



Terminology Standardization and Harmonization

ISO/TC 37 "Terminology and other language and content resources"
<http://www.iso.org/tc37>

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IMPRESSUM

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Terminology Standardization and Harmonization (TSH) ist ein vierteljährlich erscheinendes informationsblatt des Sekretariats des Technischen Komitees ISO/TC 37 "Terminology and other language and content resources" der Internationalen Normungsorganisation (ISO) und des Internationalen Informationszentrums für Terminologie (Infoterm). TSH enthält Informationen und Nachrichten über Ereignisse, Tätigkeiten und Projekte aus dem Bereich der Terminologienormung auf nationaler, regionaler und internationaler Ebene und verfolgt dabei keine parteilichen oder ideologischen Zielsetzungen. Ziel dieser Publikation ist es, alle terminologisch tätigen und interessierten Organisationen und Personen über die laufenden Aktivitäten auf dem Gebiet der Terminologienormung zu informieren, aktuelle Informationen und Hilfestellung für ihre berufliche Tätigkeit zu liefern sowie ihre Zusammenarbeit zu fördern. TSH is a joint publication of the Secretariat of ISO/TC 37 and Infoterm. It has been created in 1989 with the objective to foster communication and cooperation among organizations and individuals involved in terminology standardization and harmonization. It provides information on terminology standardization, especially within the framework of technical Committees, as well as on the results of their activities. TSH est publié conjointement par le Secrétariat de l'ISO/TC 37 et Infoterm. TSH fut fondé en 1989 afin de stimuler et d'encourager la communication et la coopération entre les organismes et les personnes engagés dans le domaine de la normalisation de la terminologie. Il renseigne sur les activités de normalisation de la terminologie au niveau international ainsi que sur celles au sein des comités techniques.



Clarity pays

Developing a single vocabulary of metrology

by Charles Ehrlich, Co-Chair of ISO technical advisory group on metrology

The concept of measurement covers a wide range of activities and purposes. Different approaches to describing and characterizing measurement have been developed that reflect an evolution in thinking. There is not always a clear demarcation between approaches, which sometimes causes confusion. Vocabulary is defined in ISO 1087-1, Terminology work – Vocabulary – Part 1 : Theory and application, as “ a terminological dictionary that contains designations and definitions from one or more specific subject fields.”

Ideally, every term in a vocabulary should designate only one concept, in order to minimize confusion. However, because of the different concepts that are sometimes associated with the same term in the different approaches to measurement, it is virtually impossible to create a vocabulary of measurement that designates only one concept with each term in the vocabulary, since the same term may be used to describe different concepts in the different approaches. Important examples include the concepts and terms *value*, *true value*, *error*, *probability* and *uncertainty*.

The Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM), currently chaired by the Director of the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM), oversees development and maintenance of the *Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement* (GUM) and the *International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology* (VIM). ISO technical advisory group 4 (TAG 4) originally coordinated development of the GUM.

Expanding the scope of vocabulary

The need to cover measurements in chemistry and laboratory medicine for the first time in the VIM, as well as incorporate other additional concepts, such as several which relate to metrological traceability, measurement uncertainty, and nominal properties (commonly named “ qualitative measurements ”), led to the 3rd edition of the *International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology* (VIM3), whose title has been modified to *international vocabulary of metrology – basic and general concepts and associated terms*, so as to emphasize the primary role of concepts in developing a vocabulary.

The JCGM working group 2 on the VIM prepared VIM3, and submitted a final draft in 2006 to the eight JCGM organizations for approval. A major challenge was encountered in developing a single vocabulary of metrology, which unambiguously encompasses and harmonizes all of the approaches.

Using fundamental principles of measurement across the board

In this vocabulary, it is taken for granted that there is no fundamental difference in the basic principles of measurement, whether the measurements are made in physics, chemistry, laboratory medicine, biology or engineering. Furthermore, an attempt has been made to meet conceptual needs of measurements in fields such as biochemistry, food science, forensic science, and molecular biology.

Several concepts that appeared in the 2nd edition of the VIM do not appear in this 3rd edition, because they are no longer considered to be widely used. For concepts specifically related to quality management, mutual recognition arrangements pertaining to metrology, or legal metrology, the reader is referred to documents given in the bibliography.

Changing the approach towards developing definitions: issues raised

Development of the VIM3 has raised fundamental questions about the different current philosophies and descriptions of measurement, which sometimes lead to difficulties in developing definitions that could be used across the varied descriptions.

The evolution of the treatment of measurement uncertainty from a classical approach (sometimes called traditional approach or true-value approach) to an uncertainty approach necessitated reconsideration of some of the related concepts in the 2nd edition of the VIM.

While there is no definitive description of the classical approach, is usually understood to mean that measurand 2) can ultimately be described by a single true value that is consistent with the definition of the measurand.

Objective of measurement using classical approach

The objective of measurement in this approach is to determine a value that is as close as possible to that single true value. This approach also assumes that instruments and measurements do not yield this true value due to additive ' errors ', systematic and random, and that these two kinds of errors can always be distinguished. They must be treated differently in ' error propagation ', but no justifiable rule can be given on how they combine to form the total error of any given measurement result. One can only assess an upper limit of the total error, sometimes loosely named ' uncertainty '.

Objective of measurement using uncertainty approach

In the uncertainty approach it is not considered possible to know the true value, and one must speak instead of measurement uncertainty, expressed in terms of probability or compatibility. The International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM) Recommendation INC-1 (1980) on the statement of uncertainties suggests that the components of measurement uncertainty should be grouped into two categories, A and B, according to whether they were evaluated by statistical methods or otherwise, and to combine them by also treating the B components in terms of variances. A view of the uncertainty approach was detailed in the *Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement* (GUM) that focused on the mathematical treatment of measurement uncertainty through an explicit measurement model under the assumption that the measurand can be characterized by an essentially unique value.

Remaining flexible about the two approaches

The VIM3 introduces terms and concepts from the uncertainty approach while keeping those from the classical approach, since aspects of the latter approach are still used. Common usage of terms sometimes necessitated keeping two different definitions (see ' measurement accuracy ', ' reference condition ' and ' resolution ').

Trying to create a vocabulary of metrology that harmonizes the language of measurement among the different approaches, and that keeps one term designating only one concept, has presented tremendous challenges in developing VIM3. While a principle used in the development of VIM3 has been to harmonize terminology to the extent possible (e.g. error), it has in a few cases been necessary to allow two concepts having the same term (e.g. accuracy), or different terms for the same concept (e.g. value/true value), in the different approaches.

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Electronic port clearance : Extensive ship reporting for port calls

by Ørnulf Jan Rødseth, Chair of ISO/TC 8, Ships and marine technology, SC 10, Computer applications

Before a ship can enter a foreign port, a significant amount of paperwork needs to be done. Several reports and forms have to be sent to, among others, the port itself, port state authorities, customs, immigration, health authorities and military authorities.

An investigation undertaken by the MarNIS project¹⁾ of 15 European ports found that around 25 documents had to be sent from the ship, or the ship's agent, in conjunction with a port call. This does not include documents related to services in port such as cargo on- and off-loading, waste disposal and ordering of supplies, nor documents related to customs clearance of the cargo.

The data requested in many of these documents are fully or almost identical. As an example, in one port, four different documents with identical content had to be sent to four different parties. The problem is further increased by different reporting requirements in different countries, and even between ports in the same country. Documents are also often in paper or other non computer-compatible formats. This requires shore organizations to manually enter the data into their data systems, which is a time-consuming and costly affair.

In addition, it increases the risk of incorrect data entering the systems, or that the wrong forms are sent at the wrong time and, thus, may cause safety and security problems, as well as increasing the risks of unnecessary detentions and inspections of the ship.

A single window for clearing customs

This situation is not new, of course. The International Maritime Organization's Facilitation committee (FAL) first addressed this in 1965, when it published its first convention. The FAL convention defines seven paper forms to cover almost all of the clearance documents discussed above. Subsequent issues of the convention also introduced electronic formats and the "single window" concept, where all clearance ideally should pass through a single party. The FAL convention has had a significant effect, and although the seven forms are no longer sufficient, the ship or the agent can send most of the 25 messages as one of the FAL forms.

The electronic formats suggested by FAL have been adopted, and are extensively used in some ports, particularly those dealing with large container ships. The electronic messages make sense as they are in the same family as the UN/EDIFACT²⁾ messages often used in other commercial operations. However, many ports are not able to receive UN/EDIFACT messages at all and even in most of those that do, only some parts of the clearance process can be handled this way.

Security and safety drives developments

Recently, both security and safety concerns, as well as the pressure to become even more efficient, have led to a renewed interest in electronic port clearance (EPC). Arguably, the best known example of this is the United States "Electronic Notification of Arrival/Departure" (eNOA/D)³⁾. The eNOA/D message is mainly security and safety-related and does not cover all aspects of port clearance. However, it includes information requested by at least three of the original parties and substantially reduces the amount of messages.

Another important initiative is the SafeSeaNet (SSN)⁴⁾ system in Europe. It facilitates information exchanges between the port state authorities but is not strictly an EPC system, as it does not involve the ships directly. However, it defines standard data messages that cover many of the requirements for traditional port clearance and that could also have been used in this function. SSN was primarily launched to increase safety of shipping, but also has the potential to improve security. The last example is the Port-NET system in Finland⁵⁾. It is probably one of the most extensive single-window electronic port-clearance systems in regular operation today. It covers about 30 Finnish ports and can handle most of their documents related to ship clearance. All this is done through standardized messages and a single electronic portal.

Improving the system with easy integration of new technology

The examples above are accompanied by a number of more limited national or regional systems all over the world. The common point of the above examples and the new national systems is that many of them are based on XML 6) instead of, or in addition to, the older UN/EDIFACT formats. XML is a child of the Internet protocols and the World Wide Web and has, since its first version in 1998, become the 'lingua franca' of electronic data exchange in the personal computer world.

A problem with UN/EDIFACT was, and still is, the relatively costly computer programmes required for its use. Furthermore, programmers with knowledge of the format are much harder to find. This has made XML very attractive for new systems where easy integration with off-the-shelf desktop software is increasingly important. Although XML has been accepted with open arms by most people that work with electronic message exchanges, it has its weaknesses. Its most important weaknesses – simplicity and expressiveness – are arguably also its most important strengths.

The main problem with XML is that it is too easy to create new message definitions. MarNIS investigated ten EPC-type systems, which all used different, mutually incompatible XML message formats. For ships whose main purpose is to travel between different ports all over the world, this is a potentially serious problem. The Lloyd's Register of ports contains more than 8 000 entries and it would be problematic if each one were to use its own XML document formats.

On a European level, this is addressed in the MarNIS project, where one of its deliveries is a specification of a possible common EPC message format in XML. Although MarNIS, with a broad participation of European stakeholders, is well positioned to promote its work in Europe, it is also necessary to address this problem at a level beyond; shipping is, by definition, a worldwide operation.

Choosing the right partners for a successful project

Thus, the decision in MarNIS was to do the initial investigations and data modelling within the project and then ask ISO technical committee ISO/TC 8, Ships and marine technology, with its liaison partners such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO), ISO/TC 154, Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration, and ISO/IEC Joint technical committee JTC 1, Information technology, to take care of the international standardization. This allows MarNIS to use its resources to perform the basic research activities while ISO focuses its resources on reaching international consensus.

The selection of ISO technical committees was made based on the maritime nature of the standard. Traditionally, UN/CEFACT 7), together with ISO/TC 154, has handled trade-related electronic data interchange standards. These groups have collaborated closely with the PROTECT 8) group of ports that has done valuable work on UN/EDIFACT 9) and XML standards for dangerous goods and general data exchanges in ports.

However, much of the work in these organizations has addressed the cargo and the commercial aspects of transport, whereas the main focus in MarNIS has been the clearance of the ship itself, which is mainly related to safety, security and to port services and fees. Although this includes cargo to some degree, particularly with respect to hazardous materials and the calculation of port fees, for many ships, the clearance reports are relatively simple. Container ships, roll-on roll-off ships and break bulk carriers will, on the other hand, have relatively complex cargo lists and, in most cases, want to use the UN/EDIFACT-based documents for clearance.

ISO's technical committee for ships and marine technology will liaise with UN/CEFACT, ISO/TC 154, ISO/IEC JTC 1 and the IMO to make sure that the various standards are aligned and compatible and that there is no duplication of work.

Finding consensus in the maritime community

If we extrapolate the developments in XML-based electronic port clearance in the last two or three years, we can easily imagine that we will soon be facing a large number of such systems all over the world. It is therefore important to act rapidly and try to agree on one standard that can be

accepted by the industry, before each port and country develops its own solutions. The lack of technical standards is not the problem, rather it is the formidable number of different “ standards ” we may have to relate to in the near future. Thus, the main challenge facing the maritime community is not necessarily the technical development, but the consensus process. This is exactly where ISO, in cooperation with other organizations such as UN/CEFACT and the IMO, can play a vital role.

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ISO/TC 37 meetings took up in Beijing with new participation high

As in every year August 2006 was the month of the general annual meeting week of ISO/TC 37 “Terminology and other language and content resources”. Some 120 members of national delegations as well as participants representing several internal (within the ISO/IEC/CEN framework) and external (international organizations) liaisons gathered in Beijing from 21-25 August 2006 for a week of hard work, heated discussions and final consensus.



The meetings, which take place in varying locations once a year, were hosted this year by ISO/TC 37 long-time P-member and host of the Twinning Secretariat*, CNIS. For the first time ever a TC meeting of his size took place in China and this fact attracted not only a very high number of delegates from Asian member countries, some of whom participating for the first time (Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, Mongolia) but secured also official support from high Chinese authorities for the organization of the meetings.

ISO/TC 37 is one of the so-called horizontal ISO committees providing standards that serve as basic regulations for all ISO technical committees (TCs). Among other goals, TC 37 standards set rules for the standardization of terminology, which is a key factor for the work of all other ISO/TCs from “Fasteners” to “Nanotechnology”.

In addition, the strategic importance of TC 37 standards for the overall-policy of ISO as organization is expressed in the close collaboration between ISO Central Secretariat (ISO/CS) and ISO Technical Management Board (TMB). As ISO pursues a strategy of standards development from linear paper-based documents towards standards as databases, including new business models such a developments requires, TC 37 and TMB have, already in the past, engaged in direct collaboration. Particularly regarding the creation of data models TC 37 experts can and do actively contribute to this ISO strategy.

Outside of ISO, too, some of TC 37's standards have far reaching impact on society. The most used TC 37 standards series by far, ISO 639 (Language codes), concerns, if unnoticed by the most, each and every individual who ever used a computer or any other devise related to modern information technology.

TC 37 membership, be it active, passive, national or in form of a liaison, is steadily increasing as a sign for an intensified interest of public and private stakeholders, and the high number of participants in each annual meeting reflects this tendency. Worth mentioning are in particular the newly established project-based cooperation ties between TC 37 and the ISO committees TC 184/SC 4 () and



ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 () as well as with the Object Management Group (OMG), the most recent and highly welcomed liaison to the TC (see also www.iso.org for a list and description of liaison members).

Not only the number of participants in the technical work but also the number of standards and work items is fast rising. Particularly productive in this regard is subcommittee (SC) 4 "Language Resources". But also SC 2 "???" can announce an exciting new working group (WG). WG 6 will standardize translation and interpreting processes, a highly political and disputed undertaking, especially for European members, as CEN is in the process of implementing its European Standard for translation services in its member countries, thus replacing old national ones and affecting a whole industry of certification services (CEN standards are mandatory for its members).

Besides new work items and the tightening of cooperation links the main issue within TC 37 during the meetings and beyond concerned promotion strategies. In this regard much work is still to be done to improve TC 37's publicity, appearance and awareness in the public sphere as well as in industry communities. This is of immense and immediate strategic importance since a failure to include industry in the work programme of ISO/TC 37 can lead to the emergence of a multitude of de-facto standards and (sub)sectoral norms of all sorts, which is perhaps the greatest

obstacle in reaching the overall goal for the information and knowledge society: interoperability, in particular semantic interoperability. It is therefore essential to involve all those who may encounter the need for a standard, to express this need and to cooperate, where feasible, to develop, and use international standards. Awareness raising campaigns and a greater publicity are necessary first steps towards this involvement.

Next year's meeting will again take place around August. This time in a not yet specified location in the United States and hosted by ISO member ANSI.



Further information about TC 37, its members and work programme can be found on the ISO Website www.iso.org and www.iso.org/tc37 or click in to the Website of ISO/TC 37 Secretariat Infoterm www.infoterm.info.

*The establishing of twinning arrangements is encouraged by ISO to help its members in developing countries to play a more active role in ISO activities and foster capacity building despite limited resources.

TSTT'2006 - International Conference on Terminology, Standardization and Technology Transfer

Beijing, China - 25-26 August 2006

Introduction

TSTT Conference is the most important event of China in the field of terminology standardization. Its goal is to promote the development of terminology and its application in business, scientific research and education, and to intensify the cooperation among related organizations within and between the world regions. The first TSTT conference was held on 1991, which marked the beginning of full range cooperation between China and outside world in the field of terminology standardization. Then in 1997 the second TSTT conference demonstrated the prosperous development of terminology in China with the rapid growth of IT industry.

This year now the third TSTT conference took place. The theme was: Terminology in the information society and for the emerging knowledge society. To meet the challenges of the development of the new technologies and the growing demands from knowledge management as well as to take advantage of the ISO/TC37 annual meeting, which was taking place in Beijing in the same month, TSTT'2006 aimed to further promote the application of terminology in various business activities and to strengthen the worldwide cooperation in this field.

TSTT'2006 was organized by China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS). It also received great support from the International Information Centre for Terminology (Infoterm), ISO/TC37—Terminology and Other Language and Content Resources, East Asia Forum for Terminology (EAFTerm), China Network for Terminology (China TermNet), International Network for Terminology (TermNet), University of Applied Sciences Cologne (FHK), Encyclopedia of China Publishing House (ECPH), eCI@ss Consortium, Localization Industry standards Association (LISA), Association for Terminology and Knowledge Transfer (GTW). International Institute for Terminology Research (IITF), KORTERM of Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale (CNR, Italy), University of Vienna, Austria, National Centre for Text Mining, Manchester UK, Beijing University, Beijing Language and Culture University, Tsinghua University, China National Committee for Natural Scientific Terms (CNCNST), etc..

The opening ceremony of TSTT'2006 took place at Jade Palace Hotel, Beijing, China. There were about 130 participants from more than 30 different countries present. The conference took one and a half day from 25 to 26 August 2006. In 10 sessions of presentations different topics relating to terminology were discussed. A small scale exhibition of the conference sponsors and social and networking events also took place during the conference.



Opening Ceremony

The Opening Ceremony was very short but of high profile. Two keynote speeches highlighted the objectives of the event: Mr. ZHENG Weihua, the president of CNIS, gave his speech entitled Promoting Terminology Work Worldwide as well as in China. Professor Klaus-Dirk SCHMITZ from the University of Applied Sciences Cologne, Germany gave the audience his presentation Data Modeling: From Terminology to other Multilingual Structured Content, which explained the trend and development towards content management.

Terminology Standardization

This session was chaired by Mr. Håvard Hjustad, the chairman of ISO/TC 37. Important issues concerning activities of ISO/TC 37 Standardization were discussed. Presentations were: Harmonization between internationally standardized terms and nationally standardized terms/ Cultural barriers observed in the globalization of local terms, by Yasuhiro OTA from Japan Terminometrics as an evaluation tool of/for term standardization, by Jean QUIRION from Canada Towards an International Standard for Annotating Temporal Information, by Kiyong LEE from Korea International Standards for Computational Lexicons: their relation to Terminology, by Nicoletta CALZOLARI from Italy Linguistic Shortcomings in International Standards, by Hans TEICHMANN from Switzerland Management of a terminology project in the field of ISO standardization, by Carolina POPP from Argentina ISO TC 37/SC 3 Standardization & Data Registry, by Sue Ellen WRIGHT from USA.

Concept Structure & Ontologies

This session was chaired by Ms. Bodil Nistrup MADSEN, who is from Denmark, a renowned scientist and chair of ISO/TC 37's Subcommittee 3 "Systems to manage terminology, knowledge and content". Presentations were:

- Taxonomy Building by Divide-and-Conquer Method, by Key-sun CHOI from Korea
- A model for structuring concept systems of activity, by Anita NUOPPONEN from Finland
- TerminoWeb – finding building blocks for terminology structuring, by Caroline BARRIERE from Canada
- Organization, Indexing and Retrieval of Ontology-based Technical Lexicons for Specialty - Machine Translation, by Keliang ZHANG and Heyan HUANG from China
- Terminological ontologies in normative terminology work, by Bodil Nistrup MADSEN and Hanne Erdman THOMSEN from Denmark
- Meta-modeling and standardization issues for Asian Languages lexical resources, by Chu-Ren HUANG from Chinese Taipei
- Concept units organization: a must, by María Cecilia Plested Alvarez from Colombia

Terminology & Society

This session was chaired by Ms. Anja DRAME, of ISO/TC 37 secretariat, sociolinguist and Ph.D. candidate in socioterminology. Presentations were:

- Standardization, Modernization and Harmonization---A Sociolinguistic Perspective, by Justus ROUX from South Africa
- Current status and perspectives of terminology management in the legal departments of the Belgian public services, by Hendrik J. KOCKAERT and Frieda STEURS from Belgium
- Information volumes and linguistic diversity: meeting the challenges for content management, by Lee GILLAM, Debbie GARSIDE and Chris COX from UK
- Language services for the Beijing Olympics, by Alan K. MELBY from USA

Terminology & e-Catalogue

The session was run by eCI@ss consortium and was chaired by Mr. Thomas Einsporn who is the representative from the consortium. Presentations were:

- International eBusiness requires a "common language", by Thomas Einsporn from eCI@ss office, Germany
 - BMEcat – the standard for electronic product catalogues, by Dr. Kirchener GF. from BME, Germany
 - Standardised eCI@ss data model and Terminology questions, by Thorsten Höhnle from eCI@ss office, Germany
 - Harmonized international e-Business Standardization---the BMEcat approach, by Frank-Dieter DORLOFF, Volker SCHMITZ and Holger HILDEBRANDT from BME/ Uni-Essen, Germany
 - DIN Online Dictionary- www.DINsml.net, by Reinhard POHN from Paradine, Austria
- Information Structuring and Product Classification, by Hans Friedrich WITSCHHEL from Germany

Education & eLearning

This session was chaired by Mr. Gerhard Budin, Head of Department of the Centre for Translation Studies at the University of Vienna and chairmen of ISO/TC37/ SC2. Presentations of this session are listed as following:

Akira YAMAMOTO	Japan	Terminology Education Programme as a part of Library and Information Science
Ailin LIANG	China	On the Proper Integration of Terminology Training into the Chinese Translator's Program
Shupu ZHENG	China	On Developing Terminological Training in China
Jin-Hua SHE	Japan	Design of e-Learning System for Technical Chinese

Innovative Products

This session was chaired by Ms. Sue Ellen Wright a renowned professor from Kent State University, Ohio, USA, an expert in data modeling. Presentations of this session are listed as following:

Kara Warburton	Canada	Term extraction: Optimizing the output
Håvard HJULSTAD	Norway	"ADNOM---European Network for Administrative Nomenclature
Andrejs VASILJEVS	Latvia	Collection, harmonization and dissemination of dispersed multilingual terminology resources in an online terminology databank
Rui MA	China	China Translation and Publication Company

Terminology & Localization

The session was a panel organized by Mr. Michael Anobile from LISA - Localization Industry Standards Association. Panelists were included by the following list:

Bobby Liao	TIBCO Software Inc.
Deepak Chari	Nokia
Melanie Flanders	KnowledgeMasters, Inc.
Jue Wang	China Software Development Lab, IBM China

Brian Shorey	Cisco Systems Inc.
Peter Stumpf	STAR Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Manh Nguyen	WISE-CONCETTI, JVC. (Vnlocalize)
Yongji Sun	HiSoft Services (Beijing) Ltd
Yuko Miyata	Satellite Station, Inc.
Sammy Huang	eZenStar Localization Partners - Beijing
Sarah Cheng, Jason He	Worksoft Creative Software Tech, Ltd.
Anna Abgarian	LISA
Reinhard POHN	Paradine, Austria

The main topics of this session were the importance of terminology to content management for localization and LISA activities in China. This panel provided a very interesting discussion of the needs of standards users from industry.

Terminology Resources & Applications

This session was chaired by Ms. Kara Warburton from IBM, a known expert in the field of terminology, content management and localization, member of the LISA SIG Terminology. Presentations of this session are listed as following:

Claudia DOBRINA	Sweden	Just-in-time Terminology: A glimpse at a terminological query service
Alex Chengyu FANG	China	Robust Practical Parsing for Accurate Recognition of Terminologies
De Cheng WANG, Takayuki TABE	Japan	Terminology is Language Resource---Compilation of 6 language Spring Dictionary
Shumin ZHOU	China	Application of Web Interaction Platform in Term Standard Set up and Edit
Gerhard BUDIN	Austria	ADNOM---Administrative Nomenclatures for eGovernment applications

Language-specific applications

This session was chaired by Mr. Changqing ZHOU, who is a known specialist in the field of terminology of China. Presentations of this session are listed as following:

Peter Jonas	Austria	Services standards and certification
Bjorn JERNUDD	Sweden	on empirical research opportunities for terminological work
Suen Caesar LUN	China	The Common Morpheme Pool for the Hanzi Circle and Beyond
Benjamin K. T'SOU, Andy C. CHIN	China	Internet Based Chinese Term Definition Extraction Research
Yan HE, Zhifang SUI	China	Automatic Recognition of Chinese Terms in the Encyclopedia
Zhiwei FENG	China	Corpus Research and its Standardization
YuanKe TAO	China	On Rotated Terms Index
Qing LIU	China	Studies on the Standardization of Term Symbols
Endong XUN	China	Some Aspects of the Nature and Extent of Lexical Variation in Chinese

Dinner Party

In the evening on 25 August, a dining party was jointly hosted by CNIS and the eCI@ss consortium. All delegates of the conference came together for an enjoyable and networking evening. They enjoyed the opportunity for meeting, talking, knowing and learning from each other. At the beginning deputy president of CNIS Mr. Fang Qing, Mr. Thomas Einsporn from eCI@ss and Mr. Christian Galinski from Infoterm gave a short speech respectively.

Impact of TSTT'2006

The management of terminology and other language and content resources has been taking an important role in developed countries, which make up a fundamental part of production,

managing, marketing, and trading. Studies have shown the role of terminological content management to cut down production cost. In the information age nowadays, e-business oriented content management has the closer relationship with terminology theory and methodology. In china, with the quick growth of national economy, enterprises in different fields are gearing to develop their international business, thus the development of terminology work is of great significance.

The TSTT'2006 was proved to be a forum for every aspect of terminology work. With variety of presentations, the conference has:

- Introduced to China new ideas, new activities and new approaches for the field of terminology
- Presented new progress of China concerning terminology to the whole world
- Helped exchanging experiences and knowledge among different sector of terminology
- Demonstrated that terminology, from both theoretical and practical perspective, has an important role in almost all human activities
- Opened a window for terminological specialists to learn aspects of the realistic demand from industry sectors

If TSTT'2006 is taken as a successful event of terminology, it definitely has already made the world know that CNIS of China is taking an important role in the development concerning terminology and other language and content resources.

Prospects

The past TSTT'2006 has shown that there is a great potential of development to combine realistic industrial needs and the standardization activities of ISO/TC37, i.e. terminology and other language and content resources. The organizers of TSTT'2006 hope that the conference could serve as a bridge to reinforce communications and collaborations between fields relating to terminology work and could lead Chinese terminology activities that are enriched with five thousands years of Chinese culture to contribute to terminology worldwide.

NEWS

EURAS informs:

Standardisation needs to be informed by many sources. Notably, 'research' should be one of them. Yet, this is the case only rarely.

INTEREST is an EU-sponsored project that looks at the interface between research and standardisation. Specifically, it aims at identifying the barriers that stand in the way of a beneficial knowledge transfer between the two activity areas, and at devising ways how to overcome them.

Further information:

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http://www-i4.informatik.rwth-aachen.de/~jakobs/kai/kai_home.html

EURAS - The European Academy for Standardization.

<http://www.euras.org>

The International Journal of IT Standards and Standardization Research.

<http://www.idea-group.com/journals/details.asp?id=497>

ISO

31 March 2006

ADOBE President and Chief Operating Officer on the benefits of ISO standards

"Standards are the engine enabling our industry to develop software in a low-risk, cost-effective manner." This is the view of Shantanu Narayen, President and Chief Operating Officer of Adobe, one of the world's largest and fastest growing software companies and creator of PDF (Portable Document Format) – file formats for the exchange and storage of documents specified in a series of ISO standards. Narayen is the subject of an exclusive interview in the March 2006 issue of ISO

Focus (www.iso.org/isofocus), the magazine of the International Organization for Standardization.
<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/commcentre/pressreleases/2006/Ref1000.html>

8 May 2006

ISO and IEC approve OpenDocument OASIS standard for data interoperability of office applications

The OpenDocument Format OASIS standard that enables users of varying office suites to exchange documents freely with one another has just been approved for release as an ISO and IEC International Standard.

<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/commcentre/pressreleases/2006/Ref1004.html>

24 May 2006

Drafting progresses of future ISO 26000 standard on social responsibility

The building of international consensus on voluntary guidance to help organizations operate in a socially responsible way made progress at the recent meeting of the ISO group that is developing the future ISO 26000 standard on social responsibility.

<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/commcentre/pressreleases/2006/Ref1010.html>

30 May 2006

ISO considers development of standards for improving crisis management

ISO is looking at the development of standards to improve crisis management in anticipation or in the face of major disasters, either natural or man-made, to mitigate their effects.

<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/commcentre/pressreleases/2006/Ref1011.html>

14 September 2006

Standards: big benefits for small business - 37th World Standards Day, 14 October 2006

World Standards Day is celebrated each year on 14 October to pay tribute to the efforts of the thousands of experts worldwide who collaborate within ITU, IEC and ISO to develop voluntary international standards that facilitate trade, spread knowledge and share technological advances.

<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/commcentre/wsd/2006wsdindex.html>

DIN Nachrichten

2006-06-19: Genormte Stammdaten sparen Zeit und Kosten

Im Herbst 2006 erscheint der Entwurf eines international gültigen Leitfadens für genormte Produktmerkmale und Klassen (ISO/IEC Guide 77-1 bis 3 "Guide for specification of product properties and classes"). Nationale und internationale Normen bilden die Basis für Systeme zur Produktklassifikation, die eine Vereinfachung der Stammdatenverwaltung in der Industrie zum Ziel haben. Im DIN entsteht zur Zeit das DIN-Merkmallexikon, in dem branchenübergreifende Merkmale eindeutig festgelegt werden: www.DINsml.net.

Weitere Informationen: Dr. Albert Hövel

<http://www2.din.de/sixcms/detail.php?id=38638>

2006-05-22: Compliance Management

Joachim Bischof, FESTO AG & Co. KG

Unter dem Titel „Haftungsrelevante Aspekte in der Produktentwicklung – Regulatory Compliance Management“ fand am 18. Mai 2006 im Haus des DIN in Berlin eine DIN-Tagung statt. Mehr als 40 Teilnehmer aus den unterschiedlichsten Branchen Deutschlands, Österreichs und der Schweiz, die in ihren Firmen Fragen der Produktkonformität gegenüberstehen, waren der Einladung gefolgt und nutzten die Gelegenheit, sich über aktuelle Entwicklungen und praktische Erfahrungen zu informieren. Der Tagungsband mit allen Vorträgen der Veranstaltung kann mit dem Stichwort „Tagungsband Compliance Management“ unter www.beuth.de bestellt werden.

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<http://www2.din.de/sixcms/detail.php?id=37514>

CEN

'Building Bridges: Communication as a tool to boost interest in standardization'

3rd CEN-CENELEC PR Round Table 2006

14/15 September, Stockholm, Sweden, SIS headquarters

CEN – the European Committee for Standardization and CENELEC – the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization held their joint CEN/CENELEC PR Round Table 2006 in Stockholm, Sweden under the auspices of SIS, the CEN Swedish Member Body.

This year's theme highlighted the importance of having an effective and powerful public relations and communication plan to build bridges and to bring the various standardization actors closer together. Bridges not only between existing members, not only between young members and old ones but also with potential new members and affiliates, and with the media, by rendering the field of standardization attractive and accessible.

<http://www.cenorm.be/cenorm/news/pressreleases/prroundtable06.asp>