

[TERMNET NEWS]

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International Network for Terminology

IMPRESSIONUM

Medieninhaber, Herausgeber, Verleger:

TermNet (Internationales Terminologienetz)

Zieglergasse 28

1070 Wien, ÖSTERREICH

Telefon: +43-1-524-0606-11

Fax: +43-1-524-0606-99

E-mail: termnet@termnet.org

Website: <http://linux.termnet.org>

Issue Editors: Eva Lindquist, Dorothee Eichfelder

Layout: Eva Lindquist

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Offenlegung nach § 24 Mediengesetz:

TermNet News (TNN) ist das gemeinsame Organ von

- TermNet (Internationales Terminologienetz)
- Infoterm (Internationales Informationszentrum für Terminologie)
- GTW (Gesellschaft für Terminologie und Wissenstransfer)
- IITF (Internationales Institut für Terminologieforschung)
- EAFTerm (East Asia Forum on Terminology)

unter Berücksichtigung der Aktivitäten des Technischen Komitees ISO/TC 37 „Terminology and other language and content resources“ für alle an Terminologiekart und Terminologieanwendungen interessierte Firmen, Universitäten, Institutionen und Organisationen.

TNN ist eine internationale Zeitschrift, die der Verbreitung von Informationen über terminologische Aktivitäten, Produkte und Dienstleistungen dient.

EDITORIAL



Dear Reader,

Now that the World Cup hype has passed that had the whole of Europe and the world, but in particular Germany in its tight grip things have slowed down considerably. This is not only due to the after-match exhaustion but also in large part to the heat wave that started in time with football but has refused to end with it.

It has been an exciting tournament and those who were lucky enough to join the football-crazy crowd could witness a relaxed, friendly, open-minded and – surprisingly, or maybe for some not so surprisingly – multilingual German people. This is largely thanks to the organizers and German companies who have accomplished a huge task by providing multilingual volunteers to assist journalists and the general football tourists to find their way around, distributing glossaries to fans and training public servants or their employees to help the guests in English and/or other languages.

The friendly, sympathetic atmosphere was perhaps another proof that an international sports event such as the Soccer World Cup is a language of peace and understanding itself – even if you are not particularly interested in the sport itself. Read more about football phrases and terminology in this newsletter.



Perfectly timed between the World Cup and the annual high-season for vacation was the International Terminology Summer School – already a fixed event taking place in different locations in Europe (and rarely in the US), but every year in the sunny month of July. This year's course took place in Vienna and looking at the participants' list one wonders if TSS was

football "Extra Time" – in any case the slogan "a time to make friends" would have been no exaggeration. Read more about it inside this issue.

Read also further news from TermNet's members, the University of Saarland has published the results of a study about term extraction tools. NL-Term/ Lessius Hogeschool are organizing one of the most important and biggest terminology events in 2006: Terminology and Society is the name of the conference which will take place in November in Antwerp. TermNet is host of a pre-conference Workshop on national and corporate terminology policies, based on the expertise of its network and especially its sister organization Infoterm (UNESCO Guidelines for terminology policies).

Further news come from the world of (terminology) standardization and information literacy and information society activities all over the world.

Enjoy your reading.

By the way, this is the last issue of TNN as you know it. From next time on the sections constituting this newsletter will be more clearly separated. In addition, there will be some changes and innovations regarding frequency and specialized content. You may be curious... 

We wish those of you, who are lucky enough to take some time off, wonderful holidays and those of you, who are not (like myself), enough strength and enthusiasm to enjoy this time of the year nevertheless.

Best wishes,

Anja Drame & the whole TermNet Team

TERMINOLOGY MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATIONS**t-survey 2005****Research meets practice: An online survey on terminology extraction and terminology management**

From mid-May until September 2005 an online survey on terminology management and terminology extraction conducted by the Linguistic Data Processing section of Dept. 4.6 "Applied Linguistics & Translating/Interpreting" at Saarland University was carried out. It was available on the Internet in English, French, German, and Spanish and was promoted in many major CAT mailing lists (incl. TermNet), and by translator and interpreter associations (BDÜ, ITI). Over 400 professional translators, terminologists, and interpreters all over the world have responded to the questionnaire.

The aim of this survey was to investigate the relationship between research and practice in the area of terminology extraction and to evaluate if there is any need to reconcile both. Aimed at translators, terminologists, interpreters and project managers, the main goals of the survey are to investigate the dissemination and application of terminology management tools (with a focus on terminology extraction tools) and to assess the demands on today's terminology extraction tools.

The results and the analysis were presented in the form of a scientific article by the authors Daniel Zielinski and Yamile Ramírez Safar at the Aslib Conference "Translating and the Computer 27th", in London 24-25 November 2005. The article has been published in the proceedings of the conference and can be downloaded from:

http://fr46.uni-saarland.de/download/pubs/sdv/t-survey_aslib2005_zielinski.pdf

A recent translation into German can be downloaded from:

http://fr46.uni-saarland.de/fileadmin/user_upload/abt/sdv/pubs/tsurvey2005_de.pdf

Unlike other terminology surveys carried out before (e.g. the *LISA terminology survey* (2001)), the purpose of t-survey 2005 was to examine the relationship between research and practice in the area of terminology extraction and to evaluate if there is any need to reconcile the two. In comparison with *t-survey*, the *LISA terminology survey* had completely different purposes, and its research area was differently defined. The Localization Industry Standards Associations (LISA), responsible for providing practical advice, business guidelines and standards information for translation and localization workflow tools, designed a series of surveys in the area of terminology management. These surveys were carried out in 2001 and aimed mainly at the investigation of the methods, tools and practices for managing terminology in the localization industry (Warburton, 2001: 1-5).

The t-survey's main goals are to investigate the dissemination and application of terminology management tools with particular focus on terminology extraction tools (TETs), and to assess the demands on today's TETs. Analysis of the users' responses should allow us to determine whether there are differences between the requirements of various professional groups working with terminology, i.e. between translators and terminologists, and, if so, what these differences are. Furthermore, it should enable us to summarize the required functionalities and to formulate design criteria for TETs that fit the different user profiles. In summary, the purpose is to obtain useful information which properly used will have an impact both on research as well as on software development.

The survey was designed in a way that no previous knowledge about terminology extraction was required by the users. For maximum user-friendliness and minimum frustration that may result from lengthy forms with partly irrelevant questions, the forms were designed to change dynamically according to the answers. The survey's design was based on a "task" model of translation where, for example, the translation of documents was viewed as a combination of tasks to include analysis, terminology research, translation, term extraction, and term management. The total time estimated to answer the questions was approximately 10 minutes.

TERMINOLOGY MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATIONS

t-survey is divided into five sections:

1. *Personal Information* aims at identifying the users' profiles, such as by age, profession, type of employment, professional experience, and type of education/formation;
2. *Working Environment* focuses on the working conditions and resources that professionals use, such as information on company size (number of employees), available computer facilities (type of operating systems) and availability of Internet resources (type of Internet connection);
3. *Translation* has the main goal to gather information about the translation process itself;
4. *Terminology Management* deals primarily with the process of compilation and storage of terminology – covering questions related to the types of terminology work (e.g. monolingual, bilingual, multilingual) and the frequency in which it is carried out, the method of managing terminology (index cards, Word/Excel tables, relational databases, terminology management systems), the types of information that are stored in the terminological data base (for example, nouns, noun phrases, verbs, collocations, etc.), the criteria for recognizing terms, additional information gathered together with terms (such as administrative information, contexts, definitions, grammatical and semantic information, graphics, etc.) and the estimated time to search terminology during the process of translation;
5. *Terminology Extraction* aims at obtaining concrete information on the use of TETs (terminology extraction tools) by the respondents, such as the type of tools used or tested (e.g. MultiTerm Extract (Trados), SDLPhraseFinder (SDL), TermFinder (Xerox), TermFinder (Acrolinx) and Autoterm (IAI)), the purpose of carrying out terminology extraction (extraction of terminology from source texts, from reference texts, from translation memories), the performance of the TETs tested or used, and finally the desired functions for TETs and the amount of money available to be spent on a TET with the desired functions included.

Following the design of the survey and viewing translation of documents as a combination of tasks, as previously mentioned, it can be deduced that sections 3-5 of the survey cover three stages of the translation process, namely text analysis, terminology identification and terminology management. Specific goals of this survey were to identify the profiles of those participants who carry out terminology work and those who do not. The idea was to have information from primary sources about the use of terminology extraction tools (TETs) in practice and the reception these tools have among language professionals.

The report ends with recommendations concerning the importance of terminology studies at university level and the need for vocational training for those, who have not followed the development of TETs after entering their professions more than 10 years ago. It may be added that TETs may gain major importance – possibly with different or new requirements – in the course of the development of the semantic web, and that ISO/TC 37 "Terminology and other language and content resources" is busy preparing international standards, which will also have an impact on the design of TETs in the future.

The authors would welcome any comments or questions on the article or the results.

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Further information:
Mr. Daniel Zielinski
E-mail: d.zielinski@mx.uni-saarland.de

TERMNET MEMBERS' PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES



**International Conference on Terminology
Terminology and Society - The impact of terminology on everyday life**
16 - 17 November 2006, Antwerp (Belgium)



with a Pre-conference Workshop on 15 November 2006
'Terminology planning and policies'

The conference is organized by NL-TERM, the Dutch-Flemish Association for Dutch Terminology, in collaboration with the Department of Translation and Interpreting of Lessius University College Antwerp.

The 2006 conference aims at contributing to the efforts of the European Association for Terminology (EAFT) and other national and international organizations to create platforms for the exchange of information on advances in terminology science and applications.

The central theme of the conference is the impact of terminology on everyday life, and terminology needs & practices. The conference will bring together theory and practice – and thus terminology companies and government departments on the one hand and universities having terminology in their curriculum on the other - and focus especially on the following

Topics

1. the importance of / best practices in terminology management, knowledge management & multilingual document production for such important society areas as business & services, industry, government, administration, health & human care, security, etc.
2. best practices for / projects of national terminology associations representing smaller languages and / or new EU member states whose objective it is to promote their own language as the language for specialized terminology; issues relating to language policy in this area
3. best practices in terminology teaching and training
4. uniformity and standardization across languages of the terminology of translation and interpreting

Participation is open to terminologists, terminographers, computer specialists, translators/translation companies, interpreters, teachers of terminology/terminography/translation/ interpreting, linguists, lexicographers, publishers, etc.

Contributions will be published in the form of proceedings.

Programme Committee

- Donald Barabé (Canadian Government Translation Bureau)
- Gerhard Budin (University of Vienna, Austria)
- Georgeta Ciobanu (Univ. Politehnica Timisoara, Romania)
- Rute Costa (President of EAFT - European Association for Terminology)
- Martin Forstner (CIUTI –Conférence Internationale Permanente d'Instituts Universitaires de Traducteurs et Interprètes)
- Hannelore Lee-Jahnke (Training Committee of FIT – Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs)
- Klaus-Dirk Schmitz (RadT – Rat für Deutschsprachige Terminologie & DEUTERM - Deutsches Informations- und Dokumentationszentrum für Terminologie) (Chairman of the Programme Committee) Klaus.schmitz@fh-koeln.de
- Frieda Steurs (Lessius University College Antwerp, Chair of Local Organising Committee) Frieda.Steurs@lessius.eu
- Marcel Thelen (NL-TERM and Department of Translation and Interpreting, Maastricht School of International Communication, Zuyd University)
- Hennie van der Vliet (NL-TERM and Free University of Amsterdam)

TERMNET MEMBERS' PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Local Organizing Committee

Frieda Steurs (Chair) Frieda.Steurs@lessius.eu, Karen Foelen, Luc van Doorslaer, Winibert Segers, Henri Bloemen, Cornelia Wermuth, Hendrik Kockaert, Christine Gysen

Registration

Registration for the conference is on Thursday 16 November 2006, just prior to the opening ceremony. Participants taking part in the pre-conference workshop should register on Wednesday 15 November 2006.

Programme

Wednesday, 15 November 2006

TermNet Workshop

Pre-conference workshop on terminology planning and policies

- National terminology policies and planning (in the frame of language and information policies)
- Organizational and corporate policies
- UNESCO Guidelines for Terminology Policies
- Training strategy for national Terminology Policies
- Project Management for national Terminology Policies
- Copyright issues and business models (from a national Terminology Policy perspective)
- Standardization strategy (including a certification strategy within the framework of a national Terminology Policy)
- Case studies

Evening: Informal gathering in an Antwerp pub

Thursday, 16 November 2006

9.00	Registration
9.30	Official Opening Ceremony
10.00 – 10.45	Multilingual document production: key note
11.00 – 12.45	Parallel sessions on multilingual document production
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 14.35	Parallel sessions on multilingual document production
14.45 – 15.30	Smaller languages: key note
15.30 – 16.40	Parallel sessions on smaller languages
16.40 – 17.00	Coffee break
17.00 – 18.10	Parallel sessions on smaller languages

*Evening: reception at the city hall
Conference dinner*

Friday, 17 November 2006

10.00 – 10.45	Best practices: key note
11.00 – 12.45	Parallel sessions on best practices in everyday life and teaching of terminology
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 14.45	Medical terminology: key note
14.45 – 16.40	Parallel sessions on medical terminology

Parallel sessions on the Terminology of translation:

11.00 – 12.45	Sessions on the terminology of translation
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 17.00	Round-table on the terminology of translation in a didactic context

17.00: reception

Saturday, 18 November 2006

Social event: Museums, Guided walks, Individual walks

TERMNET MEMBERS' PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Working languages

The working languages of the conference will be Dutch, English, French, and German. Papers may be given, and abstracts submitted, in any of these languages. Most lectures are in English, and will not be interpreted. There will be interpreting into English for lectures delivered in Dutch, French and German.

Deadline for registration

Registration forms have to be sent in before the 1st of November.

Conference fee

The fee for the two-day conference plus pre-conference workshop TermNet (Wednesday 15, Thursday 16 and Friday 17 November 2006) is € 250 (students € 150). This fee includes registration, the academic programme, and the social programme during the two-day conference. Is also included: conference map, documentation, all lunches and coffee break refreshments.

Not included in the fee

Conference dinner on Thursday 16 November, the optional social programme on Saturday 18 November, accommodation and proceedings.

Fee for the pre-conference workshop

The fee for the pre-conference workshop TermNet on Wednesday 15 November 2006 is € 150 (students € 100). This fee includes registration, the academic programme, all workshop documentation, and lunch and coffee break refreshments, **but not accommodation**.

Both early bird fees are valid until the 1st of September 2006.

Number of days	Conference fee	Early bird	Students and PhD students
3 days	€ 250	€ 230	€ 150
2 days	€ 190	€ 170	€ 80
1 day conference	€ 110		€ 40
1 day TermNet	€ 150		€ 100
Conference dinner	€ 40		€ 40

Fees **DO NOT INCLUDE** bank/transfer charges.

Account number Lessius: 403-3056661-70.

BIC: KREDBEBB

IBAN: BE60 4033 0566 6170

Mention: Terminology conference (please mention your choice: 1, 2 , 3-day conference and conference dinner)

Accommodation

Participants are expected to make their own arrangements as regards accommodation, but a list of hotels in all price categories is available.

Proceedings

The papers of the conference will be published in the form of proceedings provided they have been submitted before the 18th of December 2006. These proceedings will be published after the conference.

Conference venue

Lessius University College in Antwerp

Department of Translation and Interpreting, Department of Applied Languages

Sint-Andriesstraat 2

2000 Antwerpen, België

Tel. +32-3 206 04 91

Fax +32-3 206 04 99

Websites and contacts

www.lessius.eu/vt

www.nlterm.org

<http://www.hszuyd.msti.translation-and-meaning.nedweb.com>

<http://vertaalacademie.hszuyd.nl/>

For more information, contact:

karen.foelen@lessius.eu or christine.gysen@lessius.eu

TERMNET MEMBERS' PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION FORM
The International Conference on Terminology
Antwerp (Belgium), 16 and 17 November 2006

Please complete the form below (in block letters or typewritten) and return it to:

Prof. Dr. Frieda Steurs (Chair of the Local Organizing Committee)
Departement of Applied Languages, Lessius University College
Sint-Andriesstraat 2
2000 Antwerp, Belgium
Fax: +32-3-206 04 99
Tel: +32-3-206 04 91
E-mail: Frieda.Steurs@lessius.eu

FAMILY NAME: _____ **TITLE:** _____

FIRST NAME: _____

INSTITUTION & AFFILIATION: _____

ADDRESS:

COUNTRY: _____

TELEPHONE: *Office:* _____ *Home:* _____

FAX: *Office:* _____ *Home:* _____

E-MAIL: *Office:* _____ *Home:* _____

Tick as appropriate:

- I wish to attend the 2006 International Conference on Terminology
- Three-day event: Pre-conference workshop TermNet on Wednesday + two-day conference programme on Thursday and Friday
- Two-day conference programme on Thursday 16 + Friday 17 November only
- 1 day: Conference on Thursday 16 November only
- 1 day: Conference on Friday 17 November only
- 1 day pre-conference workshop TermNet on Wednesday 15 November only
- I wish to take part in the conference dinner on Thursday 16 November (please pay 40 € extra in advance in addition to the conference fee)
- I am interested in the social events on Saturday and I want to receive more information.

DATE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

TERMNET MEMBERS' PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Office québécois
de la langue
française



Bureau de la traduction

Colloque TERMINOLOGIE: Approches transdisciplinaires

Du 2 au 4 mai 2007 se tiendra à Gatineau (Québec, Canada) le colloque ***Terminologie : approches transdisciplinaires*** organisé conjointement par l'Université du Québec en Outaouais (UQO), l'Office québécois de la langue française (OQLF) et le Bureau de la traduction du gouvernement canadien.

Le colloque portera entre autres sur les principes méthodologiques de la terminologie, les différentes pratiques terminologiques, la terminologie et la société, ainsi que sur les outils, les applications et l'enseignement de la terminologie. Un vaste public est visé, qui réunit terminologues, linguistes, aménagistes de la langue, sociolinguistes et ethnologues, terminoticiens, ingénieurs-linguistes...

La langue du colloque est le français.

Vous trouverez plus de renseignements sur le site Web de l'UQO à l'adresse suivante: www.uqo.ca/terminologie2007.

Symposium TERMINOLOGIE : Approches transdisciplinaires

The ***Terminologie : approches transdisciplinaires*** symposium – a joint effort of the Université du Québec en Outaouais (UQO), the Office québécois de la langue française (OQLF) and the Translation Bureau of the Government of Canada – will be held in Gatineau, Quebec, Canada, May 2-4, 2007.

The symposium will look at the methodological principles of terminology, various terminological practices, terminology and society, and the tools, applications and teaching of terminology. The vast target audience includes terminologists, linguists, language management experts, sociolinguists, ethnologists, terminotactics specialists and language engineers.

The symposium will be held in French only.

More information can be found (in French only) on UQO's website at the following address: www.uqo.ca/terminologie2007.

CURRENT PROJECTS IN THE NETWORK



Multilingual
eCataloguing and
eClassification in
eBusiness

CEN/ISSS Workshop eCAT

By Eva Lindquist, TermNet

TermNet holds the technical secretariat of the Workshop on 'Multilingual eCataloguing and eClassification in eBusiness' (CEN/ISSS/WS/eCAT) on behalf of the Austrian Standards Institute (<http://www.onorm.at/>).

The Workshop combines several separate projects (described in TNN 89). The ongoing project Gen-ePDC 'Generic Product Description and Classification' has produced the CEN Workshop Agreement **CWA 15556 : 2006** in 3 parts. It has been published by CEN and is available for free at:

<http://www.cenorm.be/cenorm/businessdomains/businessdomains/issss/activity/vsecat.asp>

Further information:

Eva Lindquist, TermNet: elindquist@termnet.org

URL: <http://www.termnet.info/english/projects/ecat.php>

NEWS

Domänenverlust im Deutschen - Stirbt Deutsch als Fachsprache?

RaDT

*Rat für
Deutschsprachige
Terminologie*

Ein Positionspapier des RaDT nach einer Vorlage von Christer Laurén (Universität Vasa), Johan Myking (Universität Bergen), Heribert Picht (Copenhagen Business School).

Einleitung

Die folgenden Überlegungen beziehen sich auf die Fachsprachen und ihre Terminologien, obwohl einige Punkte auch auf die Gemeinsprache zutreffen. Die Frage des Sprachpurismus ist hier irrelevant und somit nicht Gegenstand der Darlegungen, da Übernahmen aus anderen Sprachen ein altbekanntes Phänomen und in vielen Fällen durchaus berechtigt sind.

Definitionen

Domäne: Fachgebiet, das über die erforderlichen fachsprachlichen Mittel in einer Sprache verfügt d.h. bei dem Inhalt und Ausdruck eine Einheit bilden. Ein Fachgebiet kann ein Wissensbereich oder ein Tätigkeitsfeld im weitesten Sinne sein. Die Tatsache, dass Domäne als »Fach- und Wissensgebiet« definiert wird, bezieht auch die sozialen Dimensionen mit ein. Eine Domäne ist auch immer ein sozialer Anwendungsbereich einer Sprache.

Domänenverlust: Verlust der Kommunikationsfähigkeit in der eigenen Sprache auf allen Ebenen (Praxis, Theorie usw.) eines Wissensgebietes wegen fehlender Weiterentwicklung der erforderlichen fachsprachlichen Mittel. Domänenverlust tritt immer dann auf, wenn eine Sprachgemeinschaft die Weiterentwicklung angemessener fachsprachlicher Kommunikationsmittel in der eigenen Sprache - aus welchen Gründen auch immer - unterlässt.

Problemstellung

Viele Sprachen sind heute dem Einfluss des Englischen als Lingua franca ausgesetzt. Dieser Einfluss von außen führt zu einer zunehmenden Anglifizierung einiger Fachgebiete und insbesondere deren Terminologien. Werden englische Benennungen unkritisch übernommen und verwendet, obwohl eigene Benennungen bestehen oder geschaffen werden könnten, so erschwert dies die Fachkommunikation innerhalb der Sprachgemeinschaft.

Die fehlende oder unzureichende Bewusstmachung der Folgen, die der Domänenverlust für die sprachliche und kulturelle Kohärenz einer Sprachgemeinschaft nach sich zieht, fördert die oft unbewusste oder unreflektierte Anglifizierung. Findet die Fachkommunikation überwiegend in einer Fremdsprache statt, so werden all diejenigen, die nicht über hinreichende Sprachkenntnisse verfügen, in ihrem Bemühen um entsprechende Informationen wesentlich eingeschränkt.

Was kennzeichnet den Domänenverlust?

Domänenverlust führt zur negativen Statusänderung einer Sprache. Diese Statusänderung verläuft - auf das Deutsche bezogen – je nach Fachgebiet unterschiedlich schnell, aber anscheinend unaufhaltsam. Folgende Faktoren können u.a. festgestellt werden:

1. Die Erfordernisse des Wissenstransfers über die Sprachgrenzen hinweg fördern die generelle Tendenz zur Dominanz des Englischen als alleiniges Kommunikationsmittel. So wird in einigen Wissensbereichen nur noch in Englisch publiziert, und Vorträge oder Vorlesungen werden nur noch in Englisch gehalten.
2. Wissen und Bewusstsein darüber, welche Folgen ein Domänenverlust für die gesamte Sprachgemeinschaft auf längere Sicht hat, fehlen weitgehend. Ist etwa im Deutschen die Terminologie einzelner Fachgebiete nicht vorhanden, so kann sich Deutsch als Kommunikationsmittel kaum behaupten.

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3. Aus Punkt 2. ergibt sich eine verbreitete Indifferenz gegenüber einer nachhaltigen Problemlösung, die durch mangelhaftes Sprachbewusstsein noch verstärkt wird und so den Blick auf die grundlegenden kulturellen und gesellschaftlichen Folgen dieser Entwicklung verstellt.
4. In zunehmend breiten Kreisen der Sprachgemeinschaft wird die Anwendung von stark englisch durchsetzten Terminologien als Prestigegegewinn betrachtet. Als Rechtfertigung wird zuweilen das Fehlen von Benennungen in der eigenen Sprache angeführt, was zum einen bei weitem nicht immer zutrifft, und zum anderen die Bildung von Benennungen in der eigenen Sprache behindert oder gar blockiert und damit den Domänenverlust fördert.

Was geht durch den Domänenverlust verloren?

Unmittelbar wahrnehmbar ist, dass die Sprache der eigenen Sprachgemeinschaft als Mittel der Fachkommunikation in Teilbereichen (Domänen) so stark an Bedeutung verliert, dass eine laufende Erneuerung nur unzureichend und nicht auf allen Ebenen stattfindet. Die Gesamtsprache verliert somit ihre Fähigkeit, als Kommunikationsmittel in allen Lebensbereichen zu fungieren, und entwickelt sich zu einer Sprache zweiter Klasse, so dass die Kommunikation in den verlorenen Domänen notwendigerweise in einer anderen Sprache stattfinden muss.

Da jedoch die Sprache einer Sprachgemeinschaft unloslich mit ihrer Kultur verbunden ist - auch Fachbereiche und ihre Sprachen sind Teile der Gesamtkultur einer Sprachgemeinschaft - bedeutet ein Domänenverlust nicht nur eine Schwächung dieser Sprache, sondern auch einen partiellen Kulturverlust. Die so entstehende Lücke wird zwar an der Oberfläche durch eine andere Sprache ausgefüllt; letzten Endes aber bedeutet sie auch gleichzeitig die Substitution der Kultur der verlorenen Domäne durch die Kultur der Fremdsprache. Ob die allzu leichtfertig übernommene, vielleicht sogar selbst aufgezwungene Kultur mit der Gesamtkultur kompatibel ist, bleibt fraglich.

In Fremdsprachen abgewickelte Fachkommunikation führt, wenn sie nicht gleichzeitig fachsprachliche Kommunikationsmittel in der Sprache der Sprachgemeinschaft bewahrt und weiterentwickelt, zur Vernachlässigung der eigenen Fachsprachen. Die Folgen für den Wissenstransfer innerhalb einer Sprachgemeinschaft können für das betreffende Fachgebiet nur negativ sein. Sie bedeuten, dass die Kommunikation, z.B. in der Ausbildung, auf allen Ebenen der verlorenen Domänen in einer anderen Sprache erfolgen muss, was wiederum voraussetzt, dass die interessierten Mitglieder der Sprachgemeinschaft diese Sprache beherrschen müssen, um am erforderlichen Wissenstransfer teilnehmen zu können.

Einerseits ist eine solche Voraussetzung unrealistisch, obgleich es als politisch unkorrekt gilt zu bezweifeln, dass alle des Englischen mächtig genug sind und deshalb eine ungestörte Fachkommunikation aus sprachlichen Gründen a priori gesichert ist. Die Beherrschung des Englischen ist nicht länger eine Kompetenz, sondern eine Voraussetzung – dieser Aussage scheint immer mehr zum Dogma zu werden, obwohl die Realität eine andere ist. Sollte hier Wunschdenken vorliegen?

Andererseits steht diese Voraussetzung als Forderung im Gegensatz zum Recht auf Fachkommunikation in der eigenen Sprache. Minderheitensprachen werden oft gegen negative Statusänderungen gesetzlich geschützt, Mehrheitssprachen in der Regel jedoch kaum oder gar nicht.

Ferner dürfen die Informationsprobleme, die u.a. die Produktesicherheit und den Verbraucherschutz betreffen und sich durch mangelhafte Kenntnisse der domäne-erobernden Sprache ergeben können, nicht übersehen werden. So müssen Montage- und Betriebsanleitungen, Warendeklarationen, Beipackzettel für Medikamente usw. in der Sprache des Verbrauchers abgefasst sein, um falscher Verwendung aus sprachlichen Gründen entgegenzuwirken. Die erfolgreiche Lokalisierung solcher Texte (sprachliche und kulturelle Anpassung an die pragmatischen Gegebenheiten einer anderen Sprachgemeinschaft) auf einer relativ niedrigen fachlichen Ebene erfordert auf jeden Fall muttersprachliche Kommunikationsmittel, das heißt u.a. auch Terminologien.

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Da jedoch nur die unteren Ebenen der Fachkommunikation abgedeckt werden, kann nur von einer Teillösung gesprochen werden. Auf den oberen Ebenen der theoretischen Fachkommunikation sind z.B. Sicherheitsfragen seltener aktuell; damit sind diese Bereiche einem Domänenverlust stärker ausgesetzt.

Mögliche Lösungen

1. Gezielte Bewusstmachung der Folgen, die ein Domänenverlust für die eigene Sprache und damit für die Kultur der Sprachgemeinschaft in sich birgt - in erster Linie ein gesellschaftlicher, aber auch ein nicht zu unterschätzender wirtschaftlicher Aspekt.
2. Schutz gegen Domänenverlust durch Unterricht im eigensprachlichen Fachwortschatz in der Ausbildung auf allen Ebenen. Ein Forscher z.B., der seine Domäne nur im Englischen, nicht aber in der Muttersprache, beherrscht, hat die Domäne nicht muttersprachlich »eroberzt« und trägt somit zum Domänenverlust bei.
3. Parallelentwicklung von Terminologien, d.h. Domänenbewahrung durch bewusste Schaffung von muttersprachlichen Terminologien durch die vom sprachlichen Domänenverlust bedrohten Fachgemeinschaften. Eine solche Lösung setzt solide Kenntnisse der fremden Fachsprache voraus, wenn eine Gleichstellung hinsichtlich der kommunikativen Kompetenz zwischen den Kommunikationspartnern angestrebt wird.
4. Aufwertung des Wissenstransfers in der eigenen Sprache durch eine bewusstere Publikationspolitik durch Förderung von Publikationen in der eigenen Sprache, z.B. an Universitäten, wo Publikationen in der eigenen Sprache zunehmend geringer eingestuft werden als Publikationen in englischer Sprache.
5. Realisierung der EU-Forderung, zwei Fremdsprachen zu beherrschen. Das bedeutet zum einen, dass das Deutsche als Gesamtsprache voll entwickelt bleiben muss, um als gleichwertiges Fachkommunikationsmittel fungieren zu können, und zum anderen, dass es als solches auch innerhalb einer Sprachgemeinschaft uneingeschränkt angewendet werden kann.
6. Das multikulturelle Umfeld der Europäischen Integrationspolitik für die osteuropäischen Staaten setzt die Bewahrung von Domänen als unabdingbare Grundlage zur Vermeidung von Konflikten jeglicher Art voraus.

Rat für Deutschsprachige Terminologie (RaDT), unterstützt durch

- die Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission
- die Österreichische UNESCO-Kommission
- die Nationale Schweizerische UNESCO-Kommission
- die Luxemburgische UNESCO-Kommission

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9th OFMR 2006**Open Forum on Metadata Registries**

20-22 March 2006

Kobe, Japan

The 9th OFMR 2006 could build on the good results of the 8th OFMR 2005, which took place in Berlin in 6-8 April 2005 www.berlinopenforum.de. It had an attractive programme and its more than 60 participants engaged in lively discussions.

Bruce Bargmeyer from the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (USA), Chair of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 "Data Management and Interchange", welcomed the participants and presented the purpose and an overview of this Open Forum. He introduced the potential of Metadata Registries to register and manage data as well as the underlying semantics, which may be specified in terminologies, concept systems, ontologies, etc. This forms a basis for data/semantics lifecycle management and for semantics services. The intention of this Open Forum is to help align and harmonize metadata registry standards, terminology standards, and related registry/repository/metadata standards.

N E W S

After that Christian Galinski from Infoterm (International Information Centre for Terminology - www.infoterm.info), Secretary of ISO TC 37 "Terminology and other Language and Content Resources", gave an overview on methodology standardization in/for terminology and other kinds of structured content. He emphasized that ISO/TC 37 standards are fundamental for achieving semantic interoperability of structured content in the semantic web. His presentation highlighted potential areas of coordination between standardization activities of TC 37 and the ISO/IEC 11179 family of standards as well as other standardization efforts - especially with respect to emerging networks of federated repositories.

The presentation slides are all accessible under
<http://www.tiu.ac.jp/org/openforum2006/index.files/Page897.html>

The JTC 1/SC 32/WG 2 community, which had initiated the series of the "Open Forum on Metadata Registries" nearly a decade ago is highly motivated to intensify the strategic cooperation with ISO/TC 37 and - upon the recommendation of Infoterm - also with ISO/TC 184/SC 4 "Industrial data". Thus the three main communities developing fundamental methodology standards for data modelling (incl. metadata and metadata registries) with respect to structured content (i.e. content items at the level of lexical semantics) meet to discuss basic issues of semantic interoperability in the future semantic web.

At the ensuing joint meeting of SC 32/WG 2 and ISO/TC 37 the strong wish to intensify this strategic cooperation was voiced. The next OFMR will probably be held in the United States in late April 2007.

Further information:
www.tiu.ac.jp/org/openforum2006/index.html

International Terminology Summer School 10–14 July 2006 Vienna

By Anja Drame

The Centre for Translation Studies of the University of Vienna was host of this year's International Terminology Summer School "Terminology Management: Theory, Practice and Applications" (also known as TSS 2006, 10-14 July 2006). Following a rotation system between the academic home institutions of the main TSS trainers, the University of Vienna offered to host the event after the successful TSS 2005 at the Institute for Information Management of the University of Applied Sciences Cologne. These trainers, namely the professors Gerhard Budin, Heribert Picht, Sue Ellen Wright, Frieda Steurs and Klaus-Dirk Schmitz belong to the most renowned terminology experts in the world.



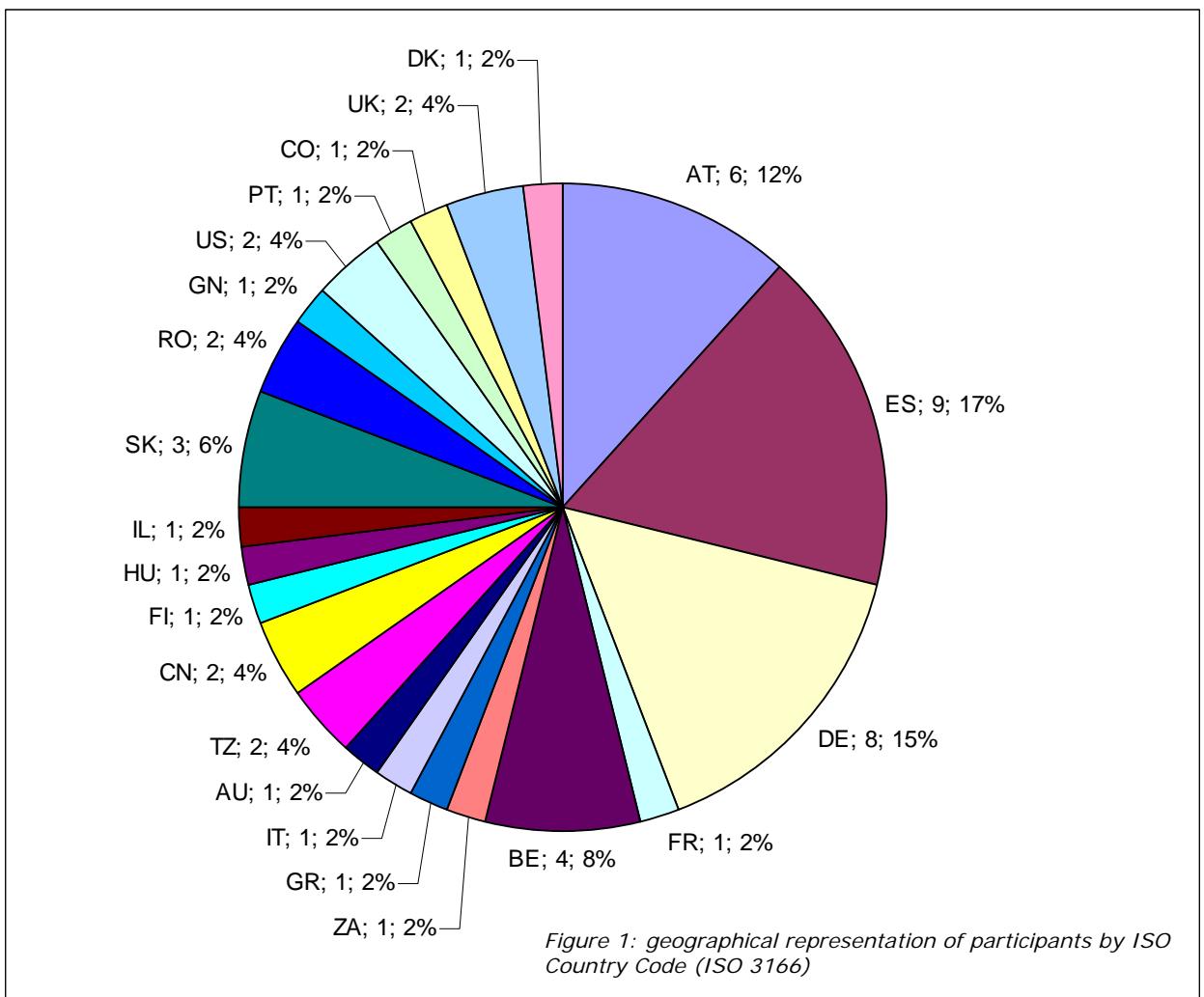
Whereas last TSS could welcome 32 participants from 19 countries the statistics for 2006 tell us of an increase with 51 participants from no less than 22 nations covering all continents from South and North America via Europe, Africa and Asia to as far as Down Under (see figure).

The professional backgrounds covered nearly every aspect, beginning with translation students, LSP researchers, freelance translators, PR and legal specialists, subject field experts and technical documentation professionals, university teachers, information and computer specialists, terminologists from global and national companies to business consultants.

As in every year, successful participants receive 6 ECTS (or credit points according to the European credit point transfer system for students) which makes the course particularly attractive for students and PhD candidates.

Attempted to be an introductory course to the broad field of terminology and related sciences and activities it addressed mainly the needs of terminologists and translators. But other, related fields' specialists, such as those mentioned above were attracted by the topics that were offered and their interests, too, had to be considered in the programme.

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Due to limited time and the heterogeneous nature and particular spheres of interest of the group of participants, some aspects had to be neglected or at least could not be addressed adequately. This concerned mainly the topic of ontologies which most participants would have liked to have a stronger place in the programme. Next year's TSS will take this point into particular consideration.

In addition to this, specialized terminology seminars are planned and organized by TermNet in cooperation with the TSS organizers, as well as with local and regional members and partner institutions who are interested in offering such a training. For more information about these, please contact Anja at TermNet (<mailto:adrame@termnet.org>).



Introduced to the programme this year and well received was an item which is steadily growing in importance and recognition: Project Management. This topic was presented by TermNet's Dr. Gabriele Sauberer, herself being a PM specialist and lecturing at various institutions and workshops. As a surprise, guest Alan Melby, the renowned American computer linguist, introduced his new project Glev-term (Global Event Terminology), an interesting approach to cooperative terminology work based on the Wiki business idea.



Generally, it can be said that the TSS is a great opportunity for all who are interested in or working with terminology and can not afford to do another university course to gain a closer insight into this interesting field in a relatively short time, relaxed and inspiring atmosphere and with a reasonably small budget. It also provides an excellent opportunity to get in touch with colleagues and like-minded people from all over the world to establish contacts and – who knows – business cooperation and friendships.

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It also helps to look a bit further and expand the own professional horizon to see the bigger picture and to recognize the broader perspectives.

Next July there will be another TSS – this time again in Cologne. For those who cannot wait that long, visit our Website www.iim.fh-koeln.de/tss2006, contact TermNet (termnet@termnet.org) or Anja directly (adrame@termnet.org) for further information, to get on the mailing list, to learn about further TermNet terminology seminars or simply for general information.



We are looking forward to hearing from you!

Online-Spiel rund um Normen

Normemo: Das Online-Spiel rund um Normen. Gute Unterhaltung!

http://www.on-norm.at/normemo_online/memory.html

NEWS**Muskatnüsse und dribbelnde Kühe****Die Dolmetscher kommen bei der WM bei den Fußball-Fachausdrücken mächtig ins Schwitzen**

Jörg Mebus SALZBURG (Salzburger Nachrichten)

Wenn David Beckham Muskatnüsse verteilt, Zinedine Zidane eine Brücke baut und Michael Ballack tunnelt, machen die drei Fußball-Weltstars in Wahrheit ein und das-selbe: Sie spielen ihrem Gegenspieler den Ball durch die Beine. Bei der Fußball-WM in Deutschland sind 32 Nationen vertreten, in denen insgesamt 25 Amtssprachen und unzählige Dialekte gesprochen werden. Doch erst wenn es um Begriffe geht, die nur "König Fußball" kennt, kommt auch der beste Dolmetscher mächtig ins Schwitzen.

Vor allem das Mutterland der Sportart hatte in den letzten beiden Jahrhunderten jede Menge Zeit, seine ganz eigene Fachsprache zu entwickeln. Warum die Engländer den oben beschriebenen Beinschuss allerdings "nutmeg" (Muskatnuss) nennen, ist ihnen selbst nicht klar. Angeblich entsprang die Bezeichnung einer umgangssprachlichen Wendung aus dem 19. Jahrhundert, als "nutmegged" so viel hieß wie "dumm dastehen". Ihren Ursprung im schlichten Beobachten haben die Worte "bicycle-kick" (Fahrrad-Schuss) für Fallrückzieher, "one-two" (eins-zwei) für Doppelpass und "blatant dive" (krasser Abtaucher) für das absichtliche und vorsätzliche Hinfallen ohne Gegnerkontakt, also die Schwalbe.

Weil Bundestrainer Jürgen Klinsmann diese nach Meinung der englischen Fans besonders gut beherrschte, wurde er bei seinem Wechsel zu Tottenham Hotspur 1994 gerne "Diver" genannt. Klinsmann nahm es gelassen. Zu einer seiner ersten Pressekonferenzen an der White Hart Lane erschien er mit Taucherbrille, eroberte die Herzen der Fans und wurde "Fußballer des Jahres" auf der Insel. Auf das Fußballer-Deutsch kennen die Briten häufig keine Antwort. Die "Rote Laterne" und der "Anschlusstreffer" sind ihnen unbekannt, und kurioserweise können sie auch mit der "englischen Woche" und dem "Wembley-Tor" nichts anfangen.

Als gute WM-Gastgeber wollen die Deutschen da natürlich Abhilfe schaffen. Das Goethe-Institut bot bis Mitte Mai in London einen "Deutschkurs für Fußballfans" an. Der Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst (DAAD) brachte sogar eine Postkarten-Kampagne auf den Weg. Unter dem Motto "Fußball-Weltmeister 2006: England" mit dem Zusatz "easier said than done" (leichter gesagt als getan) werden typische Tricks und Spielzüge der englischen Stars ins Deutsche übersetzt. Michael Owen erzielt dort ein Tor per "tap in" (Abstauber), Frank Lampard kann nur durch ein "professional foul" (Notbremse) gestoppt werden.

Wolfgang Ischinger, deutscher Botschafter in London, versuchte bei der Präsentation der Kampagne verzweifelt, den versammelten Journalisten das Wort "Blutgrätsche" (dangerous sliding tackle) näher zu bringen. Diese besonders gefährliche Art des Foulspiels nennt der Brasilianer im Übrigen "carrinho" (kleiner Karren), mit dem das Opfer direkt abtransportiert werden kann.

Im gesamten spanischsprachigen Bereich wird der Fallrückzieher "chilena" genannt, weil der Kunstschuss zum ersten Mal in Chile aufgetaucht sein soll. Der Bauertrick - den Ball an einer Seite des Gegners vorbeispieln und an der anderen vorbeilaufen - wird auf Portugiesisch quasi noch präzisiert und heißt dort "drible da vaca" (Kuhdribbling).

© SN 2006-06-07

Regeln für die Medienanalyse**Die Zahl der Leser einer Zeitung oder Zeitschrift ist ein wichtiges Kriterium für die Erfolgsmessung in der PR**

Wien (ON prm, 2006-03-24) Große Unternehmen und Agenturen planen ihre Kampagnen heute zunehmend grenzüberschreitend. Für die Resonanzkontrolle ist es deshalb wichtig, dass die Ermittlung der tatsächlichen Leserzahl („kontakte“) in allen Ländern nach gleichen Kriterien erhoben wird, was bislang aber nicht der Fall ist.

Das Deutsche Institut für Normung DIN hat deshalb beim Europäischen Komitee für Normung CEN einen Antrag auf Erstellung eines entsprechenden europaweit einheitlichen Regelwerks für die Medienanalyse eingebracht.

Infoterm Newsletter



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**Info
term**

IMPRESSIONUM

Medieninhaber, Herausgeber, Verleger:
Internationales Informationszentrum für Terminologie (Infoterm)
Mariahilfer Strasse 123/3
1060 Wien, ÖSTERREICH
Telefon: +43-664 3446 181
E-mail: infopoint@infoterm.org
URL: <http://linux.infoterm.org>

Editor/Rédacteur: Christian Galinski, Dorothee Eichfelder

Note to contributors: The submission of papers for publication in Infoterm Newsletter is welcome. Authors alone are responsible for views expressed in signed articles, which are not necessarily those of Infoterm.

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Offenlegung nach § 24 Mediengesetz:

Der Infoterm Newsletter (INL) ist das offizielle, vierteljährlich erscheinende Informationsblatt des Internationalen Informationszentrums für Terminologie (Infoterm). Das Sekretariat von Infoterm fungiert als internationale Informationsstelle für alle Terminologiefragen, fördert und koordiniert im öffentlichen Interesse weltweit terminologische Aktivitäten. INL enthält insbesondere Informationen über die Tätigkeiten der Infoterm-Mitglieder und -Partner und verfolgt dabei keine parteilichen oder ideologischen Zielsetzungen.

The Infoterm Newsletter (INL) is the official quarterly of the International Information Centre for Terminology (Infoterm). It informs its readership of the latest developments in the field of terminology. In addition, INL provides information on the latest activities and projects of Infoterm members and co-operation partners as well as on past and forthcoming events.

Le Bulletin d'information (INL) est l'organe officiel trimestriel du Centre international d'information pour la terminologie (Infoterm). INL informe ses lecteurs sur les développements les plus récents ainsi que sur les dernières parutions dans le domaine de la terminologie. Il donne également un aperçu des activités et projets des membres et des partenaires d' Infoterm et contient, entre autres, un calendrier des manifestations passées et à venir.

Rechtsterminologie für Acholi (Uganda)

Gerald Heusing - ein Leipziger Afrikalinguist im Dienst des Internationalen Strafgerichtshofs

Der Afrikalinguist Gerald Heusing ist vom Internationalen Strafgerichtshof (IStGH) in Den Haag in eine unabhängige Expertenkommission zur Schaffung einer Rechtsterminologie für das Acholi berufen worden, das in Uganda von ungefähr 800.000 Menschen als erste Sprache gesprochen wird.

Der IStGH hat am 29. Juli 2004 Ermittlungen zu Fällen in der Republik Uganda aufgenommen. Die Fälle beziehen sich auf einen Konflikt, der die Zivilbevölkerung des nördlichen Landesteiles seit 1986 terrorisiert. Dort formierte sich nach der Machtübernahme des amtierenden Staatspräsidenten Yoweri Kabuta Museveni die paramilitärische "Lord's Resistance Army" (LRA). Die LRA kämpft unter der Führung von Joseph Kony gegen die Regierung und für die Errichtung eines fundamentalistisch-christlichen Gottesstaates.

Mitglieder der LRA werden für schwerste Menschenrechtsverletzungen verantwortlich gemacht. Nach Berichten, die dem Chefankläger des Gerichtshofes, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, vorliegen, handelt es sich dabei um Massenexekutionen, Folter und Verstümmelung, Rekrutierung von Kindersoldaten, sexueller Missbrauch von Kindern, Vergewaltigung, Vertreibung sowie Plünderung und Zerstörung privaten Eigentums. Schätzungen zufolge töteten Mitglieder der LRA inzwischen mehr als 100.000 Menschen.

Die LRA rekrutiert ihre Kombattanten größtenteils aus entführten Dorfbewohnern. Insbesondere sind Kinder im Alter zwischen 11 und 15 Jahren betroffen. Vereinzelt wird von noch jüngeren Entführten berichtet. Laut dem IStGH vorliegenden Berichten sind 85 % der Kombattanten Kinder, die als Soldaten, Träger und Arbeiter sowie im Fall von Mädchen als Sexsklaven missbraucht werden. Die Gesamtzahl der seit 1986 entführten Kinder wird mit 20.000 angegeben. Im Zuge von Initiationsriten werden die Kinder zu Ritualmorden und Verstümmelungen gezwungen. Opfer sind vermutete Regierungssympathisanten, darunter auch eigene Verwandte.

Inzwischen sind drei Viertel der Acholi-Bevölkerung der nordugandischen Distrikte Gulu und Kitgum auf der Flucht vor der LRA. Viele von ihnen leben seit Jahren in Flüchtlingslagern. Im Juni 2005 wurden vom Chefankläger des IStGH Haftbefehle gegen Joseph Kony und weitere Anführer der LRA erlassen.

Neben dem Leipziger Afrikalinguisten gehören der Expertenkommission zwei Muttersprachler des Acholi an, darunter ein Jurist. Seit Aufnahme der Ermittlungen sind große Mengen von Dokumenten von Muttersprachlern in das Acholi übersetzt worden. Da die Übersetzer keine entsprechende formale Ausbildung genossen haben und es keinen standardisierten Wortschatz, keine spezielle Rechtsterminologie und keine gültige Orthographie für das Acholi gibt, handelt es sich um Ad-hoc-Übersetzungen, mit entsprechenden Inkonsistenzen, Unverständlichkeiten und Ambiguitäten. Es zeigt sich hier exemplarisch und sehr anschaulich, welche negativen Folgen die Diskriminierung afrikanischer Sprachen (meist zugunsten der ehemaligen Kolonialsprachen) nach sich ziehen.

Aufgabe der Kommission ist es, rechtswissenschaftliche Schlüsseltermini in den bisher übersetzten Dokumenten zu identifizieren und dem IStGH für diese verständliche und eindeutige Äquivalenzen für das Acholi vorzuschlagen. Das Gesamtprojekt "Acholi Rechtsterminologie" wird von der Terminologin der Übersetzungsabteilung des Sekretariats des Gerichtshofes, Anne Aboh-Dauvergne, koordiniert. Die standardisierte Rechtsterminologie soll in Zukunft von Übersetzern, Dolmetschern und Juristen des IStGH benutzt werden.

Gerald Heusing beschäftigt sich seit 1997 mit dem Acholi und verwandten Sprachen, die unter dem Begriff Süd-Lwoo subsumiert werden. Unter den diesbezüglichen Publikationen ist vor allem seine 2004 veröffentlichte Habilitationsschrift Die südlichen Lwoo-Sprachen: Beschreibung, Vergleich und Rekonstruktion zu nennen. Er hat sich in den Jahren 1996 bis 2003 insgesamt sieben Mal meist längerfristig als Feldforscher, DAAD-Dozent und Wahlbeobachter des Auswärtigen Amtes in Uganda aufgehalten.

TERMINOLOGY SCIENCE AND METHODOLOGY

Seine bisher letzte Reise nach Uganda war eine Exkursion mit zehn Leipziger Studierenden der Afrikanistik, aus der 2005 eine Publikation mit wissenschaftlichen Beiträgen der Exkursionsteilnehmer hervorgegangen ist (Aspekte der linguistischen und kulturellen Komplexität Ugandas).

Zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt darf die Expertenkommission nicht öffentlich über Details ihrer Arbeit berichten. Nach Aussetzung dieses Verbots wird aber mit einer wissenschaftlichen Auswertung der vorgeschlagenen Rechtsterminologie zu rechnen sein.

Von besonderem Interesse für Gerald Heusing wird dabei die Frage der Lehnwortnutzung sein, da er sich in einem aktuellen Forschungsprojekt "Lehnwörter im Alur" (einer weiteren Süd-Lwoo-Sprache) mit diesem Thema auseinandersetzt. Dieses Projekt ist Teil des vom Leipziger Max-Planck-Institut für Evolutionäre Anthropologie geleiteten globalen Forschungsprojektes "Lehnworttypologie".

Dieser Artikel erschien zuerst in: Journal, Mitteilungen und Berichte für die Angehörigen und Freunde der Universität Leipzig, Heft 1/2006, Seite 29. Zweitveröffentlichung mit freundlicher Genehmigung der Journal-Redaktion. Das vollständige Heft können Sie unter www.uni-leipzig.de/journal/ als PDF-Datei abrufen.

[Text: Journal Uni Leipzig. Quelle: Journal 1/2006. Bild: IStGH, Uni Leipzig.]
www.uebersetzerportal.de

NEWS

Report on terminology standardization activities in Japan 2005

By Yasuhiro Ota (Japanese National Committee for ISO/TC 37)

1 The change of the title and scope of ISO/TC 37 and its impact on Japan
 Since the title of ISO/TC 37 had been changed to "Terminology and other language and content resources", the Japanese National Committee for ISO/TC 37 has been strengthened by experts on knowledge technology such as corpus, linguistics and ontology.

2 The standardization of terminology in Japan

2.1 Government-sponsored vocabularies

"Japanese Scientific Terms", a series of terminological glossaries was edited by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (formerly the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture) and published in 31 parts from 1949 to 2003 – (two other parts are under preparation). The database with the terminological content of this series is publicly accessible as one of the services of the National Institute of Informatics (NII). However, in the course of the Ministry's re-organization, this long-termed project has been interrupted.

Meanwhile, the preparation or revision of national terminology standards is continuing, 376 JIS standards (classified by ICS 01.040) have bee already published.

One of the problems common to these government-sponsored vocabularies is the long interval of preparation, updating or revision. While this may be a characteristic of standardization in general, terminology standards in particular are criticized by many users for being outdated at the time of their publication (including obsolete terms and definitions). Therefore, they establish their own vocabularies or dictionaries including new terms and definitions and replacing some of the standardized ones, and it is necessary to speed up the revision cycles of standardized vocabularies in order to promote their use by the general public.

2.2 Adaptation of international terminology standards to Asian languages/scripts

ISO 10241:1992 "International Terminology Standards – Preparation and Layout" (under revision) is not sufficiently taking into account the needs of national terminology standards. Based on the experience of drafting JIS standards equivalent to ISO terminology standards, Japanese experts drafted an additional part of this standard, which was circulated for receiving comments from terminologists, including Korean, Chinese and European professionals.

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In the process of the discussions, the title of this draft was changed to "Terminological entries in standards – Part 2: Localization of international terminology standards".

[Note: This draft was registered as ISO/NWI 10241-2 in March 2006.]

2.3 Including East Asian languages in JIS documents

On the occasion of preparing a JIS equivalent to ISO/IEC Guide 2 "Standardization and related activities – General vocabulary", a list of terms in Japanese, Chinese, Korean, English and French languages was attached as an informative appendix. This is the first case of such a multilingual data collection in JIS documents.

[Note: This standard is probably published in mid-2006.]

In 2005, Japan published the revised edition of JIS X 0701 "Information and Documentation – Vocabulary" (equivalent to ISO 5127:2001). The experts had a number of problems with equivalents in East Asian languages. Japan would be interested to obtain information on the experience with preparing equivalents to this revised ISO standard in Chinese and Korean.

2.4 Preparation of multilingual vocabularies

In the Second CJK Seminar, Beijing, 2003-10-30/31, the Japanese Standards Association (JSA) proposed to prepare a multilingual (en/ja/ko/zh) vocabulary, and the East Asia Forum on Terminology (EAFTerm) undertook this work. In 2005, JSA took the partial charge of preparing a database on IEC terminology standards; in 2006, this database will be merged with a database concerning ISO terminology standards prepared by the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS).

Based upon these experiences, the Japanese National Committee for ISO/TC 37 proposes to organize a working group or network for harmonizing Japanese, Chinese and Korean terms equivalent to ISO/IEC terms, before revising national terminology standards (incl. the equivalents to international terminology standards at national level). The preparation of a multilingual terminology database covering Chinese, Japanese and Korean terminology entries would be very useful for this activity.

Since the 1990s, IEC terminology standards (IEC 60050 series) newly published comprise Japanese terms, later also Chinese terms. I expect that this procedure covers Korean terms in future.

Besides, terminology unification is carried out also in non-governmental organizations. A typical example is the preparation of the multilingual (en/id/ja/ko/th/zh) vocabulary "Six-Language Spring Dictionary", edited by the Japan Spring Manufacturers Association, as reported during the 18th Symposium on Terminology, Tokyo, 2005-11-19.

Further information:

Dr. Christian Galinski, Infoterm, infopoint@infoterm.org

Workshop "Patent and copyright policies"

Joint ISO and IEC Workshop "Patent and copyright policies"

Geneva 2006-06-01/02

125 participants representing 37 ISO and IEC member bodies from 34 countries plus representatives of ITU, WIPO and WTO convened on 1-2 June in Geneva to discuss new challenges deriving from the impact of technology changes on the legal protection as well as business model of standards. In the invitation to the workshop it was stated that "Standards cover a myriad of activities and they have transitioned to meet the demands of society and the issues and challenges it is facing. Two aspects of the development and dissemination of standards are especially relevant to intellectual property:

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- Patents are occasionally embodied in standards because they are an effective way to disseminate scientific progress, technology and new practices, as well as to facilitate and increase the use of new products and services by economic actors and, therefore, their market penetration.
- Standards result in contents which, themselves, represent an intellectual value and, therefore, property that needs to be protected both to ensure its integrity and to secure revenue to support the standardization process.

The globalization of the issues addressed by standards, the exponential growth in the use and application of information and communication technologies and the move to eliminate technical barriers to trade in order to facilitate access to world markets have resulted in major changes in the environment and stakes related to the relations between standards and intellectual property."

The workshop was meant to allow an update of the context and an exchange of experience as well as to contribute to outlining the future on how these new challenges may be handled by ISO and IEC and their respective members. Speakers from regulatory bodies, industry, standardization bodies and lawyers in private practice will share their insights on the major issues affecting intellectual property rights (IPRs) in standards. This "internal" workshop was intended for experts in legal matters from respective ISO and IEC members. Since the sessions focused on patents and copyrights, technical and marketing & sales managers from these members took part in the workshop.

Infoterm contributed by giving an overview on "structured content in federated databases" on the basis of recent experience in EU projects as well as in East Asia, where CNIS recorded all ISO standardized terminologies in English – as a contribution of ISO/TC 37 to ISO and – as the starting point for an EAFTerm project to make ISO standardized terminologies and Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Mongolian standardized terminologies available to East Asian users in English and all the four languages involved. This project soon raised questions of copyright and business models, which will have to be addressed with high priority during the next phase, if the project is to be successful.

Tanzania: The small farmer and the Internet

Tumsifu Lema, 68, is an organic farmer in Shirin Joro village in Tanzania. He grows mixed crops on his two acres of land, including vegetables, maize, sunflower and coffee, and he is constantly looking out for new organic farming techniques. Although Lema has heard of email and the Internet, he has never seen or used them. Tumsifu is among the growing number of poor farmers in Tanzania who are just starting to consider the potential benefits of ICTs.

<http://www.digitalopportunity.org/article/view/131003/1/>

Uganda: New software allows publishing on demand

It is difficult to get published in Africa. Publishers complain that few of the manuscripts they get from budding authors are worth publishing. They also blame a poor reading culture, which makes it difficult for publishing ventures to make profits due to low sales. Publishing-on-demand is an ideal solution to these challenges. By reducing the cost of producing books, publishers in Africa will be able to bring out more books from new writers and have the courage to experiment.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200604250044.html>

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Intangible heritage: A tangible boost

Convention Intangible Cultural Heritage, Terminology and UNESCO

Building on the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" (1972) as well as on UNESCO's "Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity" (2001), UNESCO's "Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage" (2006) also mentions language in the context of "oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage".

In this connection, UNESCO takes the position that "languages too are protected by the Convention, not just as means of communication but also as reflections of a particular perception of the world". Here "particular perceptions of the world" certainly also cover the specialized views on reality - in the form of terminologies at the level of conceptual knowledge - by scientists and other subject-field experts.

The entry into force of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage represents a new phase for this living and intrinsically fragile heritage.

Oral traditions and expressions (including language as a vehicle of intangible cultural heritage), traditional performing arts, social practices, rituals and festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, traditional craftsmanship – all merit safeguarding for future generations, in the same way as the Galapagos Islands or the Egyptian Pyramids.

Since 20 April, date of its entry into force, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage stands watch to ensure the continuity of this living testimony to human creativity. To date, 47 States – from Algeria, first to approve it in February 2004, to Albania, which ratified it on 4 April 2006 – are parties to this Convention that completes UNESCO's standard-setting measures for the safeguard of cultural heritage.

The text is based on certain articles of the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage that protects "tangible" forms of expression of heritage, both monuments and natural sites. It thus anticipates the creation of a General Assembly which will have its first meeting next June, an Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and a Fund that will make it possible to finance safeguarding projects.

The Convention also stipulates that two lists will be drawn up: the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, and the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding. The 90 Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity so far proclaimed by UNESCO are likely to be incorporated gradually into the Representative List, provided they are located within States that have ratified the Convention.

Discovering the soul

Another of the Convention's important measures is the requirement that each country establish one or several inventories of intangible cultural heritage existing on its territory. In certain cases, this process is well under way and is producing some truly remarkable results. "In Venezuela, we are now conducting a very detailed census of heritage in all its forms," explains José Manuel Rodríguez, president of Venezuela's Institute of Cultural Heritage. "We have recorded more than 68,000 entries coming from all of our country's 335 communities and what we have discovered is the genuine soul of the population. People are astonished that the state is taking an interest in things that belong to them in a very intimate way."

These inventories will make it possible to classify intangible heritage in its different forms - the items to be included on representative lists, of course, but also Living Human Treasures. The concept, created in 1950 in Japan, was adopted by the Republic of Korea in 1964, then by the Philippines, Thailand, Romania, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and France, where the living treasures are called "masters of crafts" and are goldsmiths and silversmiths, traditional bookbinders or makers of musical instruments.

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Languages too are protected by the convention, not just as means of communication but also as reflections of a particular perception of the world. Inventories can also be taken of traditional music.

A little more than two years elapsed between the Convention's ratification by UNESCO's General Conference in October 2003 and its entry into force. For Antonio Augusto Arantes, former president of Brazil's Institute for National Historical and Artistic Heritage, "The speed of the ratification process was a real surprise. But it proves simply that governments are resonating to something that civil society, at least in my country, has laid claim to for 20 years."

This is just what Juan Goytisolo, president of the jury for the first two Proclamations of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity, was describing when he spoke of "the infinite wealth and variety of human inventiveness regarding the origin of the world and our presence in it."

Lucía Iglesias Kuntz

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http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=32734&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

For the text of the Convention see:

http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=17716&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Endangered languages

The UNESCO Ad Hoc Expert Group on Endangered Languages concluded in the document "Language Vitality and Endangerment" that languages are vehicles of value systems and of cultural expressions and they constitute a determining factor in the identity of groups and individuals.

- Over 50% of the world's 6000 languages are endangered.
- 96% of the world's 6000 languages are spoken by 4% of the world's population.
- 90% of the world's languages are not represented on the Internet.
- One language disappears on average every two weeks.
- 80% of the African languages have no orthography.

Terminology development in most of these languages is an important factor for citizens' empowerment and capacity building.

For further reading see:

http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/file_download.php/4794680ecb5664addb9af1234a4a1839Language+Vitality+and+Endangerment.pdf

Domain loss

Deficiencies in or a decline in terminology development in any given language not only lead to the impoverishment of the respective language, but - more important - to a phenomenon recently coined as "domain loss".

Domain loss was defined in a paper of the RaDT (Council for German Language Terminology) as "losing the communicative capabilities to discuss in one's own language at all levels (practice, theory, etc.) domain-specific matters due to the lack/decline of the necessary means of special purpose language".

NEWS

ISO standardized terminologies**Cooperation agreement between ISO/CS and SAC/CNIS concerning ISO standardized terminologies signed**

At the end of April 2006, the cooperation agreement between ISO/CS on the one part and SAC (Standardization Administration of China) and CNIS (China National Institute for Standardization) on the other part concerning the collaboration on the establishment of an ISO terminology database was signed.

This is an important step forward towards an ISO Terminology Database (ISO/TDB), for which tens of thousands of ISO experts have been longing for since many years. CNIS made it possible to record all ISO terminology standards data within a joint project of the East Asian Forum on Terminology (EAFTerm) in cooperation with Japan, Korea and Mongolia.

In East Asia it is planned to add Chinese, Japanese, Korean and later also Mongolian terms and definitions equivalent to the ISO entries in a first phase. In a second phase the EAFTerm partners will exchange their standardized terminology entries, which are not in the ISO collection and mutually prepare Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Mongolian versions.

Thus, possibly a network of federated, distributed TDBs with standardized terminologies will emerge in East Asia. Many questions of workflow management for the maintenance, different business models (including legal issues) for the data in the said East Asian countries will be tackled and - hopefully - solved over the next two or three years.

The availability of ISO terminologies will have a great impact on

- experts working in ISO committees
- the production of standards within ISO
- the exact access to parts of standards
- an improved search method for standards
- and on the quality level of standards in general

On behalf of the Infoterm community as well as of all ISO/TC 37 members and liaisons we would like to congratulate the EAFTerm colleagues for this pioneering effort! Well done! - first step - and good luck for the next step!

SUDAN: Open-access digital library launched

[This report, which appears on the website of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, does not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations]

NAIROBI, 31 May 2006 (IRIN) - The Rift Valley Institute (RVI) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) launched on 30 May the Sudan Open Archive, an open-access digital library for Sudan, containing documents that until now were largely unavailable in digital form.

"It is a dynamic, expanding archive," said John Ryle, chair of RVI. "Our aim is to put in historical and contemporary materials of all kinds."

The first phase of the archive involved the digitisation of around 500 documents drawn from the records of Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), the international relief effort that started in 1989.

"A lot of the documents were just stuffed away in containers in Khartoum, Juba, Lokichokio and Nairobi," Ryle said. "The digital archive can bring together material from all over the place, which is exactly the problem in Sudan - documents are all over the place."

The materials in the archive provide a record of emergency aid and offer an opportunity for Sudan and humanitarian agencies "to learn from the mistakes of the past," he said. "The archive is rescuing and making accessible the records of 20 years of OLS, which - in some cases - are the only written reports of Sudan during that time, because of the war."

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In June 2006, material on environmental issues and the records of local peace processes in north and south Sudan will be incorporated, followed by grammar and dictionaries of Sudanese languages, cultural materials, documents in Arabic and maps. Given the lack of libraries in Sudan, Ryle hoped the archive - which will also be available on CD-Rom and DVD - would provide Sudanese with a wider source of information about their history.

Documents in the archive include 'Operation Lifeline Sudan: A Review' (1996); 'An Introduction to the Food Economies of Southern Sudan' (1998); 'The Southern Sudan Vulnerability Study' (1999 edition); 'The Jonglei Field Officers Handbook' (1998); and 'Towards a Baseline: Best Estimates of Social Indicators for Southern Sudan' (2004).

Also included are the official, signed texts of more recent documents, such as the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (2005) and the report of the Abyei Boundaries Commission (2005, with maps).

The Sudan Open Archive is available at: www.sudanarchive.net

Source: <http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=53619>

Winners in the Stockholm Challenge 2006

After the Stockholm Challenge Jury presented the finalist projects in the six Challenge categories 151 teams from 53 countries were invited to come to Stockholm and participate in the final event on May 8-11. The winners in each category were announced during the prize celebrations in the Stockholm City Hall on May 11. An additional award was also announced; the WSIS Challenge Award for African projects, worth 10.000 Euro and sponsored by SPIDER, the Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions. The winners in each category are presented below.

The jury also had selected some projects in each category that they found were excellent and, although not winners, well worth special mentions. The chairman of the jury, Earl Mardle, presented them to the audience before announcing the winners.

CULTURE

BiblioRedes - Nosotros en Internet

"BiblioRedes demonstrates excellent use of ICT in a democratic and inclusive way to bridge the digital divide, giving true empowerment through knowledge transfer to over 200 000 users, through 5000 web sites promoting cultural and social capital."

Special mentions:

- Colombia - ColArte.
- Egypt - Digitization of Description De l'Egypte China - The Splendid Chinese Culture
- Sri Lanka Genealogy & Heritage New Zealand - Kotahi Mano Kaika

ENVIRONMENT

Pan Africa - African Conservation Network "The artificial limits of country and culture and lack of awareness hinder effective collaboration and knowledge sharing between peer organizations. A major building block for sustainable and effective execution of development projects, networking independent organizations and knowledge management can greatly increase the effectiveness and reduce resource requirements of partner projects. This project is an excellent practical example of a common networking point, as well as a growing database of information, for dealing with Environmental issues at every level, from the local to the continental."

Special mentions:

- South Africa - Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool (DLIST-Benguela)
- Finland - ENO-Environment Online Egypt - Our Natural Heritage at Risk

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HEALTH

USA and Cambodia - Operation Village Health "This project is a practical demonstration of cooperation across cultural and political divides, using ICT to improve the health conditions in Cambodia. Medical services often do not reach the people who most need them. Intermediaries, red tape, education difficulties and poverty create barriers. The jury highlights ICT uses at the grassroots to bypass those barriers to good medical services for the people and be rapidly extended to meet the Millennium Development goals in disadvantaged communities throughout the world and Operation Village Health is a fine example of that."

Special mentions:

- India - HISP India
- Canada - MindYourMind.
- SAHANA Disaster Management System
- Finland - WELLCOM - e-Health Services for Turku Citizens

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Pakistan - RISEPAK - Relief Information System for Earthquakes Pakistan "In the aftermath of a disaster, relief aid must reach all affected areas in a timely and equitable manner. In Pakistan the earthquake affected many people over a wide area and many agencies were acting without coordination. This project has demonstrated the ability of ICT tools to respond rapidly and across a broad base to major disasters. It rapidly provided all relief agencies with basic information on the villages and regions that they would be working in, then provided the tools for the villages and NGOs to feed new information back into the system which organises and redistributes it to enable faster responses and better planning of resource allocations."

Special mentions:

- Spain - Gencat.net: Web 2.0 in Public Administration
- United Kingdom - Leicestershire CareOnLine
- India - Lokvani - Voice of People Sweden - WIDER

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

India - ITC eChoupal from India

"eChoupal is a very powerful vehicle for contributing to a better quality of life in rural India. It is rural India's largest Internet based intervention and has grown from just 6 village kiosks to an estimated 5600 kiosks today, aiming to service 100,000 villages and 10 million farming households by 2010. The eChoupal business model can be transferred to other similar situation around the world, using the excellent business model to earn returns that support the projects sustainability."

Special mentions:

- Philippines - Smart Load mobile eCommerce

EDUCATION

Tanzania - KiLiNuX

"It supports the learning process for many people living in Central & Eastern Africa. People who were previously forced to learn in a foreign language can now learn in their own language. It further opens up for the use of ICT and office software suites from K12 to higher education and the scientific community. It is a strongly innovative project, which uses Open Software to widen the knowledge and learning possibilities in a major African language and encourages the scientific community to engage in community development."

Special mentions:

- Argentina - Atlas of Diversity
- South Africa - Freedom toaster
- Indonesia - IT for the improvement of Blind Community Life Quality and Public Awareness of Disability Rights
- Canada - Ideaccess

Further information:

<http://www.stockholmchallenge.se/default.asp?id=2>

NEWS

UNESCO

A Summary of relevant UNESCO Newsflashes: April - June 2006

UNESCO's Information for All Programme launches pioneering library cadet programme in the Bahamas

03-04-2006 (Kingston) A pioneering library cadet project was launched on 23 March 2006 in the Bahamas with support of UNESCO's Information for All Programme (IFAP).

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=21697&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

UN General Assembly endorses outcome of World Summit on Information Society

05-04-2006 (New York) The General Assembly of the United Nations in New York yesterday endorsed the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, which concluded in Tunisia last November.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=21742&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

New E-Network on Educational Planning & Management

11-04-2006 (Paris) UNESCO's Education Sector has just launched an E-Network on Educational Planning and Management (E-MAP) in support to UNESCO's strategies for achieving Education for All.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=21816&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

New Publication: The Southern Africa Media Diversity Journal

18-04-2006 (Paris) A UNESCO-supported Southern Africa Media Diversity Journal came out as a result of a partnership between Gender Links, a South African based NGO, and the Gender and Media Southern Africa Network (GEMSA).

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=21826&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

World Information Society Week, 9-19 May

21-04-2006 (Paris/Geneva) Following the consultation meeting of WSIS Action Line Moderators/Facilitators on 24 February 2006 in Geneva, a 10-day programme of events took place from 9 to 19 May in Geneva.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=21889&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Conference on Partnerships for Knowledge Societies in Berlin

24-04-2006 (Paris/Berlin) Abdul Waheed Khan, UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, presented UNESCO's actions in the areas of communication and information at a conference on "Building Partnerships for Knowledge Societies" at the Federal Chancellery in Germany's capital Berlin today.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=21924&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Promotion of Information Literacy in the South Caucasus

25-04-2006 (Paris) This brief reports on progress made in the Information Literacy in the South Caucasus project, funded by UNESCO's Information for All Programme, and, in particular, the series of three workshops held at the Caucasus Research Resource Centres (CRRC) in Yerevan, Armenia from 27 February to 2 March; Baku, Azerbaijan from 29 to 31 March and Tbilisi, Georgia from 3 to 5 April.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=21898&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Online platform on art, design and technology in Arab States

03-05-2006 (Beirut) New technology can transform oral language in stunning images reflecting the rich Arab culture, experts said during a recent evaluation of UNESCO's DigiArts Masters Module on Art, Design and Technology in the Arab States.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=21954&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

ITU-UNESCO Global Symposium on Multilingual Internet opened in Geneva

10-05-2006 (Geneva) " Multilingualism is a political imperative to democratize our societies so that everyone can make a contribution", said Elizabeth Longworth, Director of UNESCO's Information Society Division, opening a three day symposium on the multilingual Internet yesterday in Geneva, Switzerland.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22007&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Successful "Mission in Books" project in Jordan thanks to UNESCO's CDS/ISIS software

10-05-2006 (Amman) Thanks to UNESCO's CDS/ISIS software, the Regional Office of the German Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Amman was able to create a multilingual library as an open space of knowledge in Jordan.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=21935&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

NEWS

UNESCO invites proposal for slogan for World Information Society Day

12-05-2006 (Paris) Proposals for a slogan for UNESCO's celebrations of World Information Society Day, which will be celebrated on 17 May each year, can now be posted on the Organization's website.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22057&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Bridging the technology gap between and within Nations

15-05-2006 (Paris) The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCTAD/UN-CSTD, CSTD) will start today its 9th Session in Geneva, Switzerland.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=21846&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

UNESCO's Audiovisual E-Platform: 2000th user registered

16-05-2006 (Paris) The 2000th community member registered in UNESCO's Audiovisual E-platform on 9 May. With this registration, the E-platform celebrates the consolidation of an important on-line community for the promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity through the audiovisual media.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22050&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

UNESCO celebrates First World Information Society Day

17-05-2006 (Paris) UNESCO celebrated the first World Information Society Day that each year on 17 May helps raising awareness of the benefits of the Internet and other ICT for development. Laurence Zwimpfer, Chair of the Intergovernmental Council for UNESCO's Information for All Programme (IFAP), called all countries to reflect on how the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outcomes affect them individually and where they are in the achievements of their individual challenges in order to translate the "WSIS dream into local realities.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22142&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Evaluation Report on UNESCO's Community Multimedia Centre Initiative

22-05-2006 (Paris) UNESCO's Community Multimedia Centre initiative is contributing "to improving quality of life through access to information" according to an independent evaluation report carried out by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD).

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22129&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Pacific Ministers should meet to discuss digital content issues says new Pacific IFAP Committee

26-05-2006 (Wellington) The inaugural meeting of the IFAP Pacific Regional Committee which was held on 2 May 2006 in Wellington, New Zealand has called on Information and Communications Ministers from Pacific Islands' countries to meet to discuss digital content issues.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22223&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Advocacy for access to knowledge: International seminar on copyright and libraries in Kiev

29-05-2006 (Kiev) End of last week, the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Kiev, Ukraine, played host to experts from across the region at an international seminar on the role of libraries and access to knowledge, organized with the support of UNESCO's Information for All Programme (IFAP).

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22224&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

UNESCO World Day for Audiovisual Heritage Feasibility study launched

01-06-2006 (Paris) UNESCO has now launched a public consultation on the objectives, practicalities, costs and expected results of a World Day for Audiovisual Heritage to be celebrated annually on 27 October to build global awareness of the various issues at stake in preserving the audiovisual heritage.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22265&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Amsterdam named World Book Capital 2008

14-06-2006 (Paris) Amsterdam has been chosen as the 2008 World Book Capital by a selection committee, comprised of representatives of UNESCO and the three main international organizations representing the book industry that met at UNESCO on 8 June.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22376&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

NEWS

UNESCO invites proposals for evaluation of Information for All Programme (IFAP)

14-06-2006 (Paris) UNESCO launches an invitation to institutions and expert groups that are interested in evaluating its Information for All Programme (IFAP), an initiative aiming at harnessing the new opportunities of the information age to create equitable societies through better access to information.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22378&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Elizabeth Longworth takes on new function in UNESCO

15-06-2006 (Paris) Elizabeth Longworth takes up her new office today as Executive Director of the Office of UNESCO Director-General after just under a three year term as Director of UNESCO's Information Society Division and Secretary of the Organization's Information for All Programme.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22267&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Global Alliance outlines work to solve information technology needs of the poor

22-06-2006 (New York/Paris) After two days of meetings in Malaysia involving over 700 experts from around the world, the United Nations initiative to foster information and communication technologies (ICT) in developing countries has established a framework for their activities.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22416&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Expert group makes proposals for future of UNESCO's CDS/ISIS software

26-06-2006 (Paris) Software experts meeting last month at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris agreed to support the development of a Free/Libre and Open Source solution for information management that is based upon the CDS/ISIS concept and the ISIS family.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22423&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Local language computing introduced in UNESCO supported CMCs in Nepal

30-06-2006 (New Delhi) Information today is an integral part of society and access to it is considered a basic human right. But a large section of the Nepali population is deprived of such access because they cannot overcome the English language barrier.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php?URL_ID=22503&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html



BIBLIOTERM



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IMPRESSIONS

Medieninhaber, Herausgeber, Verleger:

Internationales Informationszentrum für Terminologie (Infoterm)

Mariahilfer Strasse 123/3

1060 Wien, ÖSTERREICH

Telefon: +43-664 3446 181

E-mail: infopoint@infoterm.org

URL: <http://linux.infoterm.org>

Editor/Rédacteur: Christian Galinski, Dorothee Eichfelder

Layout: Eva Lindquist

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Offenlegung nach § 24 Mediengesetz:

BiblioTerm (BIT) ist ein vierteljährlich erscheinender Informationsdienst des Internationalen Informationszentrums für Terminologie (Infoterm). BIT enthält bibliographische Daten von weltweit neu erschienenen ein- und mehrsprachigen Fachwörterbüchern, Bibliographien terminologischer Werke, Thesaurien und anderen Dokumentationsmedien, Terminologiesammlungen in elektronischer Form sowie anderen für Terminologiedokumentationszwecke nutzlichen Informationsquellen. Ziel dieser Publikation ist es, alle terminologisch tätigen und interessierten Organisationen und Personen über die laufenden Veröffentlichungen auf dem Gebiet der Terminologiedokumentation zu informieren, aktuelle Informationen und Hilfestellung für ihre berufliche Tätigkeit zu liefern sowie ihre Zusammenarbeit zu fördern.

BiblioTerm (BIT) is aimed at informing its readership about the latest publications in the field of terminology as well as on other terminology related source materials.

BiblioTerm (BIT) a pour but d'informer ses lecteurs sur les ouvrages récemment parus dans le domaine de la terminologie. BIT récense également tout titre ou information se rapportant aux questions de terminologie.

Comments or amendments to BIT are highly welcome. Please address them to the Infoterm secretariat.
Merci de faire parvenir vos commentaires et corrections au secrétariat Infoterm.



Infoterm and TermNet not only edit and disseminate own publications, but also specialist journals informing readers on the most recent insights in terminology, including reports on member's projects and activities, reviews and other valuable information. Publications - except for TermNet News and Terminology Science and Research - can be ordered from TermNet's cooperation partner

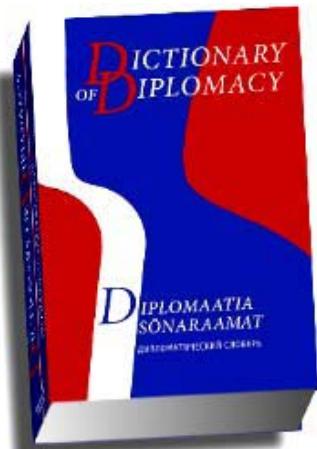
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Direct link:

http://www.ergon-verlag.de/index.html?information_library-sciences.htm and click **Information-/Library-Sciences - Terminology and Knowledge Engineering**

NEW PUBLICATIONS

DICTIONARY OF DIPLOMACY



ENGLISH-ESTONIAN-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY OF DIPLOMACY

ISBN 9985-9887-0-1

Over 50 000 keywords (including about 100 pages of encyclopedic material in international relations)

INGLISE-EESTI-VENE DIPLOMAATIA SÖNARAAMAT

Üle 50 000 märksõna (sealhulgas umbes sada lehekülge entsüklopeedilist materjali rahvusvahelistes suhetes)

АНГЛО-ЭСТОНСКО-РУССКИЙ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ

Свыше 50 000 ключевых слов (включая около 100 страниц энциклопедического материала по международным отношениям)

Compilers / Koostajad:

Professor Peeter Vares, Valentina Jermolova

Составители:

Профессор Пеэттер Варес, Валентина Ермолова

The EuroUniversity in Tallinn (Estonia), has recently put out AN ENGLISH-ESTONIAN-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY OF DIPLOMACY (1285 pages), HARD COVER. One of the specific features of the dictionary is that it is, to a certain extent, Baltic, Nordic and Russian realities oriented. It covers not only diplomatic expressions, but the expressions used in international relations, political science, intelligence, economics, trade, banking, finances, environmental studies, legal matters, history, air travel etc - all related to the cover title.

It includes two appendices. The first appendix (about 100 pages, contains encyclopedic material about different diplomacies and policies as well as about major doctrines and international events), whereas the second one deals with the main abbreviations used in the dictionary). The Dictionary has been compiled on a completely new and innovative basis: no other similar dictionary in the world has been taken as a sample. It can be delivered to European countries in 4-6 days, to the USA, Latin America, Australia etc in up to 8-9 days. The price of the dictionary depends on the region of the world. For European countries the price is 95 EURO, for other regions 115 USD (the price includes the handling and shipping).

Forward your request
 by e-mail to vares@eurouniv.ee



BOOKS RECEIVED

FRITZ, M. e.a. [eds.]. Effizientes Informationsmanagement durch spezielle Content-Management-Systeme. Praxishilfe und Leitfaden zu Grundlagen, Auswahl und Einführung, Systemen am Markt. Stuttgart: TC and more GmbH, 2005 204+34p. + CD-ROM

GRÄFE, E. [ed.]. Tekom Jahrestagung 2005 in Wiesbaden. Eine Aus- und Weiterbildungsveranstaltung der Gesellschaft für technische Kommunikation e.V. Zusammenfassungen der Referate. Stuttgart: tekom, 2005. 381p.

KORTERM Series 14 Korterm Terminology 5 (2005) 194p. (ISBN 89-5726-296-2 94700; 89-5726-107-9; Korean with English abstracts) (contains: GALINSKI, Ch. Semantic interoperability and language resources and a world-wide framework for content updating and maintenance. New aspects of global semantic interoperability. p. 23-49)

MAYER, F.; MUTHIG, J.; SCHMITZ, K.-D. [eds.]. Terminologie von Anfang an. Eine Weiterbildungsveranstaltung der Gesellschaft für technische Kommunikation e.V. (tekom) und des Deutschen Terminologie-Tag e.V. Tekom Frühjahrstagung Mai 2006 Weimar. Stuttgart: tekom, 2006. 128p. (ISBN 3-00-08161-X) (contains GALINSKI, Ch. Terminologie und Content zur Darstellung von Wissen. p.75-79)

NISTRUP MADSEN, B.; Erdmann, H. [eds.]. Terminology and content development. TKE 2005. 7th International Conference on Terminology and Knowledge Engineering. Copenhagen: Association for Terminology and Knowledge Transfer (GTW), 2005. pp. 439 (ISBN 87-91242-46-9) (contains: GALINSKI, Ch. Semantic interoperability and language resources. The role of ISO/TC 37 standards for global semantic interoperability p. 11-26)

PELLEGRINI, T.; BLUMAUER, A. [ed.]. Semantic Web. Wege zur vernetzten Wissensgesellschaft. Berlin/Heidelberg/New York: Springer, 2006. (ISBN 10 3-540-29324-8; 13 978-3-540-29324-8; X.media.press ISSN 1439-3107) 533 p. (contains: GALINSKI, Ch. Wozu Normen? Wozu semantische Interoperabilität? [Why standards and why semantic interoperability?]. p. 47-72) und SAUBERER, G. Informationskompetenz und Schlüsselqualifikationen in der Wissensarbeit

REICH, S.; GÜNTER, G.; PELLEGRINI, T.; WAHLER, A. [eds.]. Semantic content engineering. Proceedings der Semantics 2005. Salzburg: Salzburg Research Forschungsgesellschaft, 2006. (ISBN 3-85487-979-2; 978-3-85487-979-4) 291 p. (contains: GALINSKI, Ch. Aspects of global semantic interoperability and language resources. p. 238-255)

SEEWALD-HEEG, U. [ed.]. Sprachtechnologie für die multilinguale Kommunikation. Textproduktion, Recherche, Übersetzung, Lokalisierung [Language technologies for multilingual communication. Text production, search, translation, localization]. Beiträge der GLDV-Frühjahrstagung 2003. Sankt Augustin: Gardez! Verlag, 2003. 478 p. + CD-ROM (Sprachwissenschaft, Computerlinguistik, Neue Medien, vol. 5; ISBN 3-89796-101-6)

SINT, P.; SCHWEIGHOFER, E. [eds.]. KnowRight 2006. Knowledge Rights – Legal, societal and related technological aspects. Proceedings of an International Conference, Vienna, 16-17 February 2006. Vienna: Austrian Computer Society, 2006. (ISBN 3-85403-202-1). 299p. (contains: GALINSKI, Ch. Legal protection of content in federated data repositories. pp. 59-72)

UNESCO [ed.]. Towards Knowledge Societies. UNESCO World Report. Paris: UNESCO Publishing, 2005. 226p. (ISBN 92-3-204000-X)

USEFUL LINKS



The Open Directory Project

The Open Directory Project is the largest, most comprehensive human-edited directory of the Web. It is constructed and maintained by a vast, global community of volunteer editors.

The Republic of the Web

The web continues to grow at staggering rates. Automated search engines are increasingly unable to turn up useful results to search queries. The small paid editorial staffs at commercial directory sites can't keep up with submissions, and the quality and comprehensiveness of their directories has suffered. Link rot is setting in and they can't keep pace with the growth of the Internet.

Instead of fighting the explosive growth of the Internet, the Open Directory provides the means for the Internet to organize itself. As the Internet grows, so do the number of net-citizens. These citizens can each organize a small portion of the web and present it back to the rest of the population, culling out the bad and useless and keeping only the best content.

The Definitive Catalog of the Web

The Open Directory follows in the footsteps of some of the most important editor/contributor projects of the 20th century. Just as the Oxford English Dictionary became the definitive word on words through the efforts of a volunteers, the Open Directory follows in its footsteps to become the definitive catalog of the Web.

The Open Directory was founded in the spirit of the Open Source movement, and is the only major directory that is 100% free. There is not, nor will there ever be, a cost to submit a site to the directory, and/or to use the directory's data. The Open Directory data is made available for free to anyone who agrees to comply with our free use license.

The Internet Brain

The Open Directory is the most widely distributed data base of Web content classified by humans. Its editorial standards body of net-citizens provide the collective brain behind resource discovery on the Web. The Open Directory powers the core directory services for the Web's largest and most popular search engines and portals, including Netscape Search, AOL Search, Google, Lycos, HotBot, DirectHit, and hundreds of others.

You Can Make a Difference

Like any community, you get what you give. The Open Directory provides the opportunity for everyone to contribute.

Signing up is easy: choose a topic you know something about and join. Editing categories is a snap. We have a comprehensive set of tools for adding, deleting, and updating links in seconds. For just a few minutes of your time you can help make the Web a better place, and be recognized as an expert on your chosen topic.

Join the Open Directory Project

Find a category that you would like to maintain.

Follow the Become an Editor link at the top of the category page.

Note that some categories do not have a Become an Editor link; you should find a more specific category which interests you, and apply there. Once you have joined, and gained some experience, you can apply for more general categories.

Further Information: <http://dmoz.org/>



Terminology Standardization and Harmonization

ISO/TC 37 "Terminology and other language and content resources"

<http://www.iso.org/tc37>

Contents/Sommaire

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IMPRESSUM

Medieninhaber, Redaktion und Hersteller:

ISO/TC 37 Sekretariat
c/o Internationales Informationszentrum für Terminologie
(Infoterm)
Mariahilfer Strasse 123/3
1060 Wien, ÖSTERREICH
Telefon: +43-664 3446 181
E-mail: infopoint@infoterm.org
URL: <http://linux.infoterm.org>

Editor/Rédacteur: Christian Galinski, Anja Drame
Layout: Eva Lindquist

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Offenlegung nach § 24 Mediengesetz:

Terminology Standardization and Harmonization (TSH) ist ein vierteljährlich erscheinendes Informationsblatt des Sekretariats des Technischen Komitees ISO/TC 37 "Terminology and other language re-sources" 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 ideologi-schen 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.

Comment

Standardizing knowledge? You are kidding, aren't you?

Not really. What good is knowledge if it cannot be represented and communicated?

Knowledge management is the sum of knowledge representation and knowledge communication. Then there is information, which is an important component of knowledge. Roughly, you could say that information is data with meaning, and knowledge is information that can be used and reused.

Knowledge management is as old as the written word. People have been storing representations of knowledge in systematic ways in dictionaries and encyclopaedias and libraries. Storing is simple; retrieving and using this knowledge may be something entirely different. Enabling computer systems to utilize stored knowledge adds yet another level.

The building of knowledge-based computer systems is changing things around us. It is a development from "press-8-for-a-weather-report-for-tomorrow"-type systems to "I want to go somewhere nice and warm for my holidays next week within a budget of EUR 1 000".

We are seeing fragments of these systems in various fields, such as public transport, traffic and weather information. New advanced applications are constantly being developed. We are engaging computers to carry out more routine tasks, thereby allowing us to enjoy more interesting and complex ones. The issue is not that computers are "taking our jobs", but rather that with so much information around, computers are needed to filter it.

Of the scores of bits and pieces that make up a complete representation of knowledge, a large portion is being standardized, creating almost too many layers of standards. Interoperability between standards and systems

is crucial for success, and that means interoperability on all levels: technical, operational and semantic.

"Knowledge management systems can be used for so much more than asking about the weather and the next bus."

Semantic interoperability is about different systems understanding each other's language. A lot of it is terminology; not just terms and definitions, but explicit and machine-useable links between concepts. Virtually all standardization committees deal with terminology – many of them even develop it – and all standards are based on terminology. But for a knowledge-based system to be as efficient as possible, the terminology that is available needs to be highly reliable and consistent. We are seeing the emergence of sophisticated ontologies, semantic Webs and Topic Maps. The higher the quality and level of standardization in these activities, the higher the likelihood of success.

In addition, the information needed for any one particular application or query is likely to be found in many different locations. We certainly do not want to duplicate information, involving duplication of effort, and additional sources of inconsistencies.

For instance, the sentence, "John Smith is Managing Director of the ABC Company, which was founded eight years ago", can, using the same information, be structured as follows: "company: ABC Company; founded: 1998; person: John Smith; function: Managing Director". The point of this example is to show how, ideally, any software should be able to access any piece of information (obviously with protection

mechanisms for personal and sensitive information) regardless of language or structure.

Knowledge management systems can be used for so much more than asking about the weather and the next bus. We will see applications within e-learning, e-government, e-administration – within all e-things. It will add new aspects to computer-assisted translation and technical writing. It will also impact on design and engineering. Standardizers have an important role to play in all this, as we will see throughout this issue of *ISO Focus*: Knowledge management is, quite simply, about everything.

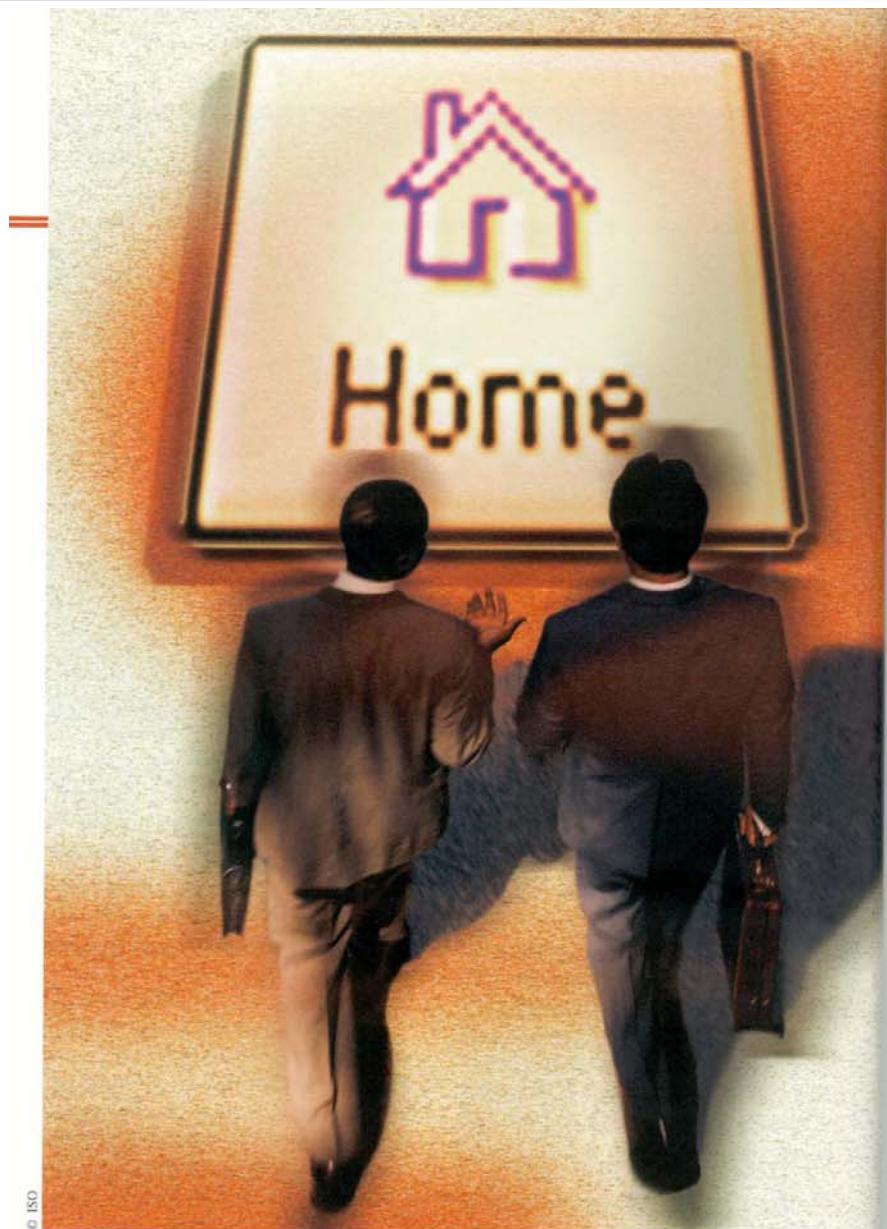


Håvard Hjulstad
Chair of ISO/TC 37, *Terminology and other language and content resources*

RELATED STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

Standards as databases

© ISO Focus 2006-03



Standards as databases

by Reinhard Weissinger, Group Manager, Project Management and e-Services, Standards Department, ISO Central Secretariat

Over the last few years, ISO committees have increasingly begun to use databases to store and maintain certain content from the standards they develop. Essentially, such content is a collection of items which can be dealt with individually, such as terms and definitions, graphical symbols and similar discrete entities.

A preliminary analysis of such initiatives undertaken by the ISO Central Secretariat staff in mid-2005 revealed that around 20 ISO committees had either set up databases, were in the process of doing so or had expressed an interest in storing items from their standards in this form. The initiatives range from extracting elements from standards and storing them in databases to creating an environment in which the whole standards development process itself, including key decision stages such as balloting, could be supported by the database environment.

Since the different committees developed the initiatives independently and without consultation, the lack of coordination has led to very different outcomes in terms of the database structures and features.

RELATED STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

In order to better understand these developments and arrive at guidelines for stronger coordination, ISO's technical management board (TMB) decided in June 2005 to establish a special group.

The first meeting of the group (known as the TMB *ad hoc* group on standards as databases) was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in November 2005 with the participation of and/or contributions from 15 committees from ISO, one committee from the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), four member body representatives, as well as staff members of the ISO Central Secretariat and the IEC Central Office. The committees included plastics, health informatics, optics and photonics, safety of machinery, geographic information, industrial automation systems, agricultural electronics, small tools, information technology and horizontal fields such as terminology and graphical symbols.

"ISO committees have increasingly begun to use databases to store and maintain certain content from standards."

During this first meeting, committees made presentations demonstrating how they use databases, confirming that they were already widely used independently of the particular subject field in which committees were operating. The commonality between these developments was that whenever standards contained partially or exclusively

About the author



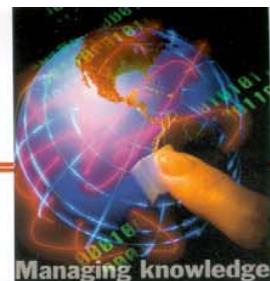
Reinhard Weissinger is Group Manager of Project Management and e-Services within the Standards Department at the ISO Central Secretariat.

a "collection of items" – which could be isolated and treated individually – databases could be used as an efficient tool to maintain or develop standardized content. The group noted that currently databases are used to store the following types of items:

- Terms and definitions;
- Graphical symbols;
- Product properties;
- Reference data (codes, datasheets, reference values applied in tests, signals, etc.).

Maintenance of the content of standards

Under current ISO procedures, the following options exist for the maintenance of the content of standards. A committee may decide to:

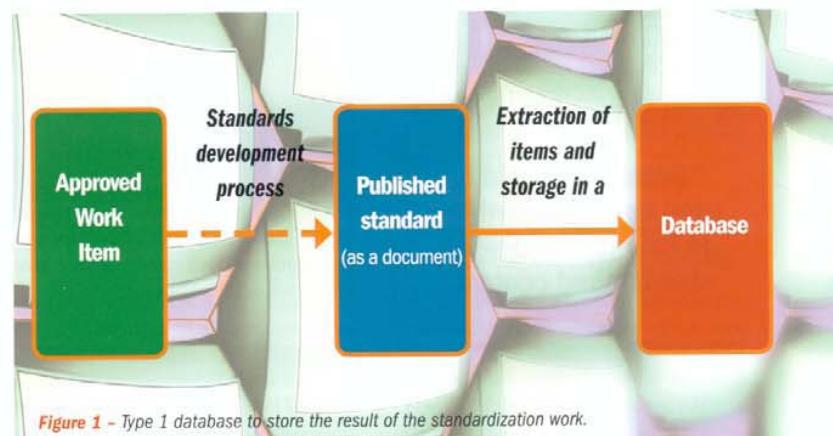


the establishment of a maintenance team to keep the standards up-to-date. Every newly published standard contains a pre-determined withdrawal date.

Types of database uses

In relation to the standards development process, databases are used essentially in two types of instances:

Type 1: To store the result of the standardization work: after conclusion of the "traditional" standards development process, items are extracted from standards and stored individually in a database (see **Figure 1**).



- Revise an existing standard following its systematic review or a committee-decision;
- Publish an amendment to an existing standard;
- Produce a corrigendum to correct errors in a standard;
- Establish a maintenance agency with the mandate to continually update the content of a standard.

The IEC has relinquished the systematic review and replaced it with a maintenance process, which requires

Such a database may contain the content of one or more individual standards. Its primary use is to maintain and update the content of standards, which would normally result in the publication of a revised version of the standard or of an amendment.

Type 2: To support the development process itself: individual items at various stages of their development are stored in the database. The development stage of each item is expressed through a status identifier (e.g. proposed, under review, approved, etc.). In such cases databases contain either simple voting

RELATED STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

Main Focus

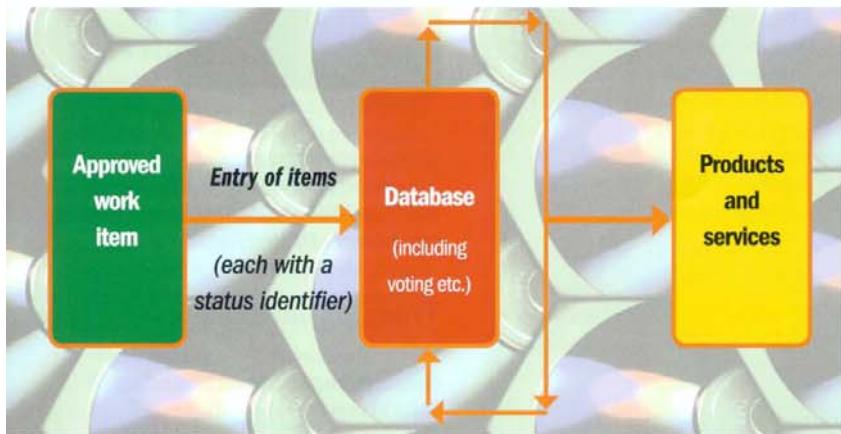


Figure 2 – Type 2 database to support the development process itself.

features or are connected with balloting applications to allow authorized individuals to express their views on the items under review (see Figure 2).

Once the development process for a set of individual items is concluded, they receive the status of “approved”. In this form they may represent a product and/or could be the subject of a service that addresses the needs of final custom-

“Databases could be used as an efficient tool to maintain or develop standardized content.”

ers, such as subscription services, access of databases by remote IT-applications by companies, etc.

It should be noted that the use according to type 1 may evolve in the future to use type 2.

Potential implications for standards developments in the future

It is evident that the increased use of databases in the development and maintenance of standards may have important implications for:

- How standards are developed and maintained, e.g. the database-centred approach could become more common in the future;
- The structure of standards. The existence of a standard as a *document* could become one form of presentation amongst others;
- The development of new business models derived from new types of products and services (e.g. IT-applications accessing standardized content based on subscription models);
- The adoption of standards by regional or national standards bodies.

The participants in the first meeting of the TMB *ad hoc* group felt that a new approach to standards development was emerging, which potentially could have a major impact in the future. It would also allow a more timely maintenance of the content of standards.

The work of the TMB *ad hoc* group has just started. For the first phase, the group decided to review the existing IEC procedure, as well as the system of stage codes used to identify the development stages of standards projects. It was found worthwhile to review the work already done in IEC with a view to sharing experiences and avoiding duplication of efforts between the two organizations. ■

ISO 12100 Terms and definitions – Mozilla Firefox

Echier Edition Affichage Aller à Marque-pages Outils Z

ISO 12100 Terms and definitions

English	Français	Deutsch	Other languages
3.28 safety function function of a machine whose failure can result in an immediate increase of the risk(s)	3.28 fonction de sécurité fonction d'une machine dont la défaillance peut provoquer un accroissement immédiat du (des) risque(s)	3.28 Sicherheitsfunktion Funktion einer Maschine, wobei ein Ausfall dieser Funktion zur unmittelbaren Erhöhung des Risikos (der Risiken) führen kann	cz: bezpečnostní funkce da: sikkerhedsfunktion el: Ασφαλής κατάσταση ή ασφαλής λειτουργία es: función de seguridad et: ohutusfunktioon fi: turvatoiminto hu: biztonsági funkció is: it: funzione di sicurezza ja: 安全機能 ko: 안전 기능, 증대 안전 기능 lt: saugos funkcija lv: drošības funkcija nl: veiligheidsfunctie no: sikkerhetsfunksjon pl: funkcja bezpieczeństwa pt: funções de segurança ru: функция безопасности sk: bezpečnostná funkcia sl: varnostna funkcija sv: skyddsfunction / säkerhetskritisk funktion tr: güvenilik fonksiyonu zh: 安全功能

Example : Terminology database
(maintained by ISO/TC 199, Safety of machinery)

RELATED STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

Standards and conformity assessment**Conference of African Ministers of Industry places standards and conformity assessment high on agenda**

Ref.: 1016
30 June 2006

The role of International Standards and conformity assessment in contributing to industrial development in Africa was acknowledged at the 17th Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI 17), held in Cairo, Egypt, on 19-21 June 2006.



The Conference [Declaration](#) and Recommendations in the [CAMI 17 Report](#) recognize that African standardization and a conformity assessment infrastructure are key to improving the performance of the region's industry in order to access export markets and to develop African internal trade (item 3 of the Recommendation):

"We reiterate the commitment of our governments and call on our development partners to urgently strengthen African standardization and Conformity Assessment infrastructure and increase standards harmonization in Africa, both at the national, regional and continental levels, based on UNIDO recognized experience in Africa (i.e. UEMOA quality programme...). This should be done in cooperation with regional and international technical agencies, such as African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Laboratory Accreditation Council (ILAC), International Accreditation Forum (IAF), Le Bureau international des poids et mesures (BIPM) and International Organization for Legal Metrology (OIML)."

Organized by the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in cooperation with the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the three-day meeting was attended by some 250 Ministers and special guests, including representatives from regional, sub-regional and inter-governmental organizations. The theme of the meeting was "Productive Capacity: Africa's Challenge to Global Trade."

Discussions revolved around three themes: adding value sustainably to African products, improving industrial performance and competitiveness through ensuring conformity to International Standards, and viable strategies in support of productive capacity enhancement.

An interactive high-level segment and dialogue among regions on productive capacity entitled, "Africa's Challenge to Global Trade" was held on 21 June 2006. ISO Secretary-General Alan Bryden co-chaired with H.E. Eng. Rachid M. Rachid, the Egyptian Minister of Trade and Industry, the Panel on "Market access and conformity to International Standards".

Alan Bryden underlined the significant increase of African membership of ISO – up to 37 members in 2006 – the deployment of the [ISO Five Year Action Plan for Developing Countries](#) in the continent, and the reinforced collaboration with development agencies such as UNIDO and the International Trade Centre (ITC). He also stressed the collaboration with the ARSO and the connections already established with the African Union Commission and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

A special dossier on "[ISO and Africa](#)" was distributed to the Ministers.

Alan Bryden commented: "Standards and conformity assessment, and their international dimension, are increasingly recognized as key components for the quality infrastructure, enabling access to world markets, as well as the transfer of technology and good business practices.

RELATED STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

Emphasizing the urgent need to develop the capacities of the productive sector as the sustainable option for wealth creation, income generation, diversification of employment and poverty alleviation, the declaration and a set of recommendations adopted by the Ministers will become key enablers to the industrialization of Africa and its impact on internal and external African trade."

Press contact:

Ms. Elizabeth Gasiorowski-Denis
 Journalist and Editor, ISO Focus Public Relations
 Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
 Fax +41 22 733 34 30
 E-mail gasiorowski@iso.org

CEN News

New CEN President elected

Dr Juan Carlos López Agúí will preside over the European Committee for Standardization

Brussels (6 June 2006) – During the 32nd General Assembly, the delegates of the 29 National Members of CEN elected Dr Juan Carlos López Agúí (Spain) as new CEN President for a three-year term.

Dr López Agúí will take office in January 2007 until December 2009. The 57 year old Dr López Agúí takes over from Mr Michael Kelly (UK) who has led CEN since 2004. Previously, Dr López Agúí was a Board Member of the Spanish CEN Member, AENOR, and represented the Spanish and European cement industry. He also teaches at the Madrid University. Dr López Agúí has been actively involved in standardization work both at European and national level. Dr López Agúí is currently General Director of the Spanish Institute of Cement and its Applications (IECA).

"Being a representative of such a special industrial sector as that involving construction products, I have had the opportunity to participate in standardization and I am therefore aware of the socio-economic and political importance of standardization", said Mr López Agúí on the occasion of his election. "Aspects such as governance, a clear financial framework, visibility and sustainability, including relations with our sister organizations, the relations with ISO, the European Commission and EFTA are of primary importance."

Within CEN, Dr López Agúí will be responsible for chairing the General Assembly and Administrative Board meetings. He will be the highest ranking CEN officer, representing CEN at European and international level, ensuring that good relations with all CEN partners are maintained and further developed.

Also, during the General Assembly, Ernst-Peter Ziethen (Deutsches Institut für Normung – DIN) was elected CEN Vice-President Technical. In January 2007 he will take over from Lars Flink (Swedish Institute for Standardization – SIS) for a period of three years.

Contact:

Ruth Seibicke
 Public Relations Manager
 Tel: +32 2 550 0833
 Fax: +32 2 500 0916
<mailto:ruth.seibicke@cenorm.be>

RELATED STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

DIN News

Genormte Stammdaten sparen Zeit und Kosten

2006-06-19

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. Kunden und Anbieter sollen gleichermaßen auf genormte Merkmale zugreifen. Der Vorteil beim Lieferanten: Weniger Aufwand bei der Angebotserstellung und somit die Möglichkeit, seine Alleinstellungsmerkmale deutlicher zu präsentieren. Kunden wiederum sparen Zeit, indem sie über genormte Klassifikationen effektiver mit Anbietern kommunizieren und nachher die Angebote besser vergleichen können.

Deutsche Interessen fließen durch die Arbeit des Arbeitskreises Produktklassifikation und Merkmale im DIN (AK PKM) in den internationalen Leitfaden mit ein. In dem Arbeitskreis kommen Vertreter von Anbietern, Anwendern und Herstellern von Produktklassifikationssystemen zusammen: bau:class, eCI@ss, ETIM, GS1 Germany, Paradine, profiCI@ss, Siemens und VDMA. Auch miteinander im Wettbewerb stehende Klassifikationsanbieter sitzen beim DIN an einem Tisch und streben eine Vereinfachung ihrer Systeme an, um gegenüber ausländischen Anbietern Vorteile zu erlangen.

Die Mitglieder des AK PKM wollen bei der Harmonisierung einzelner Produkt-Bereiche z. B. Ölsorten (Rohöle, Pflanzenöle), weiße Ware (elektrische Küchengeräte) und Autoteilen kooperieren, um eine Grundlage für Gemeinsamkeiten in Bereiche der Klassen, Merkmale und der Struktur herauszuarbeiten.

Die Merkmale und klassenbildenden Merkmale sollen in die internationale Normung eingebbracht werden. Dafür wurden folgende Schritte vereinbart:

1. Austausch von Merkmalbeschreibungen
2. Nutzung von bestehenden Definitionen über Netzwerke, um klassenbildende Merkmale abzugleichen
3. Harmonisierung der Pflege von Produktbereichen zwischen den Klassifikationsanbietern

Die Arbeit des Arbeitskreises Produktklassifikation und Merkmale im DIN ist ein typisches Beispiel für die Chancen, die die Normung und die Arbeit im DIN bietet: Konkurrierende Anbieter finden im Konsensprozess Gemeinsamkeiten, die sich positiv auf die Kundenbeziehungen auswirken. Außerdem bekommen sie die Möglichkeit, deutsche Interessen auf internationaler Ebene zu vertreten.

Über Präsentationen, Workshops und Tagungen sowie Projekte des BMWi im Bereich Innovation und Normung "Umsetzung der industrieübergreifenden ONLINE Normung über das DIN-Merkmallexikon" und mögliche Mittelstandsförderung im Themenbereich "Verbesserung des elektronischen Produktdatenaustauschs durch Unterstützung der Harmonisierung unterschiedlicher Standards" sind auch kleine und mittelständische Unternehmen in den Prozess mit eingebunden.

Im DIN entsteht zur Zeit das DIN-Merkmallexikon, in dem branchenübergreifende Merkmale eindeutig festgelegt werden: www.DINsml.net.

Weitere Informationen: [Dr. Albert Hövel](#)

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RELATED STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

CONSULTATION

Meeting the challenges of standardization in ICT

Enterprise Europe, Brussels, 14 July 2006 - The European Commission has launched a study to prepare recommendations that will ensure the EU's standardization policy for the information and communication technology sector meets the challenges of today's fast moving markets. All standardization stakeholders are invited to respond to the opinion survey which will be used to help compile the report being prepared by an outside contractor.

The analysis is being conducted against the background of major changes in the ICT sector. The combination of liberalization and globalization has brought competition within and between sectors, strategic partnerships between companies and a decreasing role for governments. The most striking development is the shift from hardware to software and the impact this has on traditional standardization policy.

The results of the study, and its proposals, will be presented at an open workshop in spring 2007.

More information can be found on:

<http://www.ictstandardisation.eu>

Source: "Enterprise Europe News Update" of 17 July 2006.



STANDARDTERM

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

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New standards from the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)/ Nouvelles normes de la Commission électrotechnique internationale (CEI)	4
New standards from the Austrian Standards Institute (ON)/ Nouvelles normes de l'Institut autrichien de normalisation (ON)	5

IMPRESSUM

Medieninhaber, Redaktion und Hersteller:

ISO/TC 37 Sekretariat
 c/o Internationales Informationszentrum für Terminologie (Infoterm)
 Mariahilfer Strasse 123/3
 1060 Wien, Österreich
 Telefon: +43-664 3446 181
 E-Mail: infopoint@infoterm.org
 URL: <http://linux.infoterm.org>

Editor/Rédacteur: Christian Galinski, Anja Drame
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Offenlegung nach § 24 Mediengesetz:

StandardTerm (STT) ist ein vierteljährlich erscheinender Informationsdienst des Sekretariats des Technischen Komitees ISO/TC 37 "Terminology and other language resources" der Internationalen Normungorganisation (ISO) und des Internationalen Informationszentrums für Terminologie (Infoterm). STT enthält bibliographische Daten von neu erschienenen nationalen, regionalen und internationalen Terminologienormen sowie von genormten Richtlinien für die Terminologgearbeit. Ziel dieser Publikation ist es, alle terminologisch tätigen und interessierten Organisationen und Personen über die laufenden Veröffentlichungen auf dem Gebiet der Terminologienormung zu informieren, aktuelle Informationen und Hilfestellung für ihre berufliche Tätigkeit zu liefern sowie ihre Zusammenarbeit zu fordern.

Comments or amendments to STT from you are highly welcome. Please address them to the Infoterm secretariat.

Merci de faire parvenir vos commentaires et corrections au secrétariat d'Infoterm.

IS	International Standard
DIS	Draft International Standard
FDIS	Final Draft International Standard
ÖNORM	Austrian Standard
EN	European Standard
ISO	International Organization for Standardization



International Organization for Standardization

ISO 7152:1997/Amd 1:2006

Camping tents and caravan awnings -- Vocabulary and list of equivalent terms -- Amendment 1
Tentes de camping et auvents de caravane -- Vocabulaire et liste de termes équivalents -- Amendement 1
TC 83/SC 2



ISO 7152:1997/Amd 1:2006

Camping tents and caravan awnings -- Vocabulary and list of equivalent terms -- Amendment 1
Tentes de camping et auvents de caravane -- Vocabulaire et liste de termes équivalents -- Amendement 1 (corrigé)
TC 83/SC 2

ISO 11886:2002/Cor 1:2006

Building construction machinery and equipment -- Pile driving and extracting equipment -- Terminology and commercial specifications -- Technical Corrigendum 1
Machines et matériels pour la construction des bâtiments -- Matériel de battage et d'extraction -- Terminologie et spécifications commerciales -- Rectificatif technique 1
TC 195

ISO 20252:2006

Market, opinion and social research -- Vocabulary and service requirements
Études sociale, d'opinion et de marché -- Termes, définitions et exigences de service (disponible en anglais seulement)
TC 225

ISO 3864-3:2006

Graphical symbols -- Safety colours and safety signs -- Part 3: Design principles for graphical symbols for use in safety signs
Symboles graphiques -- Couleurs de sécurité et signaux de sécurité -- Partie 3: Principes de conception des symboles graphiques utilisés dans les signaux de sécurité
TC 145/SC 2



ISO 15883-1:2006

Washer-disinfectors -- Part 1: General requirements, terms and definitions and tests
Laveurs désinfecteurs -- Partie 1: Exigences générales, termes et définitions et essais
TC 198

ISO 18232:2006

Health Informatics -- Messages and communication -- Format of length limited globally unique string identifiers
Informatique de santé -- Messages et communication -- Format des identifiants uniques universels codés en caractère et limités en longueur
TC 215

ISO 1629:1995/DAmd 1

Rubber and latices -- Nomenclature -- Amendment 1
Caoutchouc et latex -- Nomenclature -- Amendment 1
TC 45

ISO 24610-1:2006

Language resource management -- Feature structures -- Part 1: Feature structure representation
Gestion des ressources linguistiques -- Structures de traits -- Partie 1: Représentation de structures de traits (disponible en anglais seulement)
TC 37/SC 4

ISO 7136:2006

Earth-moving machinery -- Pipelayers -- Terminology and commercial specifications
Engins de terrassement -- Tracteurs poseurs de canalisations -- Terminologie et spécifications commerciales
TC 127/SC 4



Source: Liebherr

ISO 6165:2006

Earth-moving machinery -- Basic types -- Identification and terms and definitions (Bilingual edition)
Engins de terrassement -- Principaux types -- Identification et termes et définitions (Edition bilingue)
TC 127/SC 4

ISO 11145:2006

Optics and photonics -- Lasers and laser-related equipment -- Vocabulary and symbols (Bilingual edition)
Optique et photonique -- Lasers et équipements associés aux lasers -- Vocabulaire et symboles
TC 172/SC 9

ISO 21573-1:2006

Building construction machinery and equipment -- Concrete pumps -- Part 1: Terminology and commercial specifications
Machines et matériels pour la construction des bâtiments -- Pompes à béton -- Partie 1: Terminologie et spécifications commerciales
TC 195/SC 1

ISO 19119:2005/DAmd 1

Geographic information -- Services -- Amendment 1: Extensions of the service metadata model
Information géographique -- Services -- Amendement 1: Extensions du modèle de métadonnées du service (disponible en anglais seulement)
TC 211

ISO 6107-7:2006

Water quality -- Vocabulary -- Part 7: (Trilingual edition)
Qualité de l'eau -- Vocabulary -- Partie 7: (Edition trilingue)
TC 147/SC 1



Eric Miller, 2002

ISO 5593:1997/DAmd 1

Rolling bearings -- Vocabulary -- Amendment 1
 Roulements -- Vocabulaire -- Amendement 1
 TC 4

ISO 22369-1:2006

Crop protection equipment -- Drift classification of spraying equipment -- Part 1: Classes
 Matériel de protection des cultures -- Classification de la dérive des matériels de pulvérisation -- Partie 1: Classes
 TC 23/SC 6

ISO 21592:2006

Building construction machinery and equipment -- Concrete spraying machines -- Terminology and commercial specifications
 Machines et matériels pour la construction des bâtiments -- Machines à projeter le béton -- Terminologie et spécifications commerciales
 TC 195/SC 1

ISO 1043-1:2001/DAmd 1

Plastics -- Symbols and abbreviated terms -- Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics -- Amendment 1: Symbol for recycled plastics material
 Plastiques -- Symboles et termes abrégés -- Partie 1: Polymères de base et leurs caractéristiques spéciales -- Amendement 1: Ajout du symbole R pour les recyclats (disponible en anglais seulement)
 TC 61/SC 1

ISO 21988:2006

Abrasion-resistant cast irons -- Classification
 Fontes résistant à l'usure par abrasion -- Classification
 TC 25/SC 6

ISO 4875-1:2006

Metal-cutting band saw blades -- Part 1: Vocabulary (Bilingual edition)
 Lames de scies à ruban à métaux -- Partie 1: Vocabulaire
 TC 29

ISO 18115:2001/DAmd 2

Surface chemical analysis -- Vocabulary -- Amendment 2
 Analyse chimique des surfaces -- Vocabulaire -- Amendement 2
 TC 201/SC 1

ISO 11979-1:2006

Ophthalmic implants -- Intraocular lenses -- Part 1: Vocabulary (Bilingual edition)
 Implants ophthalmiques -- Lentilles intraoculaires -- Partie 1: Vocabulaire (Edition bilingue)
 TC 172/SC 7

ISO/IEC DGuide 77-1

Guide for specification of product properties and classes -- Part 1: Fundamental benefits
 Guide pour la spécification des classes et des propriétés du produit -- Partie 1: Avantages fondamentaux (disponible en anglais seulement)
 ISO/TMB

ISO/IEC DGuide 77-2

Guide for specification of product properties and classes -- Part 2: Technical principles and guidance
 Guide pour la spécification des classes et des propriétés du produit -- Partie 2: Principes techniques et directives (disponible en anglais seulement)
 ISO/TMB

ISO/IEC DGuide 77-3

Guide for specification of product properties and classes -- Part 3: Case studies
 Guide pour la spécification des classes et des propriétés du produit -- Partie 3: Études de cas (disponible en anglais seulement)
 ISO/TMB

Final Draft International Standards**ISO/FDIS 4618**

Paints and varnishes -- Terms and definitions
 Revision of: ISO 4618-1:1998; ISO 4618-2:1999; ISO 4618-3:1999
 Peintures et vernis -- Termes et définitions
 TC 35

ISO/FDIS 11979-1

Ophthalmic implants -- Intraocular lenses -- Part 1: Vocabulary
 Revision of: ISO 11979-1:1999
 Implants ophthalmiques -- Lentilles intraoculaires -- Partie 1: Vocabulaire
 TC 172/SC 7

ISO/FDIS 14063

Environmental management -- Environmental communication -- Guidelines and examples
 Management environnemental -- Communication environnementale -- Lignes directrices et exemples
 TC 207

ISO/FDIS 3166-1

Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions -- Part 1: Country codes
 Revision of: ISO 3166-1:1997
 Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leurs subdivisions -- Partie 1: Codes de pays
 TC 46

ISO/FDIS 2245

Shaped insulating refractory products -- Classification
 Revision of: ISO 2245:1990
 Produits réfractaires isolants façonnés -- Classification
 TC 33

ISO/FDIS 3534-1

Statistics -- Vocabulary and symbols -- Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability
 Revision of: ISO 3534-1:1993
 Statistique -- Vocabulaire et symboles -- Partie 1: Termes statistiques généraux et termes utilisés en calcul des probabilités
 TC 69/SC 1

Draft International Standards**ISO/DIS 1382**

Rubber -- Vocabulary
 Revision of: ISO 1382:2002
 Caoutchouc -- Vocabulaire (disponible en anglais seulement)
 TC 45

ISO/DIS 472

Plastics -- Vocabulary
 Revision of: ISO 472:1999
 Plastiques -- Vocabulaire
 TC 61/SC 1

ISO/DIS 15115

Leather -- Vocabulary
 Cuir -- Vocabulaire (disponible en anglais seulement)
 TC 120

ISO/DIS 7001

Graphical symbols -- Public information symbols

Revision of: ISO 7001:1990; ISO 7001:1990/Amd 1:1993

Symboles graphiques -- Symboles destinés à l'information du public

TC 145/SC 1

**ISO/DIS 4301-2**

Cranes -- Classification -- Part 2: Mobile cranes

Revision of: ISO 4301-2:1985

Appareils de levage à charge suspendue -- Classification --

Partie 2: Grues mobiles

TC 96/SC 6

ISO/DIS 3297

Information and documentation -- International standard serial number (ISSN)

Revision of: ISO 3297:1998

Information et documentation -- Numéro international normalisé des publications en série (ISSN)

TC 46/SC 9

ISO/DIS 5492

Sensory analysis -- Vocabulary

Revision of: ISO 5492:1992

Analyse sensorielle -- Vocabulaire

TC 34/SC 12

ISO/DIS 12718

Non-destructive testing -- Eddy current testing -- Vocabulary

Essais non destructifs -- Contrôles par courants de Foucault -- Vocabulaire

TC 135/SC 4

ISO/DIS 639-5

Codes for the representation of names of languages -- Part 5: Alpha-3 code for language families and groups

Codes pour la représentation des noms de langue -- Partie 5: Code alpha-3 pour les familles de langues et groupes de langues

TC 37/SC 2

1/1984/MCR

Maintenance Cycle Report on IEC 60050-121 Ed.2: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 121: Electromagnetism

1/1985/MCR

Maintenance Cycle Report on IEC 60050-131 Ed.2: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 131: Circuit theory

1/1983/MCR

Maintenance Cycle Report on IEC 60050-111 Ed.2: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 111: Physics and chemistry - Sections 111-11 and 111-12 (IEC 60050-112 Ed.1: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 112: Quantities and units)

1/1984/MCR

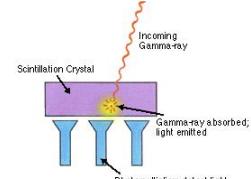
Maintenance Cycle Report on IEC 60050-121 Ed.2: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 121: Electromagnetism

1/1985/MCR

Maintenance Cycle Report on IEC 60050-131 Ed.2: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 131: Circuit theory

45/615/CDV

IEC 60412 Ed.2: NUCLEAR INSTRUMENTATION - SCINTILLATION DETECTORS - NOMENCLATURE (IDENTIFICATION) - STANDARD DIMENSIONS OF SCINTILLATORS

**45/615F/CDV**

IEC 60412 Ed.2: NUCLEAR INSTRUMENTATION - SCINTILLATION DETECTORS - NOMENCLATURE (IDENTIFICATION) - STANDARD DIMENSIONS OF SCINTILLATORS

1/1986/CD

IEC 60050-121 A2 Ed.2: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 121: Electromagnetism

1/1987/CD

IEC 60050-131 A1 Ed.2: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 131: Circuit theory

51/860/RVD

Report of Voting on 51/852/FDIS - IEC 62333-1 Ed.1: Noise suppression sheet for digital devices and equipment - Part 1: Terms and definitions

1/1988/CDV

IEC 60050-411 A1 Ed.2: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 411: Rotating machinery

3D/146/DC

Proposal for the task description of VT 61360, Validation Team for the maintenance of IEC 61360 - Component Data Dictionary

36/252/CD

IEC 60815-1 TS Ed. 1.0: Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators for polluted conditions - Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles

95/193/DC

Development of IEC 60050-447 Ed. 1: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 447: Measuring relays (revision of parts of IEC 60050-446)

**95/199/CC**

Compilation of comments on 95/171/CD - IEC 60050-447 Ed.1: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 447: Measuring relays

**2/1357A/CC**

Revised compilation of comments on 2/1343/CD: IEC 60050-411 Ed.3: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Chapter 411: Rotating machinery

36B/256/MCR

Maintenance cycle report on IEC 61109 Ed. 1.0: Composite insulators for a.c. overhead lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1000 V - Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria (REVISED)

36B/257/MCR

Maintenance cycle report on IEC 61109 Ed. 1.0: Composite insulators for a.c. overhead lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1000 V - Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria (RECONFIRMED)

1/1983/MCR

Maintenance Cycle Report on IEC 60050-111 Ed.2: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 111: Physics and chemistry - Sections 111-11 and 111-12 (IEC 60050-112 Ed.1: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 112: Quantities and units)



**Österreichisches
Normungsinstitut**

**Austrian Standards
Institute**

ÖNORM EN 14943 definiert Begriffe aus dem Fachgebiet Logistik, um die Handelsbeziehungen in Europa zu erleichtern.

Wien (ON prm, 2006-03-28) Logistik gilt heute als äußerst wichtige Aufgabe für jedes Unternehmen, das mit Waren handelt. Dabei wird eine Anzahl von Begriffen verwendet, die zwar ständig gebraucht werden, aber selten vollständig definiert sind. Die Ausbreitung logistischer Konzepte brachte zusätzlich neue Begriffe, aber auch Änderungen in der Bedeutung bestehender Begriffe mit sich. Obwohl das Wort „Logistik“ militärischen Ursprungs ist, werden die Vorstellungen und Aufgaben der Logistik inzwischen von allen Unternehmensarten im privaten und öffentlichen Bereich genutzt.

Wichtig ist daher, dass alle Begriffe nicht nur in einzelnen Unternehmen, sondern mit zunehmender Intensität der Handelsbeziehungen in ganz Europa richtig verstanden werden. Aus diesem Grund wurde die nun vorliegende ÖNORM EN 14943 erarbeitet. Sie definiert die Begriffe aus dem Fachgebiet Logistik für Geschäftssysteme, d.h. in Bezug auf die Bedürfnisse gewerblicher Organisationen.



Source: India Tribune

87/348/DC WG 13: Terminology - Appointment of Convenor

Zusätzlich enthält diese Norm (als informative Anhänge) eine empfohlene Struktur für ein Logistiksystem, ein Glossar von üblichen Abkürzungen und Begriffe der Warenbeförderung.

78/666/CD Amendment 1 to IEC 60743, Ed. 2: Live working - Terminology for tools, equipment and devices

Nach der erfolgreichen Veröffentlichung der ON-Regel ONR 16800 wurde nun auf internationaler Ebene die Erarbeitung einer Norm für die Bewertung von Marken eingebroacht.

82/442/DTS IEC 61836 TS Ed. 2: Solar photovoltaic energy systems - Terms and symbols

Lernen unabhängig von Zeit und Ort. Laptop und Internet machen es möglich. Eine Internationale Norm, erarbeitet von ISO und IEC, soll nun die Qualität des e-Learning verbessern und so die Marktakzeptanz weiter erhöhen.

100/1119/AC Call for validation team experts for IEC 62261: Television Metadata Dictionary Database

Wien (ON prm, 2006-04-26) Lernen mit Hilfe des Computers, bekannt als „e-Learning“, ist nicht nur ein Modetrend, sondern inzwischen eine ernst zu nehmende Alternative in der Aus- und Weiterbildung. Die weitere Marktakzeptanz des e-Learning hängt ganz wesentlich von der Qualität der entsprechenden Produkte, Dienstleistungen und Werkzeuge ab. Ein einheitliches Qualitätskonzept ist Voraussetzung für das einwandfreie Funktionieren des Markts für e-Learning-Produkte und -Dienstleistungen und ihre ständige Qualitätsverbesserung. Dafür wird eine mehrteilige Internationale Norm erarbeitet.

3D/148/CD IEC 61360-1 Ed.3: Standard data element types with associated classification scheme for electric components - Part 1: Definitions - Principles and methods

3D/149/INF Compilation of comments on 3D/146/DC: Proposal for revised wording of the task of VT 61360, Validation Team for the maintenance of IEC 61360 - Component Data Dictionary

45/627/MCR Maintenance cycle report to IEC 60678 Ed.1: Definitions of CAMAC terms used in IEC publications

45/628/MCR Maintenance cycle report to IEC 60777 Ed.1: Terminology, quantities and units concerning

Deren erster Teil liegt nun vor: ISO/IEC 19796 „Information technology - Learning, education and training - Quality management, assurance and metrics; Part 1: General approach“ (Informations-technik - Lernen, Ausbilden und Weiterbilden - Qualitätsmanagement, -sicherung und -metriken; Teil 1: Allgemeiner Ansatz“ liegt nun vor.

International harmonisiertes Qualitäts-Know-how

„Diese Norm stellt das harmonisierte internationale Qualitäts-Know-how zum IT-gestützten Lernen dar“, erklärt Bruce Peoples, Vorsitzender des gemeinsamen Komitees der Internationalen Normungsorganisationen ISO und IEC (Elektro-technik), das diese Norm erarbeitet.



Bildquelle: ON prm

„Durch vergleichbare und allgemein verständliche Anforderungen und Kriterien können die Bedürfnisse der Nutzer, Käufer und Anbieter besser aufeinander abgestimmt werden.“ ISO/IEC 19796-1

wurde vom ISO/IEC Gemeinschaftskomitee JTC 1 „Informationstechnik“, Subkomitee SC 36 „Informations-technik für das Lernen, Ausbilden und Weiterbilden“ erarbeitet.

Der Ansatz, wie er im Teil 1 dieser Internationalen Norm festgelegt ist, bietet einen allgemeinen Rahmen, der in allen Organisationen, die e-Learning anbieten und nutzen, bei der Einführung von Qualitätsmaßnahmen verwendet werden kann. Die Norm erleichtert den Vergleich und die Bewertung der jeweiligen Vorzüge verschiedener e-Learning-Initiativen.

Durch eine schlüssige Bestandsaufnahme der unterschiedlichen Prozesse, die die e-Learning-Qualität beeinflussen, vereinheitlicht die Norm das Qualitätskonzept auf internationaler Ebene. Diese Prozesse umfassen alle Anwendungsszenarien von der regelmäßigen Bedarfsanalyse bis zur ständigen Verbesserung. Dazu gehören die Schaffung von Inhalten und Instrumenten, die Erbringung von Dienstleistungen, Lernen und Ausbilden, Überwachung und Bewertung oder Lebenszyklusstadien.

Vom Qualitätsmodell bis zu „Best Practice“

Im Lauf der nächsten zwei Jahre sollen noch insgesamt drei weitere Teile zu dieser Norm erarbeitet werden:

Teil 2 „Qualitätsmodell“ wird die Aspekte der Qualitätssysteme und ihrer Beziehungen zueinander vereinheitlichen und allen Beteiligten Orientierung geben. Nicht beabsichtigt ist die Durchsetzung von bestimmten Anwendungen, sondern das Hauptaugenmerk richtet sich auf die angestrebten Ziele.

Teil 3 „Referenzverfahren und Metriken“ wird die Formate für die Beschreibung von Verfahren und Metriken für Qualitätsmanagement und -sicherung vereinheitlichen und eine Sammlung von Referenzverfahren beinhalten, die sich für Qualitätsmanagement und -sicherung in unterschiedlichen Kontexten anwenden lassen. Ferner beinhaltet er eine Reihe von Referenzmetriken und -indikatoren, die zur Beurteilung der Qualität von Prozessen, Produkten, Komponenten und Dienstleistungen verwendet werden können.

Teil 4 „Best Practice und Leitfaden zur Durchführung“ liefert einheitliche Kriterien für die Feststellung von so genannten „Best Practice Methoden“ sowie Richtlinien für die Anpassung, Durchführung und Anwendung dieser Norm mit einer Reihe von Beispielen.

Nach der erfolgreichen Veröffentlichung der ON-Regel ONR 16800 wurde nun auf internationaler Ebene die Erarbeitung einer Norm für die Bewertung von Marken eingebbracht.

Wien (ON prm, 2006-05-29) Am 1. März 2006 wurde die ON-Regel ONR 16800 „Verfahren zur Bewertung des immateriellen Vermögensgegenstands Marke“ veröffentlicht. Diese Nachricht fand in kurzer Zeit große Resonanz in Print- und Online-Medien des gesamten deutschsprachigen Raums.



Das Deutsche Institut für Normung DIN hat nun bei der Internationalen Normungsorganisation ISO den Antrag gestellt, eine Internationale Norm zu erarbeiten, die die grundsätzlichen Anforderungen an Methoden zur monetären Bewertung einer Marke weltweit definiert.

Globale Wirtschaft – globale Marken

Mit dem Entstehen einer globalen Wirtschaft sind Marken und Markenmanagement zum Kernelement der Unternehmenspolitik geworden. Vor diesem Hintergrund steigt die Bedeutung der Bewertung des Markenwerts. Unternehmensakquisitionen und -fusionen nehmen an Häufigkeit zu.

Zusammen mit einem stärkeren Wettbewerb hat dieser Trend zur Folge, dass der Lenkung und Überwachung der Entwicklung des Markenwerts eine zentrale Funktion bei der Bestimmung des Unternehmenserfolgs zukommt.

Allerdings war es bisher schwierig, dieses Kapital zu handhaben und zu bewerten, da es keine allgemein akzeptierten Standards für die Bewertung gab. Die zahlreichen geschaffenen Konzepte lieferten oftmals weit auseinander liegende Ergebnisse.

Da Rechnungslegungsvorschriften in manchen Ländern fordern, dass der Markenwert eines Unternehmens bei einer Transaktion (Verkauf, Übernahme) ausgewiesen wird, stellt er als ein immaterieller Parameter einen der wichtigsten Indizes dar, der die Unternehmensbilanz beeinflusst.

Wie kann man den Wert berechnen?

Obwohl es eine Anzahl verschiedener Ansätze für die Messung des Markenwertes gibt, sind Unternehmen bei der Anwendung zurückhaltend. Ein Grund ist der scheinbare Mangel an Transparenz der Bewertungsmethoden.

Um die Sicherheit beim Gebrauch von elektrischen Geräten im Haushalt zu gewährleisten, wurden wieder einige Ö-NORMEN publiziert, und zwar für Spülmaschinenbeständigkeit, Mikrowellengeräte und Bügeleisen.

Wien (ON prm, 2006-05-29) **Spülmaschinenfestes Geschirr.** Wenn das neue Tafelservice unansehnlich und glanzlos aus dem Geschirrspüler kommt oder gar Haarrisse aufweist, dann ist es mit der Freude vorbei und der Ärger meist groß. Zwar gibt es heute kaum noch Teller und Tassen, die nicht „spülmaschinenfest“ sind, aber das muss vorher geprüft werden. Ein Hilfsmittel dazu ist die mehrteilige Ö-NORM EN 12875, deren Teile 4 und 5 mit 1. Mai 2006 veröffentlicht wurden. Sie legen ein Schnellverfahren für keramische Haushaltsgegenstände bzw. für keramische Gegenstände für gewerbliche Zwecke fest.



Mikrowelle. Neue Mikrowellenkochgeräte warten mit zusätzlichen Funktionen auf: etwa Grill oder Heißluft, womit sich die Sicherheitsanforderungen erweitern bzw.

erhöhen. Alles, was diese Küchenhilfen können müssen, um eine dauerhaft sichere Bedienung zu gewährleisten, steht im neuen Teil 2-25 der ÖVE/Ö-NORM EN 60335. Etwa die Tür muss sich mindestens 10 000 mal problemlos öffnen und schließen lassen.

Bügeleisen. Bügeln zählt nicht gerade zu den beliebtesten Tätigkeiten im Haushalt. Die Arbeit soll rasch von der Hand gehen, Falten problemlos aus Hemden, Blusen, Bett- und Tischwäsche verschwinden.

Ob Trocken- oder Dampfbügeleisen - Hersteller müssen bei Entwurf und Planung eine Reihe von Sicherheitsvorgaben einhalten. Diese finden sich in der aktualisierten Ausgabe der ÖVE/Ö-NORM EN 60335-2-3. Dazu zählen Leitungen und Feuchtigkeitsbeständigkeit ebenso wie Überlastschutz, Erwärmung und Rostschutz.

Untersuchungsverfahren zur Bestimmung der Wasserqualität in ÖNORM EN ISO 23631 festgelegt.

Wien (ON prm, 2006-06-01) Um die Qualität von Wasser zu bestimmen, sind zahlreiche Untersuchungsverfahren notwendig. Nur so lässt sich feststellen, ob Wasser für den menschlichen Gebrauch und damit als „Lebensmittel“ geeignet ist. Diese Verfahren sind in Internationalen und zugleich Europäischen Normen geregelt. Jüngstes Beispiel dabei ist die ÖNORM EN ISO 23631.



Sie legt ein Verfahren zur Bestimmung von Dalapon, Trichloressigsäure (TCA) und ausgewählten Halogenessigsäuren mittels Gaschromatographie in Grund- und Trinkwasser nach Flüssig-

Flüssig-Extraktion und Derivatisierung mit Diazomethan fest. In Abhängigkeit von der Matrix kann für das Verfahren von einem Arbeitsbereich zwischen 0,5 µg/l und 10 µg/l ausgegangen werden. Für TCA und Dalapon können niedrigere Konzentrationen bis herab zu 0,05 µg/l bestimmt werden. Die Detektion mittels Elektroneneinfangdetektor (ECD) ermöglicht im Allgemeinen niedrigere Bestimmungsgrenzen; die Detektion mittels Massenspektrometrie (MS) führt zu einer spezifischen Identifizierung.

Verfahren zum Nachweis von gentechnisch modifizierten Organismen und ihren Produkten regelt ÖNORM EN ISO 24276.

Wien (ON prm, 2006-06-01) Die Gentechnik ist derzeit ein kontrovers und emotional diskutiertes Thema, vor allem vor dem Hintergrund der Zulassung oder Nichtzulassung gentechnisch veränderter Maispflanzen. Die Normung nimmt dazu nicht Stellung. Sehr wohl hilft sie aber dabei, festzustellen, ob Organismen und daraus hergestellte Produkte bzw. Lebensmittel gentechnisch verändert wurden. Allgemeine Anforderungen und Definitionen für diese Untersuchungen liefert die neue, weltweit gültige ÖNORM EN ISO 24276, die mit 1. Mai 2006 veröffentlicht wurde.

Der Zweck der Analyse ist es, verbreitet in gentechnisch veränderten Organismen (GVO) vorhandene genetische Elemente oder Proteine in einer gegebenen Matrix zu identifizieren und zu quantifizieren. Schwerpunkt dieses Dokuments sind die auf PCR (Polymerase-Kettenreaktion / Polymerase Chain Reaction) basierenden Verfahren*).

Die Suche nach Zutaten gentechnisch veränderter Herkunft wird durch folgende nacheinander (oder gleichzeitig) ablaufende Schritte durchgeführt. Nach der Probenahme werden Nukleinsäuren oder Proteine aus der Untersuchungsprobe extrahiert. Die extrahierten Analyten können weiter aufgereinigt werden, gleichzeitig oder nach dem Extraktionsprozess.

Danach werden sie (sofern erforderlich) quantifiziert, verdünnt und einem analytischen Verfahren wie PCR oder enzymgekoppelten Immunobindungssassay (ELISA) unterzogen.

Die Norm enthält allgemeine Definitionen, Anforderungen und Leitfäden für: Laboreinrichtung, Anforderungen an die Validierung von Verfahren, Beschreibung von Verfahren und Untersuchungsberichte.

Alle Begriffe zum Thema Geokunststoffe definiert die Neuausgabe der ÖNORM EN ISO 10318 in Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch.

Wien (ON prm, 2006-06-07) Die Verwendungsmöglichkeiten von Geokunststoffen sind schier endlos. Immer mehr finden sie im Landschafts-, Straßen- und Deponiebau Verwendung. Je vielfältiger die Materialien und ihre Einsatzmöglichkeiten sind, umso wichtiger ist es, genaue Begriffe zu verwenden, um die Kommunikation zwischen Erzeugern, Lieferanten und verarbeitenden Betrieben zu erleichtern und Missverständnisse mit möglicherweise teuren Folgen zu vermeiden.

Deshalb definiert die aktualisierte mehrsprachige (deutsch/englisch/französisch) Neuausgabe der ÖNORM EN ISO 10318 alle wichtigen Begriffe rund um dieses Thema.

„Geokunststoffe“ selbst sind der „Oberbegriff, der ein Produkt beschreibt, bei dem mindestens ein Bestandteil aus synthetischem oder natürlichem Polymerwerkstoff hergestellt wurde, in Form eines Flächengebildes, eines Streifens oder einer dreidimensionalen Struktur, das bei geotechnischen und anderen Anwendungen im Bauwesen im Kontakt mit Boden und/oder anderen Baustoffen verwendet wird.“

Anforderungen an Elektroinstallationskanalsysteme regeln Teil 1 der ÖVE/ÖNORM EN 50085 und Teil 2-3 der ÖVE EN 50085.

Wien (ON prm, 2006-06-07) Für Kanalsysteme, in denen elektrische Installationen verlegt werden, gelten neue Anforderungen. Mit 1. Mai wurde Teil 1 der ÖVE/ÖNORM EN 50085 veröffentlicht, der besonders für Unternehmen wichtig ist, die Elektroinstallationen durchführen.

Die darin festgelegten allgemeinen Anforderungen und Prüfungen gelten speziell für Kanalsysteme zur Aufnahme und - wo erforderlich - für die elektrische Trennung von isolierten Leitern, Kabeln, Leitungen und anderen elektrischen Betriebsmitteln in elektrischen Installationen und/oder Kommunikationssystemen. Die Höchstspannung dieser Installationen beträgt 1000 V Wechselspannung bzw. 1500 V Gleichspannung.

Dieser Teil 1 muss zusammen mit Teil 2 für die besonderen Anforderungen an Elektroinstallationskanalsysteme angewendet werden. Derzeit ist Teil 2 in der Ausgabe vom November 1998 gültig. Weitere Teile sind in Ausarbeitung. Für Elektroinstallationsrohrsysteme, Kabelbahnsysteme, Kabelleitersysteme und Stromschiensysteme gelten andere Bestimmungen.

Weltweite Online-Umfrage zum International Workshop Agreement IWA 2:2003 "Quality management systems – Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2000 in education".

Wien (ON prm, 2006-06-09) Qualitätsmanagement und Qualitätssicherung in der Bildung sind ein permanent aktuelles Thema, wie man auch an den öffentlich geführten Diskussionen und Grundsatzklärungen in Österreich ersehen kann.



Bildquelle: ON prm

Ein international anerkanntes Modell eines Qualitätsmanagementsystems legt die Internationale Norm ISO 9001 fest. Um Bildungseinrichtungen bei Einführung, Umsetzung, Betrieb und

Aufrechterhaltung eines QM-Systems zu unterstützen, wurde in Österreich die ON-Regel [ONR 289004](#) „Qualitätsmanagementsysteme – Leitfaden zur Anwendung von ÖNORM EN ISO 9001:2000 in der Bildung“ von anerkannten Experten geschaffen und mit 1. Juni 2004 veröffentlicht.

Die Grundlage für die ONR 289004 ist das Internationale Workshop Agreement IWA 2 „Quality management systems - Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2000 in education“, das an österreichische Verhältnisse angepasst wurde. Dieses Dokument wurde unter Leitung von Mexiko und unter Teilnahme von internationalen Experten erstellt und im November 2003 veröffentlicht.

Überprüfung nach drei Jahren

Nach den Richtlinien der Internationalen Normungsorganisation ISO muss ein International Workshop Agreement alle drei Jahre auf Aktualität und möglichen Überarbeitungsbedarf überprüft werden. Aus diesem Grund wird eine internationale Internet-Umfrage durchgeführt. Das primäre Ziel ist es festzustellen, welche Auswirkungen das IWA 2 auf den Bildungssektor hat.