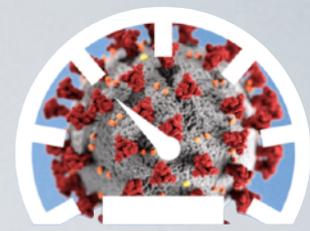
Plans for the Virtual Meeting



Tuesday 12 January 2021

14:00-14:15	Setup and Logistics		
14:15-14:30	Welcome	Philippe Gelin [European Commission, Luxembourg] Alexandru Ceausu [European Commission, Luxembourg] Khalid Choukri [ELRA, France] Nicola Ferro [University of Padua, Italy]	
14:30-15:00	Overall Introduction to Covid-19 MLIA ✨ Eval	Khalid Choukri [ELRA, France] Nicola Ferro [University of Padua, Italy]	
15:00-15:20	Data Acquisition	Guillaume Jacquet [EU Joint Research Centre, Italy] Stelios Piperidis [ILSP/Athena RC, Greece]	
15:20-15:30	Break		
15:30-16:00	Overview of the "Information Extraction" Task	Thierry Declerck [DFKI, Germany] Cyril Grouin [LIMSI, France] Pierre Zweigenbaum [LIMSI, France]	
16:00-16:30	Overview of the "Machine Translation" Task	Francisco Casacuberta [Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain] Miguel Domingo [Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain] Mercedes García-Martínez [Pangeanic, Spain] Manuel Herranz [Pangeanic, Spain]	
16:30-17:00	Overview of the "Multilingual Semantic Search" Task	Giorgio Maria Di Nunzio [University of Padua, Italy] Maria Eskevich [CLARIN ERIC]	
17:00-17:15	Wrap up and planning for the next day	Khalid Choukri [ELRA, France] Nicola Ferro [University of Padua, Italy]	

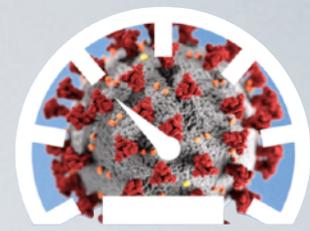
Plans for the Virtual Meeting



Wednesday 13 January 2021

14:20-14:50	University of Padua (Task 2)	Alberto Purpura [University of Padua, Italy]	 
14:50-15:20	Charles University (Task 2, Task 3)	Shadi Saleh [Charles University, Czech Republic]	 
15:20-15:30	Break		
15:30-16:00	GATENLP, University of Sheffield (Task 2)	Iknor Singh [University of Sheffield, UK]	 
16:00-16:30	Universidad de Jaén (Task 2)	José Alberto Mesa Murgado [Universidad de Jaén, Spain]	 
16:30-16:45	Wrap up and planning for the next day	Khalid Choukri [ELRA, France] Nicola Ferro [University of Padua, Italy]	

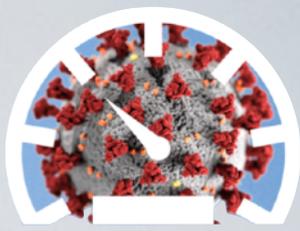
Plans for the Virtual Meeting



Thursday 14 January 2021

14:00-14:30	CNRS (Task 3)	François Yvon [CNRS, France]	 
14:30-15:00	Charles University (Task 3)	Ivana Kvapilikova [Charles University, Czech Republic]	 
15:00-15:30	PROMT(Task 3)	Alexander Molchanov [PROMT, Russia]	 
15:30-15:40	Break		
15:40-16:10	SWLab - University of Cagliari (Task 1)	Diego Marcia [University of Cagliari, Italy]	 
16:10-16:40	Innoradiant (Task 1)	Luca Dini [Innoradiant, France]	 
16:40-17:10	Lingua Custodia (Task 3)	Raheel Qader [Lingua Custodia, France]	 

A Joint Effort



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Topic translation
Relevance Assessment





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