

*Defining Global Solutions for Information and
Knowledge Management*

**REPORT TO THE
LANGUAGE TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH CENTRE**
to support Canada's involvement in ISO Technical Committee 37

**Prepared by the Canadian Delegation to the ISO TC 37 annual meetings
in Warsaw, Poland, August 2005**

Members of the Canadian Advisory Committee of ISO TC 37

November 2005

November 8, 2005

Mr. Daniel Vincent
Director General
Language Technologies Research Centre
Université du Québec en Outaouais
Pavillon Lucien Brault Pavilion, local A-1330
101 Saint-Jean Bosco Street
PO Box 1250, Hull Branch
Gatineau, QC J8Y 3X7

Subject: Report of the Canadian Advisory Committee to ISO TC 37

Dear Sir:

We are extremely pleased to submit the report entitled “Defining Global Solutions for Information and Knowledge Management” for your attention. As you know, this document is the outcome of a series of discussions concerning the support that Canadians should obtain to facilitate their participation in terminology and language-related standardization activities on both the national and the international level. These discussions also prompted the decision of the Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC) of ISO TC 37, currently chaired by the undersigned, Nicole Sévigny, to become involved in the preparation of the attached report.

In order to successfully complete our task, we decided to call upon the specialists who were part of the Canadian delegation to the Warsaw meetings held last August. Their expertise in ISO and ISO TC 37 activities was translated into a very accurate up-to-date document with regards to terminology standardization in the ISO context. While Nicole Sévigny and I set out its overall framework, the members of the delegation enthusiastically accepted the challenge and produced the attached report.

A great deal of work and in-depth analysis pertaining to the current situation of terminology standardization in the context of globalization and general opening up of the language industry to the business environment went into the preparation of this document. This report highlights the activities undertaken by the Canadian Advisory Committee as well as the challenges it must take up. It also lists many of the Committee’s achievements—achievements of which the Committee itself as well as the language industry at large may be extremely proud.

As you read the report, you will also notice that it stresses the strategic and economic importance of terminology as well as its related language resources. In addition, it deals with all the issues concerning Canada's presence, commitment and financing capabilities as regards its involvement in the various ISO TC 37 subcommittees and working groups.

We hope you will find the report enlightening and we are, of course, at your disposal for any questions, comments or discussions.

Yours truly,



Nicole Sévigny
Chair
Canadian Advisory Committee
to ISO TC 37



Gerald Gervais
Founder and Director
MultiCorpora R&D Inc.

Encl.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	3
Purpose of the Report	4
Introduction	5
Rationale	5
Risks and Opportunities	7
Financial Support Request	9
Recommendations	11
Links to Pertinent Information	12
<u>Appendices</u>	
A – ISO Technical Committee 37 – Terminology and other language and content resources	13
B – ISO TC 37 Published International Standards	17
C – Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC) of ISO TC 37 – List of Members	21
Other Reference Materials	
1. ISO TC 37 and Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC) of ISO TC 37 – Organization Chart	24
2. ISO TC 37 Annual Meetings Schedule, Warsaw, Poland – 2005-08-21/26	25
3. Report of the ISO/TC 37 Plenary – 2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland	28

FOREWORD

In the course of the accelerated development of society towards a science- and technology-driven multilingual information and knowledge society, characterized by the all-pervading influence of information and communication technology (ICT), language resources (such as text and speech corpora, terminologies, computational lexicons, etc.), as well as high-quality tools to create, access and process these resources, are becoming more and more important in the emerging knowledge and contents industries.

[\(Extract from ISO TC 37 Business Plan – 2004-2005\).](#)

The Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC) of ISO Technical Committee (TC) 37 has been supporting the Canadian language industry for over 30 years and was set up in conjunction with the development of numerous terminology management services in the Canadian private and public sectors.

The creation of two major Canadian computerized terminology data banks in the 1970s by the Federal and Quebec governments to support linguistic policies and programs triggered an explosion of technological developments in the field of terminology management.

This led to the birth and development of Canadian expertise that was, and still is, greatly sought after on an international level. Moreover, Canada's national and international standardization activities have been an extremely fertile ground for knowledge transfer. In fact, all the standardization efforts in the past thirty years have contributed to the development of a strong, technologically advanced industry, as well as an efficient, highly proactive network of professional expertise.

Aware of the strategic importance of maintaining and even increasing Canada's participation in ISO TC 37, and concerned about the ever-increasing difficulty of participating and assuming leadership roles in the international meetings, the Canadian delegation to the ISO TC 37 annual meetings held in Warsaw last August decided to prepare a report that proposes strategies to facilitate Canadian participation in ISO TC 37.

Several meetings were held to plan the overall content of this report. A coordinator was chosen, Catherine Bowman, Chair of (CAC) TC 37/SC 2, who has been a member of the Canadian Advisory Committee for a number of years, and each participant made a personal contribution to the drafting and reviewing of the document. The final report and its recommendations were adopted by the Canadian delegation in November 2005.

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The *purpose* of this report is to explain the importance of the activities of ISO TC 37 and to propose strategies to ensure Canada's continued participation.

The report therefore provides information on:

- ❖ emerging trends in the field of terminology and its related fields of specialization and the importance of the Canadian expertise and contribution *via* the Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC);
- ❖ the scope, vision, work plan and procedures of ISO TC 37 (See Appendix A);
- ❖ the current approved standards and the proposed projects to be initiated on the national and international levels (See Appendix B);
- ❖ initiatives that ISO TC 37 member countries could take to promote their activities and obtain financial support.

It also identifies risks and opportunities that the Canadian language industry, and more specifically, the terminology sector of this industry, will have to deal with, so that:

- ❖ Canadians will be in a position to play a key role in international standards development;
- ❖ Canada's language industry will be well-represented in order to ensure that international standards are developed to reflect Canadian needs and take Canada's expertise and know-how into account;
- ❖ Canadian companies may have access to a greater market share of the industry and remain competitive worldwide, saving them time and money in "catching up" and reengineering their information software.

Defining Global Solutions for Information and Knowledge Management

INTRODUCTION

The meteoric rise of the Internet and global communications networks has dramatically changed the way people communicate and work. People around the world now communicate through their computer screens. The impetus of the Internet, e-business, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and other technologies is making standardized terminology and terminology standards extremely important as a basis for global communication. The leading international producer of terminology standards is [ISO Technical Committee \(TC\) 37](#).

Terminology as a type of language resource is a set of terms that represent concepts of a specific knowledge domain. Increasingly, terminologies also include non-linguistic concept representations such as graphic symbols, formulae, etc. Terminology science provides the methodology for preparing, recording, processing and using terminological data. Terminography supplies the tools for the efficient preparation and processing of terminological data for dictionaries, vocabularies and terminology databases. Terminological knowledge engineering provides the tools to represent, manage and access knowledge of varying degrees of complexity. Knowledge management cannot be efficient without a strong terminology component comprising terminological data, methods and tools.

[\(Extract from ISO TC 37 Business Plan – 2004-2005\)](#)

RATIONALE

TERMINOLOGY AND LANGUAGE RESOURCES FOR GLOBAL COMMUNICATION

Computers are essential in most social, economic and industrial activities, including banking, trade, manufacturing, education, health and welfare, and environmental programs. Huge volumes of information are stored electronically in a multitude of different formats, making exchange and reuse of information between different computer systems and different communities difficult if not impossible. The information is frequently not structured in a way that computers can understand or share it: documents are not structured and tagged properly with the correct data about their meaning. Much valuable knowledge, generated by experts, is lost in unleveragable word-processing files, e-mails, presentations, and so forth. The challenge of the future is to unleash this information to deliver real business value. Standardization of structures and formats has therefore become indispensable. Furthermore, existing methods for structuring and modeling knowledge and information need to be reviewed to take terminology into consideration.

In the increasingly connected global village, standardization in general has become even more important than before to enable international trade and cooperation, cross-border quality assurance and certification, to name only a few instances. Globalization requires multilingual communication in the context of cultural diversity.

Communication of knowledge and information requires sound terminology. In Canada, we are seeing terminology, as a field of expertise, grow from its roots as an adjunct of translation and a service for technical writers to a full-fledged information management discipline. Terminology consists of linguistic data that can be repurposed to benefit diverse economic activities. In information and communications technologies, for example, terminology, terminological data modeling and the terminological approaches to managing concepts provide guiding principles for a wider range of content-management solutions. A properly developed terminology database can increase productivity and improve language clarity for communication in multiple languages in support of cultural diversity. But beyond that, it can also be used to enhance search-engine performance by identifying synonyms and related terms for a user's query. It can supply valuable information about concepts for the development of new knowledge management systems.

TERMINOLOGY, LANGUAGE RESOURCES AND BUSINESS

As governments and businesses in all sectors of the economy struggle to cope with the explosion of information generated by evolving technology, new innovative solutions are being developed for information management, retrieval, document summarizing and activity chaining, to name only a few. These future solutions have the potential to dramatically change the way business is conducted. The precepts of terminology management are directly related to these activities. Our information-based economy will be affected by these changes, so we should be involved. Terminology tools and methodologies are now needed, and not just by the translation industry.

OTHER APPLICATIONS OF TERMINOLOGY AND LANGUAGE RESOURCES

Compiled terminologies (dictionaries, databases, etc.) play a crucial role in education and all professional and scholarly communication. Language services such as localization, computer-assisted and web-based learning, consulting and language-resource management are of increasing economic significance for national economies as well as for success in local and global markets. National language policies and management can also benefit from international standardization.

ISO TC 37, on the one hand, has enlarged the scope of terminology beyond translation into the field of information management; on the other hand, ISO TC 37 has expanded [its mandate](#) to include language resources other than terminology and within that scope it is now planning to develop standards for translation, a field for which Canada is well-known as a leader. To maintain this leadership, Canada must participate fully in standards development.

CANADA'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN TERMINOLOGY AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Canada has a lot to contribute in this regard and much to gain. We in Canada must keep abreast of what is happening elsewhere in the world in order to market our expertise, research, and technologies. In Canada we have developed some of the world's leading terminology management systems: [TERMIUM[®]](#), [Grand dictionnaire terminologique](#), and [ONTERM](#). Canada is proud of its innovative companies that have developed software for term extraction, terminology management, indexing, multilingual text alignment, computer-assisted translation, translation memory management, and word processing. Canada has some of the best university programs in translation, terminology, and language engineering in the world. We have postdoctoral research taking place in concept and ontology modeling. Among our contributions to international standardization are an international standard on terminology project management, and current projects relating to quality assurance, sociolinguistics, and the design and use of terminology management systems. **However, we are not responsive enough to the opportunities available in domestic and global markets and we need to make the non-language industries, especially those in information and communications technologies, aware that terminologists can help them, and that tools are available.**

The following sections note some of the **risks and opportunities** that the industry faces, and provide some recommendations. An overview of ISO TC 37's program, activities and products is given in Appendices A and B.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

While a few Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC) members, specifically federal public servants, receive financial support from their employers to cover basic expenses (air fare, hotel, meals, and surface transportation), most of the experts do not receive any funding beyond the fixed travel allowance from the Standards Council of Canada, which partially covers air fare. For those participants who are self-employed, the burden is even greater; not only are they not fully funded for their expenses but they must bear the loss of potential earnings while they are attending ISO meetings and working on standards development. **This lack of funding prevents Canadian experts from participating in international meetings where decisions are made and hampers their contribution to standards development.**

In addition, the lack of funding prevents our Canadian members from assuming leadership roles on the international stage. Although Canada holds the position of

Secretariat for Subcommittee (SC) 2 of ISO TC 37 (these services are provided by the federal Translation Bureau), the Canadian Advisory Committee of ISO TC 37 holds only four other leadership positions within ISO TC 37 (see Appendix C):

- ❖ Chair of ISO TC 37/SC 1
- ❖ Convenorship of ISO TC 37/SC 1 – Working Group 3
- ❖ Convenorship of ISO TC 37/SC 1 – Working Group 4
- ❖ Project leader of ISO TC 37/SC 2 – Working Group 5

Although from year to year we are able to attract delegates to attend the international meetings, our members are reluctant to participate as convenors, team leaders or chairs because they are reluctant to make the long-term commitments required for leadership positions when they do not have stable funding that will allow them to attend all the meetings and activities.

There are also many responsibilities related to attending international meetings, for example:

- ❖ defending Canadian contributions or commenting on other countries' proposals when appropriate
- ❖ pressing for the adoption of Canadian positions on proposed International Standards
- ❖ advancing Canada's reputation as a leading industrial nation.

(*See the [Guide for Canadian delegates](#) – SCC March 1999)

If the appointed Canadian experts are not leading or are unable to attend the ISO TC 37 meetings due to lack of funding, **representatives of other nations will develop standards and make decisions without Canada's input.** The resulting standards may not reflect Canada's language industry, leaving it in an embarrassing noncompliant state.

- ❖ Canadian companies will lose market share as they spend time and money to "catch up" and reengineer their information software.
- ❖ Canadian universities that offer language-engineering programs will not be represented on the international stage, affecting their participation in research and their ability to showcase their expertise.
- ❖ Canada's ability to maintain the data required to support official bilingualism could be at risk if fundamental data models recognized by the rest of the world change in manners that conflict with our current operational modes.
- ❖ Canada's overall reputation as a leader in the field of terminology will be weakened as the field's scope shifts to extended language applications.

Furthermore, language-related opportunities are already being seized by other countries. For example, [AFNOR](#) (*Association française de normalisation*), the French standards body, has been awarded the stewardship of an international registry of linguistic data categories. China has been selected by ISO to develop a database of ISO terminology, while Colombia is leading the development of standardized ISO TC 37 terminology. Denmark is taking the lead in concept modeling. The UK has been active regarding

certification programs. And the USA and France assume influential roles in some standards projects to better position their stakeholders to compete for lucrative contracts. Canada is being left in their wake to react. **We must be more proactive to protect our industry and maintain our leadership role.**

The **risks** of non-involvement include loss of potential business and research opportunities, loss of research funding, diminished return on investment with respect to certain major Canadian initiatives, loss of stature in the language industries, as well as loss of control of and access to our own markets as our constituents look elsewhere to meet their needs.

This is the time for Canada to take the **opportunity** to play an active role in ISO TC 37's vision -- worldwide use of ISO TC 37 standards will help:

- ❖ enhance the overall quality of terminologies and other language and content resources in all subject fields;
- ❖ improve information management within various industrial, technical and scientific environments;
- ❖ reduce costs incurred in the preparation and maintenance of high-quality language and content resources;
- ❖ increase efficiency in technical standardization and professional communication.

(extract from the ISO TC 37 Promotion and sponsoring strategy – July 2005, Internal document)

FINANCIAL SUPPORT REQUEST

The Canadian Advisory Committee of ISO TC 37 therefore requests LTRC's ongoing financial support to enable its members to participate fully and in leadership positions in international standardization activities.

The financial support requested would enable the Committee to send more delegates to the international meetings, therefore strengthening Canada's overall negotiating power and enabling the members to have a greater influence on the content of the international standards and on the decisions taken.

Furthermore, the delegates participating in the international meetings will be in a better position to take advantage of the numerous networking possibilities offered to them; they will also greatly benefit from the knowledge transfer which is intimately associated with the sharing of information through "technology watch" activities. New ideas, new projects, new business opportunities will emerge in conjunction with these meetings and will definitely help Canada maintain its competitive edge in the language industry.

The financial support requested should cover such items as:

- ❖ travel and accommodation expenses for attendance at ISO TC 37's future annual plenary meetings, including the one held this year in Warsaw, Poland. In 2006,

ISO TC 37's meeting week will be held in Beijing, China. The financial support required depends on the number of participants who attend the meetings, their roles and responsibilities

- ❖ travel and accommodation expenses for attendance at **future working group meetings** held periodically throughout the year, such as those organized by Subcommittee 4 (where Canada is seriously underrepresented) which develops standards in emerging areas, such as syntactic and semantic annotation and feature structure representation. The financial support required depends on the number of participants who attend the meetings, their roles and responsibilities, as well as the total number of meetings to be held in a given year (roughly two working group meetings per year)
- ❖ translation of certain documents related to international standardization activities
- ❖ national activities geared towards producing project working drafts in areas where Canada has special expertise and a specific need for standardization
- ❖ coordination activities with other Canadian CACs in order to obtain support, ideas and cooperation with respect to various standardization projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the ISO TC 37 Canadian Advisory Committee's role in the field of terminology and other language and content resources

Given the limited financial resources available to help the CAC members achieve their objectives

Given also the information provided in this report, and

Given the mandate and role of LTRC in the field of language technologies,

The Canadian Advisory Committee of ISO TC 37 would like to propose that:

- ❖ Close cooperation be established with LTRC in order to reinforce Canada's role as an active organized agent of innovation in the field of international terminology and language resources standardization;
- ❖ LTRC's expertise and skills be called upon whenever special standardization projects are of direct interest to the Centre and to the Canadian language industry at large;
- ❖ An ongoing project be set up to facilitate and increase, whenever necessary, the Canadian language industry's participation in international standardization activities and related events;
- ❖ LTRC endorse the above financial support request.

The work and activities of ISO TC 37 are a very "natural fit" for the research and development focus of the LTRC.

Links to Pertinent Information

(in alphabetical order)

Association française de normalisation (AFNOR)	http://www.afnor.fr/portail.asp?Lang=French
Grand dictionnaire terminologique (OQLF)	http://www.granddictionnaire.com/btml/fra/r_motclef/index800_1.asp
Guide for Canadian Delegates	http://www.scc.ca/Asset/iu_files/CndnDelegates_eng.pdf
IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission)	http://www.iec.ch/
INFOTERM	http://www.infoterm.info/
ISO (International Standardization Organization)	http://www.iso.org
ISO Catalogue online	http://www.iso.org/iso/en/CatalogueListPage.CatalogueList
ISO TC 37 Business Plan 2004-2005	http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/livelink/3746347/ISO_TC_37_Business_Plan_2004-2005.doc?func=doc.Fetch&nodeid=3746347
ISO TC 37's Mandate (Presentation)	http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/livelink/fetch/2000/2122/551445/551446/551447/Facts_about_ISO_TC_37.pdf?nodeid=4360896&vernum=0
ISO Technical Committee (TC) 37	http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/livelink?func=ll&objId=551445&objAction=browse&sort=name
ITU (International Telecommunication Union)	http://www.itu.int/home/
Language Technologies Research Centre (LTRC)	www.crtl.ca/index_e.htm
MultiCorpora – R & D Inc.	http://www.multicorpora.ca
ONTERM	http://www.onterm.gov.on.ca/
Standards Council of Canada	http://www.scc.ca/
TERMIUM [®]	http://www.termium.gc.ca/site/visit_f.html

ISO Technical Committee 37 **Terminology and other language and content resources**

This Appendix situates ISO Technical Committee (TC) 37 in the overall context of standardization, then describes the scope, structure and work of ISO TC 37 and its subcommittees.

Standardization Equals Consensus

Standards – international, national or industry-based – are generally developed by committees of subject-matter experts who represent different areas of a particular field. Because standardization is a process that requires a consensus, the committee members must agree on the content and wording of the standard: this helps ensure that the various aspects of the subject are dealt with objectively and fairly.

The foremost aim of international standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of international standards: ISO (International Organization for Standardization), IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission), and ITU (International Telecommunication Union). Liaisons often exist between these bodies when their fields of specialization overlap (an example is the ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee on Information Technologies).

In Canada, national standards in the field of terminology are published by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA). ISO standards in this field are generally adopted as national standards. The Standards Council of Canada represents Canadian standardizing bodies and acts as liaison with the international organizations.

ISO TC 37, Its Structure and Projects

ISO TC 37 plays a key role in enabling global communications and related technologies. This international committee is responsible for the standardization of principles, methods and applications relating to terminology and other language and content resources in the contexts of multilingual communication and cultural diversity. The committee's present and future standards will have a broad impact, supporting global trade, economic development, social harmonization, and scientific and technological research.

Canada is a long-standing Participating Member of ISO TC 37 through its Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC). The CAC members are volunteers who have been asked by the [Standards Council of Canada](#) to contribute their expertise. The CAC members represent academia and industry, government and the private sector. Appendix C

APPENDIX A

provides a list of CAC members. The CAC has initiated numerous standards, including terminology project management, quality assurance in terminology and terminology database design. These documents, once they are published as International Standards, are used in language and information technology industries around the world, not just in the area of standardization. Appendix B contains information about **published** ISO TC 37 standards.

International Standards produced by ISO TC 37 must reflect Canadian expertise and concerns so that we can benefit from the global communications market and take full advantage of the opportunities it offers.

ISO TC 37: Terminology and other language and content resources

Scope: Standardization of principles, methods and applications relating to terminology and other language and content resources in the contexts of multilingual communication and cultural diversity

The Technical Committee has 25 Participating Member countries and 34 Observer Member countries and is subdivided into four subcommittees, each with project-based working groups. CAC members are involved in the work of all the subcommittees. ISO TC 37 maintains liaisons with numerous other groups, including the language code Registration Authorities, Infoterm, TermNet, various other ISO technical committees (including several information technology subcommittees), CEN, ITU, UNESCO, WHO and Unicode Consortium. Projects include ISO TC 37 cooperation on e-business and a twinning project to help developing countries and those whose economies are in transition participate in international standardization.

Subcommittee 1: Principles and methods

Scope: Standardization of principles and methods related to terminology, language resources, terminology policies and to knowledge organization in the mono- and multilingual context of the information society

Current projects: updates of ISO 704, ISO 860, ISO 1087-1 (See Appendix B for the titles and descriptions of these published standards). New projects include ISO 22134 *Practical Guide for Socioterminology*, which establishes a methodological approach for the application of sociolinguistic terminology, language planning and localization; and ISO 24156 *Guidelines for applying concept modelling in terminology work* which will describe the application of object modelling techniques to terminological concept analysis and the wording of definitions.

APPENDIX A

ISO TC 37/SC 1 standards provide the basis for implementing standardized terminology methods and techniques and managing other language resources in many environments. They are the basis for coherence and consistency in concept definitions, a higher degree of harmonization of concepts, terms and concept/term systems to improve terminological and information quality in standards and other documents.

Subcommittee 2: Terminographical and lexicographical working methods

Scope: Standardization of terminographical and lexicographical working methods, procedures, coding systems, workflows, and cultural diversity management, as well as related certification schemes

Current projects: updates of ISO 1951 and ISO 10241 (see Appendix B for the titles and descriptions of these published standards). New projects include development of ISO 639-3 *Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages*; ISO 639-4 *Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 4: Implementation guidelines and general principles for language coding*; ISO 639-5 *Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 5: Alpha-3 codes for language families and groups*; and ISO 639-6 *Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 6: Codes for comprehensive coverage of language variation*, all of which support the expanding need for language identifiers; ISO 22128 *Typology of terminology products and services* which will include quality criteria and be useful for quality assurance and contract allocation; ISO 23185 *Assessment and benchmarking of terminology holdings* which will provide an approach for quality compliance analysis of terminology products.

ISO TC 37/SC 2 standards provide the basis for the application of terminology rules and procedures. This improves coherence and consistency in definitions of technical terms in terminology standards and vocabularies and in glossaries that are part of standards and other documents to improve consistency and coherence. Language coding systems are being reviewed and expanded to respond to new needs in localization and language specification.

Subcommittee 3: Systems to manage terminology, knowledge and content

Scope: Standardization of specifications and modelling principles for systems to manage terminology, knowledge, and content with respect to semantic interoperability

Current projects: review of ISO 12618 and ISO 12620 (Data Category Registry) (see Appendix B for the titles and descriptions of these published standards). New projects include the development of an international standard on the *Design, implementation and*

APPENDIX A

use of terminology management systems (initiated and coauthored by the Canadian delegate); ISO 22274 *Product Description and Classification Schema*; a standardized vocabulary of SC 3 terminology; and the creation of a global *Data Category Registry* (DCR) for language resources.

The DCR will be an invaluable resource for any organization that manages terminology and other language resources as it will provide standardized information about data categories used for data markup and annotations and will facilitate technology development and information interchange. Canadian participants ensure that data categories reflecting our needs are represented. Canada also has particular expertise in terminology databases which can benefit less experienced countries and pave the way for useful terminology data sharing. We must continue to participate actively in these projects to ensure that the international standards reflect our national data structures, methodologies and requirements.

Subcommittee 4: Language resource management

Scope: Standardization of specifications for computer-assisted language resource management

Current projects: ISO 21829 *Terminology for language resources*; ISO 24610 *Language resources management – Feature Structure Representation*; ISO 24611 *Language resources management – Morphosyntactic Annotation Framework*; ISO 24612 *Language resources management – Linguistic Annotation Framework*; ISO 24613 *Language resources management – Lexical Markup Framework*; ISO 14614 *Word segmentation of written texts for monolingual and multilingual information processing*

ISO TC 37/SC 4 documents will support and promote the development of language engineering applications in multilingual environments. They deal with automatic language processing, computational lexicography and terminology, language encoding and description, and verbal and written corpora. Morphological and syntactic annotating will improve computer “understanding” and manipulation of document content. For example, tags would enable a computer to know whether the word “tables” was the plural form of the noun or the third-person conjugation of the verb. Automated text analytics functions facilitate such business operations as content management, document retrieval, summarization for prioritization and selection of content, natural-language processing and machine translation.

ISO TC 37 PUBLISHED INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

([Extracts from ISO Catalogue online](#))

ISO TC 37/SC 1

ISO 704:2000 -- *Under revision*

Terminology work – Principles and methods / Travail terminologique – Principes et méthodes

Establishes and harmonizes the basic principles and methods for preparing and compiling terminologies both inside and outside the framework of standardization. / Établit et harmonise les principes fondamentaux et les méthodes pour préparer et compiler des terminologies qu'il s'agisse d'activités menées dans le cadre de la normalisation ou non.

ISO 860:1996 -- *Under revision*

Terminology work – Harmonization of concepts and designations / Travaux terminologiques – Harmonisation des notions et des termes

Provides methodological guidance for international harmonization of concepts, concept systems, definitions, terms and term systems. / Prescrit une approche méthodologique présidant à l'harmonisation internationale des notions, des systèmes de notions, des définitions, des termes et des systèmes de termes.

ISO 1087-1:2000 -- *Under revision*

Terminology work – Vocabulary – Part 1: Theory and application / Travaux terminologiques – Vocabulaire – Partie 1 : Théorie et application

Establishes a basic vocabulary for the theory and application of terminology work. The vocabulary dealing with computer applications in terminology work is covered in ISO 1087-2. / Établit le vocabulaire fondamental de la théorie et de la pratique du travail terminologique sans inclure le vocabulaire traitant des applications informatiques du travail terminologique, qui est couvert par l'ISO 1087-2.

ISO TC 37/SC 2

ISO 639-1:2002

Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 2: Alpha-2 code / Codes pour la représentation des noms de langues – Partie 1 : Code alpha-2

Lists two-letter codes for representing the names of languages, designed primarily for use in terminology, lexicography, linguistics and documentation, with guidelines on code creation and use. Widely used in computer applications. / Fournit des codes de langue à deux caractères pour représenter les noms de langue, conçus principalement pour être utilisée en terminologie, lexicographie et linguistique.

ISO 639-2:1998

Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 2: Alpha-3 code / Codes pour la représentation des noms de langue – Partie 2 : Code alpha-3

Expanded list of language identifiers with three letters. / Liste exhaustive des codes de langues à trois caractères.

ISO TC 37 PUBLISHED INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

([Extracts from ISO Catalogue online](#))

ISO 1951:1997 -- *Under revision*

Lexicographical symbols and typographical conventions for use in terminography / Symboles lexicographiques et conventions typographiques à utiliser en terminographie

Specifies symbols and layout conventions for use in specialised dictionaries and terminology databases. / Prescrit les symboles lexicographiques et les conventions typographiques à utiliser dans les dictionnaires spécialisés et les bases de données terminologiques.

ISO 10241:1992 – *Under revision*

International Terminology Standards – Preparation and Layout / Normes terminologiques internationales – Élaboration et présentation

Establishes rules for use in the preparation and layout of international terminology standards. / Établit des règles à suivre dans l'élaboration et la présentation de terminologies normalisées.

ISO 12199:2000

Alphabetical ordering of multilingual terminological and lexicographical data represented in the Latin alphabet / Mise en ordre alphabétique des données lexicographiques et terminologiques multilingues représentées dans l'alphabet latin

Specifies the sequence of characters to be used in the alphabetical ordering of multilingual terminological and lexicographical data (terms, term elements, or words) represented in the Latin alphabet. The main part of this standard specifies letter-by-letter ordering of character string but word-by-word ordering, which is a widely used alternative, is also illustrated. (Currently available in English only.)

ISO 12615:2004

Bibliographic references and source identifiers for terminology work / Références bibliographiques et indicatifs de source pour les travaux terminologiques

Specifies the data elements to be included in bibliographic references for terminology and terminography. / Spécifie les éléments de données à intégrer aux références bibliographiques lors d'un travail terminologique.

ISO 12616:2002

Translation-oriented terminography / Terminographie axée sur la traduction

Provides applied methods for compiling glossaries for use by translators, localizers, etc. / Fournit des recommandations permettant aux traducteurs et au personnel d'assistance à la traduction de consigner, de mettre à jour et d'extraire rapidement et avec facilité des informations terminologiques en rapport avec le travail de traduction.

ISO 15188:2001

Project management guidelines for terminology standardization / Lignes directrices pour la gestion de projets de normalisation terminologique

ISO TC 37 PUBLISHED INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

([Extracts from ISO Catalogue online](#))

Provides concrete guidance for engineers, terminologists and language engineers who work in standardization. The methodology is applicable to terminology projects in general. / Spécifie les lignes directrices établissant les phases et les procédures à suivre lors de l'élaboration de projets de normalisation terminologique et de projets d'harmonisation et d'uniformisation terminologique, que celle-ci soit effectuée ou non dans le cadre de la normalisation internationale.

ISO TC 37/SC 3

ISO 1087-2:2000

Terminology work – Vocabulary – Part 2: Computer applications / Travaux terminologiques – Vocabulaire – Partie 1 : Théorie et application

Defines terms for language and information processing for applications in terminology work and terminography. / Définit les termes utilisés pour le traitement du langage et de l'information dans les applications liées à la terminologie et à la terminographie.

ISO 12200:1999

Terminology – Computer applications – Machine-readable terminology interchange format (MARTIF) – Negotiated Interchange / Applications informatiques en terminologie -- Format de transfert de données terminologiques exploitables par la machine (MARTIF) -- Transfert négocié

Guidance for programmers and analysts in designing export and import software for data interchange between terminological databases. / Aide les programmeurs et les analystes à concevoir des logiciels d'import/export pour le transfert de données entre bases de données terminologiques.

ISO 12618:1994 -- *Under revision*

Computational aids in terminology -- Creation and use of terminological databases and text corpora / Aides informatiques en terminologie – Création et utilisation de bases de données terminologiques et de corpus de textes

Provides guidance on the basic principles and methods for the application of data processing support in the preparation and use of terminological data collections. Especially applicable to the creation and use of terminological databases and text corpora. / Fournit des conseils sur les principes de base et les méthodes qu'il faut respecter pour avoir recours à l'informatique dans la préparation et l'utilisation d'ensembles de données terminologiques. Il vise particulièrement la création et l'utilisation de bases de données terminologiques et de corpus de textes.

ISO TC 37 PUBLISHED INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

[\(Extracts from ISO Catalogue online\)](#)

ISO 12620:1999 -- *Under revision*

Terminology – Computer applications – Data categories / Aides informatiques en terminologie -- Catégories de données

Specifies data categories for recording terminological data in computerized and noncomputerized environments and for the exchange and retrieval of terminological information independent of local software applications or hardware environments. / Spécifie les catégories de données utilisées pour l'enregistrement de l'information terminologique sur fichier informatisé et manuel, ainsi que pour l'échange et la recherche d'information terminologique, indépendamment des applications locales et des environnements dans lesquels ces catégories de données peuvent être utilisées.

ISO 16642:2003

Computer applications in terminology – Terminological mark-up framework (TMF) / Plate-forme pour le balisage de terminologies informatisées (TMF)

Offers guidance on the basic principles for representing data recorded in terminological data collections. An integrated approach to analysing and designing terminological data collections facilitates data exchange and sharing as well as compilation of terminology data collections. (Currently available in English only.)

ISO TC 37/SC 4

Subcommittee created in 2001 in Toronto. This SC has not yet published an International Standard but has many projects in progress.

**Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC) of ISO TC 37
LIST OF MEMBERS**

***Members of the Canadian Delegation to Warsaw, Poland, August 2005**

<p>*SÉVIGNY, Nicole (<i>Chair of CAC of ISO TC 37, Secretary of ISO TC 37/SC 2 and Head of Canadian Delegation</i>) Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada Bureau de la traduction Gatineau (Québec) nicole.sevigny@tpsgc.gc.ca</p>	
<p>AUGER, Alain, Ph.D. National Defence – Valcartier Valcartier, Quebec alain.auger@drdc-rddc.gc.ca</p>	<p>BARRIÈRE, Dr. Caroline Université du Québec en Outaouais (UQO) Gatineau (Québec) caroline.barriere@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca</p>
<p>*BLAIS, François Université d'Ottawa Ottawa (Ontario) fblais@uottawa.ca</p>	<p>*BOULERIE, Moune Management Board Secretariat Government Translation Service Toronto, Ontario moune.boulerie@mbs.gov.on.ca</p>
<p>BOURBEAU, Laurent Progiciels Bourbeau Pinard inc. Montréal (Québec) bourbeau@microsoft.com</p>	<p>*BOWMAN, Catherine Paroles écrites Niagara Falls, Ontario bowmanc@sympatico.ca (Chair of CAC TC 37/SC 2)</p>
<p>BRODIE, Ian Canadian Standards Association Etobicoke, Ontario ian.brodi@csa.ca</p>	<p>BRUNETTE, Louise Université du Québec en Outaouais (UQO) Gatineau (Québec) louise.brunette@uqo.ca</p>
<p>*CAIGNON, Philippe Université Concordia Montréal (Québec) phicai@videotron.ca</p>	<p>*CHAN, Nelida Glendon College York University Toronto, Ontario nelida.chan@mbs.gov.on.ca (Chair of CAC TC 37/SC 1) (Convenor of ISO TC 37/SC 1/WG 3) (Project Leader, SC 2/WG 5)</p>
<p>COHEN, Betty PricewaterhouseCoopers Montréal, Quebec cohen.betty@ca.pwc.com</p>	<p>CORMIER, Monique Université de Montréal Montréal (Québec) monique.cormier@umontreal.ca</p>

**Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC) of ISO TC 37
LIST OF MEMBERS**

***Members of the Canadian Delegation to Warsaw, Poland, August 2005**

DA SYLVA, Lyne Université de Montréal Montréal (Québec) lyne.da.sylva@umontreal.ca	DAOUST, François Université du Québec à Montréal (UQM) Montréal (Québec) daoust.francois@uqam.ca
*DROUIN, Patrick Université de Montréal Montréal (Québec) patrick.drouin@umontreal.ca (Chair of CAC TC 37/SC 4)	*GACHURUZI, Shally Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada Bureau de la traduction Gatineau (Québec) shally.gachuruzi@tpsgc.gc.ca (Convenor of ISO TC 37/SC 1/WG 4)
*GERVAIS, Gerald (Gerry) MultiCorpora R&D Inc. Gatineau (Québec) ggervais@multicorpora.ca	GUYON, André Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada Bureau de la traduction Gatineau (Québec) andre.guyon@tpsgc.gc.ca
HUSSMAN, Edna Management Board Secretariat Government Translation Service Toronto, Ontario edna.hussman@mbs.gov.on.ca	HUTCHESON, Helen Transport Canada Ottawa, Ontario hutchech@tc.gc.ca
KICHIGINA, Gelina Toronto, Ontario gkichigi@chass.utoronto.ca	KNOPPERS, Dr. Jake Canaglobe International Inc. Ottawa, Ontario mpereira@istar.ca
LARIVIÈRE, Louise Université de Montréal Montréal (Québec) lariviel@magellan.umontreal.ca	LAURISTON, Andy Plurivox St-Lazare (Québec) andy_lauriston@plurivox.com
LEONHARDT, Christine Public Works and Government Services Canada Translation Bureau Gatineau, Quebec christine.leonhardt@pwgsc.gc.ca	MARCOUX, Yves Université de Montréal Montréal (Québec) marcoux@ere.umontreal.ca
McILROY, Ian National Defence Ottawa, Ontario mcilroy.ij@forces.gc.ca	MICHAUD, Diane Gatineau (Québec) poletdiane@look.ca

**Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC) of ISO TC 37
LIST OF MEMBERS**

***Members of the Canadian Delegation to Warsaw, Poland, August 2005**

<p>*NELSON, Captain Brian C. National Defence Ottawa, Ontario nelson.bc@forces.ca</p>	<p>PEREIRA, Janice Information Management Services (INFOMAN) Inc. Ottawa, Ontario mpereira@istar.ca</p>
<p>*PERREAULT, Denis Glendon College York University Toronto, Ontario denis.perreault@mbs.gov.on.ca</p>	<p>QUIRION, Jean Université du Québec en Outaouais (UQO) Gatineau (Québec) jean_quirion@uqo.ca</p>
<p>RACINE, Roger Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada Bureau de la traduction Gatineau (Québec) roger.racine@tpsgc.gc.ca</p>	<p>*ROUSSEAU, Louis-Jean Office québécois de la langue française (OQLF) Québec (Québec) (Chair of ISO TC 37/SC 1)</p>
<p>STEWART, Margaret National Library of Canada Ottawa, Ontario marg.stewart@nlc-bnc.ca</p>	<p>STONE, Gerald Archives nationales du Canada Ottawa (Ontario) gstone@archives.ca</p>
<p>VACHON, Jean Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada Bureau de la traduction Gatineau (Québec) jean.vachon@tpsgc.gc.ca</p>	<p>*WARBURTON, Kara IBM Canada Markham, Ontario kara@ca.ibm.com (Chair of CAC TC 37/SC 3)</p>
<p align="right">MARQUIS, Johanne (admin. assistant) Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada Bureau de la traduction Gatineau (Québec) johanne.marquis@tpsgc.gc.ca</p>	

ISO TC 37 and Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC) of ISO TC 37 - ORGANIZATION CHART

TC 37
Terminology and other language and content resources
Mandate: Standardization of principles, methods and applications relating to terminology and other language and content resources in the contexts of multilingual communication and cultural diversity.
Chairperson: (Norway)
Secretary: (Austria)

TC 37/SC 1
Principles and methods
Mandate: Standardization of principles and methods related to terminology, terminology policies and to knowledge organization in the multilingual information society.
Chairperson: (Canada)
Secretary: (Sweden)

TC 37/SC 2
Terminographical and lexicographical working methods
Mandate: Standardization of terminographical and lexicographical working methods, procedures, coding systems, workflows, and cultural diversity management, as well as related certification schemes.
Chairperson: (Austria)
Secretary: (Canada)

TC 37/SC 3
Systems to manage terminology, knowledge and content
Mandate: Standardization of specifications and modeling principles for systems to manage terminology, knowledge, and content with respect to semantic interoperability.
Chairperson: (Denmark)
Secretary: (Germany)

TC 37/SC 4
Language resource management
Mandate: Standardization of principles, methods and applications relating to language resources
Chairperson: (France)
Secretary: (Korea)

Standards Council of Canada (SCC)
Mandate: To coordinate and oversee the efforts of the National Standards System, which includes organizations and individuals involved in voluntary standards development, promotion and implementation in Canada.

Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC)

ISO CENTRAL SECRETARIAT :
Marie-Noëlle Bourquin:
bourquin@iso.org

CAC/TC 37
Chairperson: Nicole Sévigny

TC 37/SC 1/WG 1
Documentation in terminology
DISBANDED

TC 37/SC 2/WG 1
Language coding
Convenor: (Norway)

TC 37/SC 3/WG 1
Data elements
Convenor: (USA)

Proposed
TC 37/SC 4/WG 1
Basic descriptors and mechanisms for language resources
Convenor: (France)

ISO
Mandate: To promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitating international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific and economic activity.

<http://www.iso.org>

CAC/TC 37/SC 1
Chairperson: Nelida Chan

TC 37/SC 1/WG 2
Harmonisation of terminology
Convenor: (Mexico)

TC 37/SC 2/WG 2
Terminography
Convenor: (Norway)

TC 37/SC 3/WG 2
Vocabulary
Convenor: (Germany)

Proposed
TC 37/SC 4/WG 2
Representation schemes
Convenor:

CAC/TC 37/SC 2
Chairperson: Catherine Bowman

TC 37/SC 1/WG 3
Principles, methods and vocabulary
Convenor: (Canada)

TC 37/SC 2/WG 3
Lexicography
Convenor: (Germany)

TC 37/SC 3/WG 3
Data Interchange
Convenor: (USA)

Proposed
TC 37/SC 4/WG 3
Multilingual text representation
Convenor:

CAC/TC 37/SC 3
Chairperson: Kara Warburton

TC 37/SC 1/WG 4
Socioterminology
Convenor: (Canada)

TC 37/SC 2/WG 4
Source identification for language resources
Convenor: (UK)

TC 37/SC 3/WG 4
Database management
Convenor: (Denmark)

Proposed
TC 37/SC 4/WG 4
Lexical database
Convenor:

CAC/TC 37/SC 4
Chairperson: Patrick Drouin

TC 37/SC 2/WG 5
Service Requirements and Certification Schemes for Cultural Diversity Management
Convenor: (UK)

Proposed
TC 37/SC 4/WG 5
Workflow of language resource management
Convenor:



OTHER REFERENCE MATERIALS – 2

ISO/TC 37 Annual Meetings Schedule, Warsaw, Poland — 2005-08-21/26

a.m.			p.m.		
Sun			02:00-05:00		
			TC 37 Advisory Group (AG) preparatory meeting Nicole Sévigny Shally Gachuruzi Nelida Chan Louis Jean Rousseau		
Mon	08:30-10:00	10:00-12:30	02:00-05:00		05:00-06:00
	Introductory Session	SC 1/ WG 3 704 Terminology work – Principles and methods François Blais Moune Boulerie Nelida Chan Capt. Brian C. Nelson Denis Perreault Louis Jean Rousseau	SC 1/ WG 3 704 Terminology work – Principles and methods François Blais Moune Boulerie Nelida Chan Capt. Brian C. Nelson Denis Perreault Louis Jean Rousseau		
		SC 2/ WG 2 10241 Terminological entries in standards – General requirements Nicole Sévigny Catherine Bowman Philippe Caignon Shally Gachuruzi	SC 2/ WG 2 10241 Terminological entries in standards – General requirements Nicole Sévigny Catherine Bowman Philippe Caignon Shally Gachuruzi		
		SC 3/ WG 1 Data categories Kara Warburton	LUNCH		
		SC 4/ WG 1 124610-1 Basic descriptors & mechanisms for language resources – Feature structure representation Patrick Drouin	SC 4/ WG 1 124610-1 Basic descriptors & mechanisms for language resources – Feature structure representation and/or WG 2-4 NWIP Syntactic annotation framework Patrick Drouin		
		SC 4/ WG 4 24613 Lexical Markup Framework Gerald Gervais	SC 4/ WG 4 24613 Lexical Markup Framework Kara Warburton		
Tue	09:00-12:30		02:00-05:00		05:30-07:30
	SC 1/ WG 4 Practical guide for Socioterminology François Blais Nelida Chan Shally Gachuruzi Denis Perreault Louis Jean Rousseau		SC 1/ WG 2 860 Terminology work – Harmonization of concepts and term François Blais Nelida Chan Denis Perreault Louis Jean Rousseau		IT Assembly & Board
	SC 2/ WG 1 639 Language coding Nicole Sévigny Moune Boulerie Catherine Bowman Philippe Caignon Capt. Brian C. Nelson		SC 2/ WG 1 639 Language coding Nicole Sévigny Moune Boulerie Catherine Bowman Philippe Caignon Shally Gachuruzi Capt. Brian C. Nelson		



OTHER REFERENCE MATERIALS – 2

ISO/TC 37 Annual Meetings Schedule, Warsaw, Poland — 2005-08-21/26

					SC 2/ WG 5 (03:30 - 05:00) AWI 23185 Assessment and benchmarking of terminology holdings Catherine Bowman Shally Gachuruzi		
	SC 3/ WG 4 Guide Kara Warburton				SC 3/ WG 4 Guide Kara Warburton		
	SC 4/ ad hoc Thematic Domain Group 3 Data categories - Semantic content representation Patrick Drouin Gerald Gervais				SC 4/ ad hoc Thematic Domain Group 3 Data categories - Semantic content representation Patrick Drouin Gerald Gervais		
Wed	09:00-12:30					02:00-05:00	05:00-06:30
	SC 1/ WG 2 TC 37 Term bank François Blais Louis Jean Rousseau				SC 1/ WG 5 Concept modeling in terminology work François Blais Louis Jean Rousseau		07:00-09:00 SOCIAL EVENT
							TC 37 AG Nicole Sévigny Shally Gachuruzi Nelida Chan Louis Jean Rousseau
	SC 2/ WG 5 TR 22128/ Requirements for terminographical and lexical products Nicole Sévigny Moune Boulerie Catherine Bowman Philippe Caignon Nelida Chan Shally Gachuruzi Capt. Brian C. Nelson Denis Perreault				SC 2/ WG 5 TR 22128/ Requirements for terminographical and lexical products Nicole Sévigny Moune Boulerie Catherine Bowman Philippe Caignon Nelida Chan Shally Gachuruzi Capt. Brian C. Nelson Denis Perreault		
	SC 3/ WG 1+SC 4/ ad hoc Thematic Domain Group 1 Data categories – Metadata Patrick Drouin Gerald Gervais Kara Warburton				SC 3/ WG 1+ SC 4 Joint session on harmonizing data categories Kara Warburton Gerald Gervais		
Thu	09:00-12:30					02:00-05:00	
	SC 1 Plenary Nicole Sévigny François Blais Moune Boulerie Nelida Chan Capt. Brian C. Nelson Denis Perreault Louis Jean Rousseau				SC 4/ WG 2 24611 Morpho-syntactic annotation framework Patrick Drouin		
					SC 1 WG 5 Concept modeling in terminology work François Blais Louis Jean Rousseau		



OTHER REFERENCE MATERIALS – 2
ISO/TC 37 Annual Meetings Schedule, Warsaw, Poland — 2005-08-21/26

	<p>SC 2/ WG 3 1951 Presentation/ Representation of entries in dictionaries Catherine Bowman Philippe Caignon Shally Gachuruzi</p>	<p>SC 2 Plenary (until 04:00) Nicole Sévigny Moune Boulerie Catherine Bowman Philippe Caignon Nelida Chan Shally Gachuruzi Capt. Brian C. Nelson Denis Perreault</p>		
	<p>SC 3/ Ad hoc Group Discussion of new projects Kara Warburton</p>	<p>SC 3/ Ad hoc Group Discussion of new projects Kara Warburton</p>		
	<p>SC 4/ WG 1 24612 Basic descriptors & mechanisms for lang. resources – Linguistic annotation framework Gerald Gervais</p>	<p>SC 4/ WG 1 24612 Basic descriptors & mechanisms for lang. resources – Linguistic annotation framework Gerald Gervais</p>		
	<p>SC 4/ WG 2 24614-1 Representation schemes –Word segmentation: principles and methods Patrick Drouin</p>	<p>SC 4/ WG 2 24614-2 Representation schemes – Word segmentation: Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Patrick Drouin</p>	<p>SC 4 Plenary Nicole Sévigny Moune Boulerie Nelida Chan Patrick Drouin Shally Gachuruzi Capt. Brian C. Nelson Gerald Gervais Denis Perreault</p>	
Fri	09:00-11:00	11:00-01:30		
	<p>SC 3 Plenary Nicole Sévigny Catherine Bowman Nelida Chan Shally Gachuruzi Capt. Brian C. Nelson Denis Perreault Kara Warburton</p>	<p>TC 37 Plenary Nicole Sévigny François Blais Moune Boulerie Catherine Bowman Philippe Caignon Nelida Chan Patrick Drouin Shally Gachuruzi Gerald Gervais Capt. Brian C. Nelson Denis Perreault Louis Jean Rousseau Kara Warburton</p>		



Report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

Countries represented (List of Participants – see Annex 1):

Austria, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, United States, United Kingdom

Agenda (following ISO/TC 37/N 501):

- 1 Opening of the meeting
- 2 Roll call of delegates
- 3 Election of the Chairman
- 4 Adoption of the agenda
- 5 Appointment of the drafting committee
- 6 Report of the ISO/TC37 Secretariat (s. Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 510)
- 7 Report of the ISO/TC37 Subcommittees
 - 7.1 Report of the ISO/TC37/SC1 Secretariat Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 511
 - 7.2 Report of the ISO/TC37/SC2 Secretariat Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 512
 - 7.3 Report of the ISO/TC37/SC3 Secretariat Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 513
 - 7.4 Report of the ISO/TC37/SC4 Secretariat Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 514
 - 7.5 Reports from ISO/TC37/AG
- 8 Guide for cooperation of secretariats, convenors and project editors (s. Doc ISO/ TC 37 N 504)
- 9 Reports from other special groups
 - 9.1 ISO 639/RAs Combined Annual Report (s. Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 508)
 - 9.2 International Liaisons
 - Infoterm (s. Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 506)
 - TermNet (s. Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 507)
- 10 Business plan 2005-2006 (s. Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 484)
- 11 ISO/TC 37 Publicity, Promotion and Sponsoring Strategy (s. Doc ISO/ TC 37 N 505)
- 12 Matters concerning titles and scopes (s. Doc ISO/ TC 37 N 500)
- 13 Internal Liaisons
 - 13.1 Appointment of a Liaison Officer TC 184/SC 4
 - 13.2 Liaison to ISO/IEC-JWG 1 "Guide for product classification"
 - 13.3 Combined ISO/CASCO/WG 5 and ISO/TC 176 SC1 WG1 / WG3 (s. Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 498)
 - 13.4 ISO/ IEC JTC 1/SC 32 (s. Doc. ISO/TC 37 N 503)
- 14 Work items on which no progress is being made – Status and action to be taken
- 15 Items for future work
- 16 Requirements concerning a subsequent meeting
- 17 Any other business
- 18 Approval of resolutions
- 19 Closure of the meeting



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

1 Opening of the meeting

The Chairman of ISO/TC 37, Mr. Håvard Hjulstad, opened the meeting at 11:00 and welcomed the participants. He mentions that this is the largest Plenary ever, but that many areas are still not represented, in particular developing countries. He also welcomed the two representatives of ISO/CS, Ms. Marie-Noëlle Bourquin and Mr. Reinhard Weissinger.

2 Roll call of delegates

19 National Member Bodies and 11 Liaison organizations were represented at the ISO/TC 37 Plenary meeting. A list of participants is included as Annex 1.

3 Election of Chairman

Mr. Håvard Hjulstad was confirmed as Chairman of the ISO/TC 37 Plenary meeting.

4 Adoption of agenda

The agenda (document ISO/TC 37/N 501) was adopted as presented. There were no other comments and proposals to the agenda from the delegates.

5 Appointment of drafting committee

The drafting committee for ISO/TC 37 resolutions was appointed as follows: Ms. Élisabeth Blanchon and Ms. Marie-Claire Morin for French and Ms. Debbie Garside and Ms. Sue Ellen Wright for English.

6 Report of the ISO/TC 37 Secretariat

Mr. Christian Galinski briefly presented the report of the Secretariat referring to document ISO/TC 37 N 491, which had been distributed in advance.

ISO/TC 37 is growing: at this moment it stands at 25 P-members and 34 O-members (with Thailand as new O-Member and the withdrawal of Swiss O-membership). He mentioned the large number of international liaisons, and acknowledged them as TC 37's most loyal user group and promoters. Recently eCL@ss e.V., an international association based in Germany, has applied for status as International Liaison A, to which ISO/CS had no objection. On the other hand there are a large number of terminology committees within ISO in internal liaison with TC 37. A strategy to focus effort and cooperation must be found – e.g. by making full use of the potential of the ISOTC server (Livelink) as well by collaboration with ISO/CS.

In addition to that, ISO/TC 37 is increasingly acknowledged at international level (special mention was made of the Memorandum of Understanding Management Group on eBusiness (MoU/MG – a high-level group of international institutions such as ISO, IEC, ITU, UN/ECE etc. that formulates



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

recommendations for the harmonization of standards in eBusiness). TC 37 Secretariat will continue its efforts for strategic partnerships and appreciates any assistance in this regard.

The report was approved. Mr. Reinhard Weissinger (ISO/CS) added that ISO/CS is considering establishing special homepages for “horizontal TCs” such as ISO/TC 37.

7 Report by the ISO/TC 37 subcommittees
(also refer to the resolutions and reports of the secretariats)

7.1 Report of the ISO/TC 37/SC 1 Secretariat

The new title and scope were introduced to the attendees as well as the establishing of a new WG 5 “Concept modelling in terminology work” (Convenor: Mr. Hendrik Kockaert). Ms. Claudia Dobrina, Secretary of ISO/TC 37/SC 1, then informed about the current membership in SC 1 as well as on its structure and programme of work. She also reported on the items discussed and decisions taken during the meetings of working groups at the SC 1 Plenary (see document ISO/TC 37 N 518). She further reported on the planned NWIP “Elaboration and implementation of terminology policies”.

Mr. Klaus-Dirk Schmitz suggested strong involvement of TC 37/SC 3 in the decision on the system to be used for the term bank for ISO/TC 37 terminology, as SC 3 has a broad expertise in this field. Ms. Claudia Dobrina asked SC 3 to nominate a number of experts to the project leader Ms. Maria Pozzi in order to have them being involved in the process.

7.2 Report of the ISO/TC 37/SC 2 Secretariat

The secretary, Ms. Nicole Sevigny, mentioned that the Warsaw meetings were fruitful; more than 15 resolutions were passed. She briefly reported on current membership and liaisons. She mentioned among other things the new WG 5 “Service Requirements and Certification Schemes for Cultural Diversity Management”. (see Doc ISO/TC 37 N 519)

Mr. Christian Galinski commented that WG 5 might be particularly useful for ISO/TC 37 purposes at national level, because it will provide opportunities for new revenues for the national standards bodies by implementing certification schemes on the basis of ISO/TC 37 standards.

7.3 Report of the ISO/TC 37/SC 3 Secretariat

The secretary of SC 3, Mr. Gottfried Herzog, mentioned that the report had been circulated and briefly reported on current membership and liaisons, which has been stable over the last years. He reported on the meeting of the “Ad hoc group for the new title and scope” that convened during the week and reported on the result of their work, which is a slightly adapted version of the new title and scope in order to avoid overlapping with other SCs. He then referred to the report of the ISO/TC 37/SC 3



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

secretariat that was distributed in advance, which also contains the new structure of SC 3 and the resolutions. (see document ISO/TC 37 N 520)

He further reminded members to register with DIN or himself in order to get access to all SC 3 documents which are stored on the DIN Livelink server (the same system as the ISOTC server, but it needs a separate log-in).

7.4 Report of the ISO/TC 37/SC 4 Secretariat

A report from SC 4 Secretariat was circulated prior to the meeting. No representative of the SC 4 secretariat was present at the plenary to report. Please refer to document ISO/TC 37 N 521.

7.5 Reports from ISO/TC 37/AG

Mr. Håvard Hjulstad mentioned that there have been two rather successful meetings of the AG. Among the topics discussed were the issues of title and scope and twinning.

Short presentations of the twinning concept were made by the chairman and Ms. Riana Johnson from SABS, who was involved in twinning arrangements in the past:

- The purpose of twinning is to facilitate involvement of developing countries in standardization work, since at present, only a very small percentage of developing countries (according to the UN list of developing countries and countries in economic transition) hold secretariats or chair committees although they are the greater part of ISO members.
- There are three different levels:
 - Bilaterally between ISO member bodies (with the option to cast votes on behalf each other, mentorship in ISO work, etc.),
 - twinning vice-chairperson,
 - twinning vice-secretary.
- To formalize twinning a bilateral agreement must be set, stating the duties of each partner involved, which must be reported to ISO/CS.

Ms. Johnson reported on the purpose, rights and responsibilities of twinning and gave examples of existing and working twinning partnerships.

Ms. Sue Ellen Wright reported that there was a large consensus in the AG towards twinning in principle which is regarded as a notion of mentoring. However, the AG is not in favour of twinning vice-chairs in committees. It was felt that the secretariats should start the twinning process in a rational way and see it as a chance to formalize existing working partnerships or encourage better involvement for knowledgeable persons to be identified during the working process (she mentioned that between ANSI and ICONTEC there are already negotiations going on and that both bodies have been cooperating closely in the past). The out coming agreement could serve as a model for further twinning within TC 37 and the parties involved are willing to share their experiences.

It was discussed that the wording of the agreements should be a consensus of both partners as it might serve as a “door opener” for the developing partner. Mr. Christian Galinski stated that



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

ICONTEC's request to ISO/TC 37 via ISO/CS would be taken up and realized in the form of a twinning arrangement between ICONTEC and ANSI.

8 Guide for cooperation of secretariats, convenors and project editors

The secretary mentioned that the document had been revised and will be made public on the ISOTC server. Comments are encouraged at any time.

He also mentioned that the implementation of last year's resolution to interlink the working areas on the ISOTC server in order to allow access to all documents to all registered users was working well.

Mr. Reinhard Weissinger from ISO/CS mentioned that with the introduction of the Global Directory the responsibility of member registration was taken away from the secretariats and allocated to the member bodies. The Directory, however, is still in an implementation phase, which could take up to a year (incl. the training of all member bodies in the work). In the meantime, new users should be communicated to the ISO Helpdesk via the secretariats.

9 Reports from other special groups

9.1 ISO 639/RAs Combined Annual Report

Mr. Håvard Hjulstad mentioned that the report is available as a written report (see document ISO/TC 37 N 508). He gave a short overview of the situation.

9.2 Liaisons

Mr Christian Galinski reported briefly on the Infoterm Liaison Report (doc. ISO/TC 37 N 506) and the TermNet Liaison Report (doc. ISO/TC 37 N 507). Mr. Axel Ermert reported briefly on behalf of ISKO, among others about the 9th ISKO conference on "Knowledge Organization for a Global Learning Society" in Vienna 3/6 July 2006. No other international liaisons wished to present a report to the plenary.

10 Business Plan 2006-2007

Mr. Christian Galinski asked the secretariats to deliver their parts for the BP, to enable TC 37 Secretariat to update the BP. He hoped to be able to finalize the revision within the next 6 weeks and to maintain its good quality (it appears that the TC 37 BP is one of the best examples for this kind in ISO). In order to simplify things, re-use of the SC-related texts could/should be made in the PPT presentations for each SC. The secretariat would extract arguments in favour of ISO/TC 37 from the SCs' contributions to the BP and try to condense them into something like "10 good reasons for terminology standardization".



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

Mr. Reinhard Weissinger mentioned that the template for the BP has been improved and simplified and that there will be automatic linking to the ISO database in regard to the work items.

11 ISO/TC 37 Publicity, Promotion and Sponsoring Strategy

Mr. Christian Galinski reported that a document drafted in consultation with several TC 37 experts after last year's meetings had been distributed, as it was felt that there was obviously a great imbalance in funding opportunities and marketing success within TC 37, and that publicity, promotion and sponsoring will sooner or later be carried out by all SCs. TC 37 Secretariat offered to draft a list of arguments and will ask TC 37 Members and Liaisons for review. The plenary approved the proposal.

Ms. Marie-Noëlle Bourquin, Technical Officer at ISO/CS, expressed her appreciation of the work undertaken by compilation of the documents ISO/TC 37 N 505 and "10 Good Reasons for Standardization", which she saw as very useful documents.

Mr. Christian Galinski then reported on the EAFTerm project (to be seen also as contribution to ISO/TC 37), for recording all ISO terminology. He mentioned that some TC 37 members are interested in collaboration and in supporting the project. The result will be a terminology database in English which then can be re-used by collaborators at national level (for which ISO should work out business models). Ms. Yu reported that the project will be finalized by the end of this year and followed by translation (or rather localization) of the entries into Chinese, Japanese and Korean. More contributors are looked for in order to fill the gap of lacking funds for the finalization of the task.

Mr. Galinski also reported on a project by Canada, the terminology of ISO/IEC JTC 1. Mr. Joseph Cote presents the project, which by using TERMIUM 5 among others shall establish a mechanism to automatically provide terminological information for standard development in JTC 1. He mentioned that TC 37 expertise is strongly invited and appreciated.

Resolutions 2, 3 and 4 were brought forward in favour of these projects inviting TC 37 Members and ISO/CS to strongly support it (see document ISO/TC 37 N 517).

12 Matters concerning titles and scopes

The proposed new titles and scopes of SC 1, SC 2 and SC 3 were presented to the TC 37 Plenary meeting. TC 37 endorsed the proposed titles and scopes.

13 Internal Liaisons

13.1 Appointment Liaison Officer TC 184/SC 4

The representatives from TC 184/SC4 are ready to work both directions. The names of the representatives will be made available to the SC secretariats.



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

13.2 Liaison to ISO/IEC-JWG 1

JWG is a high-level WG concerning basic principles of classification schemes. It was proposed to nominate Mr. Christian Galinski as liaison officer. The Plenary accepted the nomination.

13.3 Combined ISO/CASCO/WG 5 (Disbanded) and ISO/TC 176/SC 1/WG 1 via WG 3

As CASCO/WG 5 work has ended, TC 37 Plenary discharged Mr. Chris Cox from his duties. Mr. Cox is recognized to be playing a beneficial role in TC 176/SC 1 in terms of awareness creation for ISO/TC 37 matters.

13.4 ISO/IEC-JTC 1/SC 32 "Metadata"

A report had been submitted (see document ISO/TC 37 N 503). SC 32 has a strong interest in TC 37 methodology, as it work results in standards for metadata registries. Working relations could be greatly improved during the Open Forum for Metadata Registries (OMFR 2005) in Berlin in May 2005. During the next OFMR in Kobe, Japan 2006-03-20/22, TC 37 will again contribute to a full-day workshop to continue the work of addressing items in which both committees are in disagreement with a view to arrive at common approaches.

Mr. Gil Francopoulo briefly mentioned that liaison officers from SC 4 have been nominated to the W3C (see also SC 4 report ISO/TC 37 N 514).

14 Work items on which no progress is being made – Status and action to be taken

ISO/CS informs TCs and SCs on a regular basis on standards under their responsibility to be reviewed or items, on which no progress seems to have been made for confirmation or cancellation from the work plan. At present no such item has been indicated.

15 Items for future work

Items for future work are contained in the reports of the SCs. There are current no new project proposals on the TC level.

16 Requirements concerning subsequent meeting

The next meeting of ISO/TC 37 will take place in Beijing, China. The head of the Chinese delegation, Ms. Yu, officially invited all participants to China mentioning that CNIS (where the meetings are going to be held) will do its best to care for a most efficient infrastructure for the meetings as well as for a pleasant stay of the experts (and accompanying persons) in China. The preliminary schedule of the 2006 meetings is as follows:

- 2006-08-20 – ISO/TC 37/AG preparatory meeting
- 2006-08-21/25 – meetings of ISO/TC 37 WGs and SCs, and TC 37 Plenary meeting
- 2006-08-26/27 – 3rd International Conference on "Terminology Standardization and Technology Transfer" (TSTT 2006)

Tourist activities in Beijing, Xian and Tibet can be arranged.



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

The list of future annual meetings of ISO/TC 37 is as follows:

2006-08-20/25 (confirmed): Beijing (China)

2007 (confirmed): USA (Washington DC, Hawaii, or Alaska)

2008 (invited, yet to be confirmed): Russian Federation

2009 (invited, yet to be confirmed): Columbia or Ireland

2010 (invited, yet to be confirmed): Ireland (if not in 2009)

An invitation has been received from the Republic of Korea for the next available slot.

The chairman thanked the Chinese delegation for the invitation and expressed his expectation to meet everybody again on the occasion of TC 37 in China in 2006.

17 Any other business

The question was raised by Mr. Axel Ermert (ISKO) if there are any intentions by ISO/CS to revise the ISO Standard Handbook 1 "Information and Documentation" (incl. also all ISO/TC 37 standards), as it was a very good educational tool. The secretary explained that these Handbooks contain in reduced form all ISO standards of the subject fields covered, Volume 1 containing the standards related to information and documentation. For unknown reasons the publication was delayed since a couple of years. Ms. Marie-Noelle Bourquin appreciated this comment, which she will follow up at ISO/CS, as the Central Secretariat is very eager to investigate ways to utilize all possibilities to address existing and new user groups.

The issue of including the needs of the speech community in the work programme of SC 4 was expressed by Mr. Justus Roux. Mr. Gerhard Budin replied that the proposal is fully covered by the scope of SC 4 and also in other aspects by SCs 1 (Socioterminology) and 2 (Language coding). SC 4 is at present fully occupied with ongoing projects. But steps should be taken to propose concrete WIs related to speech corpora.

18 Approval of Resolutions

The resolutions were approved unanimously. See ISO/TC 37 N 517 in Annex 2.

19 Closure of meeting

Mr. Håvard Hjulstad thanked the participants and closed the meeting at 14:23.

Country	Name (Head of Delegation = HoD)	Affiliation
AUSTRIA	BUDIN Gerhard (HoD) GALINSKI Christian	University of Vienna INFOTERM
CANADA	SEVIGNY Nicole (HoD) BLAIS François	SCC & Travaux Publics et Services Gouvernementaux



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
 2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

	BOWMAN Catherine CAIGNON Philippe DROUIN Patrick GACHURUZI Shally ROUSSEAU Louis Jean WARBURTON Kara	Ottawa University SCC, Paroles ecrites SCC SCC, Université de Montreal SCC Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie SCC, IBM
CHINA	YU Xinli (HoD) SUN Maosong SONG Min ZHOU Changqing CHENG Yonghong	SAC/CNIS Tsinghua University SAC/CNIS SAC/CNIS SAC/CNIS
COLOMBIA	PLESTED Cecilia (HoD) DIAZ Juan Carlos KOSTINA Irina	ICONTEC GIT, Universidad de Antioquia, Universidad de Viena Universidad del Valle
DENMARK	NISTRUP MADSEN Bodil (HoD) ERDMAN THOMSEN Hanne	Danish Standard, Institut f. Datalogistik Danish Standard, Dept of Computational Linguistic
FRANCE	DEPECKER Loïc (HoD) BLANCHON Elisabeth DE LA CLERGERIE Eric FRANCOPOULO Gil HITTEMA Tony LE MEUR André MORIN Marie-Claire ROMARY Laurent	Université Sorbonne Nouvelle Lab Metadif – CNRS INRIA INRIA AFNOR Université Rennes 2 – Hte Bretagne AFNOR LORIA
GERMANY	DEROUIN Marie-Jeanne (HoD) SCHMITZ Klaus-Dirk DECLERCK Thierry HERZOG Gottfried TAUCHMANN Christine	Langenscheidt Fachverlag FH Köln DFKI GmbH Language Technology Lab DIN, SC 3 Bibliographisches Institut, F.A. Brockhaus AG
IRELAND	GALLCHOBHAIR Fidelma (HoD) UI BHRAONAIN Donla	Foras na Gaeilge FIONTAR, Dublin City University (DCU)
JAPAN	HOSONO Kimio (HoD) TAKANO Fumio SASAKI Yuka	Keio University Nikka Joho Co., Ltd Mie Prefectural College of Nursing
KOREA, Republic of	SHIN-Hyo-Shik (HoD) KIM Myung-Gon LEE Kiyong	KORTEM / KAIST KATS KATS (Korea University)
LITHUANIA	DUDIAUSKIENE Nijole	LST TK 37
MEXICO	POZZI Maria	El colegio de México
NORWAY	HJULSTAD Håvard JONASSEN Knut (HoD)	Standards Norway Standards Norway
POLAND	ZMARZER Wanda GORNICZ Mariusz KROL Anna	Uniwersytet Warszawski Uniwersytet Warszawski Uniwersytet Warszawski
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	PAPAEV Sergey	GOST R, TC 46
SOUTH AFRICA	JOHNSON Riana (HoD) ALBERTS Marietta ROUX Justus	SABS PanSALB University of Stellenbosch
SWEDEN	DOBRINA Claudia (HoD)	TNC Terminologocentrum



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
 2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

	FOGELBERG Magnus	Uddevalla hospital
UNITED KINGDOM	BECKETT Mike GARSIDE Debbie	BSI ICT Marketing
UNITED STATES	WRIGHT Sud Ellen (HoD)	ANSI
Liaison A: ISKO	ERMERT Axel	ISKO
Liaison A: RIFAL	ROUSSEAU Louis-Jean	RIFAL
Liaison A: INFOTERM	GALINSKI Christian	INFOTERM
Liaison A: TermNet	GALINSKI CHristian	INFOTERM
Liaison A: EAFT	COSTA Rute	EAFT
Liaison A: RITerm	COSTA Rute	RITerm
Liaison A: Realiter	POZZI Maria	El colegio de México
Liaison A: GTW	NISTRUP MADSEN Bodil	Danish Standard, Institut f. Datalingvistik
ISO/TC 184/SC 4	RADACK Gerald	Concurrent Technologies Corporation (CTC)
ISO/IEC-JTC 1/SC 1	CÔTÉ Joseph	JBS-JTC 1
CEN/ISSS/eCAT	GALINSKI Christian	TermNet
ISO/TC 37 Secretariat	GALINSKI Christian DRAME Anja	INFOTERM INFOTERM
ISO/CS	BOURQUIN Marie-Noelle WEISSINGER Reinhard	ISO/CS ISO/CS

NOT ATTENDING:

BARBADOS O-member, **BELARUS** O-member, **BELGIUM** P-member, **BULGARIA** P-member, **CHILE** O-member, **CROATIA** O-member, **CUBA** O-member, **CZECH REPUBLIC** P-member, **EGYPT** O-member, **FINLAND** P-member, **GREECE** O-member, **HUNGARY** O-member, **ICELAND** O-member, **INDONESIA** O-member, **IRAN, ISLAMIC REP.** P-member, **ISRAEL** O-member, **ITALY** O-member, **KAZAKHSTAN** P-member, **KOREA, DEM. PEOPLE'S REP.** O-member, **MALTA** O-member, **MOLDOVA, REP. OF** O-member, **MONGOLIA** O-member, **THE NETHERLANDS** P-members, **PAKISTAN** O-member, **ROMANIA** O-member, **SAUDI ARABIA** O-member, **SINGAPORE** O-member, **SLOVAKIA** O-member, **SLOVENIA** O-member, **SYRIAN ARAB REP.** O-member, **TANZANIA** O-member, **THAILAND** O-member, **TUNISIA** O-member, **TURKEY** O-member, **UKRAINE** O-member, **VENEZUELA** O-member, **VIET NAM** O-member



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

Resolutions of ISO/TC 37 / Résolution de l'ISO/TC 37
Plenary meeting / Réunion plénière 2005-08-26

Resolutions of ISO/TC 37 – 2005-08-26	Résolution de l'ISO/TC 37 – 2005-08-26
<p>2005-01 ISO/TC 37 resolves to address a request to the JAC to modify its rules to allow for one representative from each RA, i.e. Infoterm, Library of Congress, and SIL International, in addition to the ISO/TC 37 and ISO/TC 46 representatives, within the ISO 639 <i>Language Coding</i> series of standards.</p>	<p>2005-01 L'ISO/TC 37 décide de demander au Comité consultatif mixte, JAC, d'apporter une modification à ses règles pour admettre un représentant de chaque Autorité d'Enregistrement, c'est-à-dire Infoterm, Bibliothèque du Congrès et SIL International, en plus des +représentants de l'ISO/TC 37 et de l'ISO/TC 46, pour la série des normes ISO 639 <i>Codes pour la représentation des noms de langues</i>.</p>
<p>2005-02</p> <p>ISO/TC 37, being at its plenary meeting in August 2005 informed about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the project under the auspices of EAFTerm (East Asia Forum on Terminology) to register all terminology in ISO standards, and• the project at the Canadian Translation Bureau to maintain the terminology of ISO/IEC JTC 1 <p>expresses its support of these projects, which are seen as important steps for disseminating and facilitating the continuous improvement of standardized terminology benefiting standards development as well as end users.</p> <p>ISO/TC 37 also encourages its Member Bodies to consider the possibility of supporting the EAFTerm project financially.</p>	<p>2005-02</p> <p>Lors de sa réunion plénière d'août 2005, l'ISO/TC 37 fournit les informations suivantes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• L'EAFTerm (East Asia Forum on Terminology) a pour projet d'enregistrer la terminologie de toutes les normes ISO, et• Le Bureau de la Traduction du Canada a pour projet de gérer la terminologie du ISO/IEC JTC 1 <p>L'ISO/TC 37 soutient ces deux projets, qu'il considère comme des étapes importantes pour faciliter la mise au point et l'amélioration de la terminologie normalisée et sa diffusion auprès des organismes de normalisation et des utilisateurs finaux.</p> <p>L'ISO/TC 37 encourage aussi les Comités membres à étudier la possibilité de soutenir financièrement le projet EAFTerm.</p>



report of the
ISO/TC 37 Plenary
 2005-08-26, Warsaw, Poland

<p>2005-03</p> <p>ISO/TC 37, noting that ISO Technical Management Board intends to establish a special group dealing with “Standards as databases”, including a possible “ISO terminology management system”, expresses its commitment to contribute directly to the work in this special group by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agreeing to nominate a representative to the group, and • establishing a Task Force within TC 37 to support the group, in particular in relation to the planned “ISO terminology management system”, and to send out a call for nominations. 	<p>2005-03</p> <p>L'ISO/TC 37, constatant que le Bureau de gestion technique de l'ISO prévoit de créer un groupe particulier sur les « Normes comme bases de données », comprenant éventuellement un « système de gestion de la terminologie de l'ISO », exprime son souhait de contribuer directement aux travaux de ce groupe en</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acceptant de nommer un représentant auprès de ce groupe, et en • établissant un Groupe d'étude au sein du TC 37 pour soutenir ce groupe notamment en relation avec le « système de gestion de la terminologie de l'ISO » prévu, et de lancer un appel à candidatures.
<p>2005-04 – Business models</p> <p>ISO/TC 37 requests that ISO/CS establish several business models – ranging from non-commercial to different semi-commercial to fully commercial approaches – for the distribution of ISO standardized terminologies by ISO itself or its member bodies via the Internet, and in this connection provide model license agreements, user condition statements as well as warranty statements as necessary.</p>	<p>2005-04 – Modèles économiques</p> <p>L'ISO/TC 37 demande au Secrétariat central de l'ISO de concevoir des modèles économiques – allant d'approches non-commerciales jusqu'à des approches commerciales en passant par différentes approches semi-commerciales – pour la distribution des terminologies normalisées par l'ISO même ou par ses comités membres, par l'internet, et de fournir dans ce cadre des modèles d'accord de licence, des déclarations concernant les conditions d'utilisation ainsi que les déclarations de garantie nécessaires.</p>
<p>2005-05</p> <p>ISO/TC 37 endorses the titles and scopes of SC 1, SC 2, and SC 3 as resolved at the respective SC plenary meetings held in Warsaw in August 2005.</p>	<p>2005-05</p> <p>ISO/TC 37 endorses the titles and scopes of SC 1, SC 2, and SC 3 as resolved at the respective SC plenary meetings held in Warsaw in August 2005.</p>