

Table of Emerging and Published International Standards re: T&I (updated July, 2015)

(Note1: within ISO, IS = International Standard; TS = Technical Specification [must become an IS within a few years or be terminated])

(Note2: in Status column, recent activity (past 3 months) is noted by yellow highlight and, for black & white printouts, bold and italics)

(1) For certification of Translation Companies

Standard	Description	Responsible Parties	Status
EN 15038: Translation Services — Requirements for translation services (European standard)	The focus is on process ("service as a product") followed by TSP (Translation Service Provider), not about how to assess the translation product in the sense of the target text.	CEN (European Committee for Standardization) http://www.cen.eu	Has now been replaced by ISO 17100.
ISO 17100 Translation services — Requirements for translation services (applies to TSPs [Translation Service Providers])	Direct descendant of EN 15038 but intended for certification of TSPs world-wide, not just in Europe. A product standard only in the sense of "service as a product". Does not indicate how to evaluate the work product (the target text).	ISO TC37/SC5 (start with www.iso.org) key ISO persons: Peter Reynolds and Chris Cox.	Was published on May 1, 2015. Impact to be determined by adoption levels.
ASTM New Work Item 41374 ("Standard Practice for Language Service Companies")	Intended for certification of LSCs (Language Service Companies) world-wide. Will compete with ISO 17100 in the area of translation. Will reference other ASTM standards.	ASTM F43.05 key person: Susan Amarino (chair of subcommittee F43.05 re: LSCs)	Drafting team meeting was held in Nashville in May 2015.
ISO 18587 (post-editing)	Emerging standard on post-editing of machine translation. The scope has been narrowed to cover only full post-editing.	ISO TC37/SC5 (start with www.iso.org) Livia Florensa	Under ballot; voting ends August 19, 2015.

(2) Primarily for Translation Stakeholder Communication, including specs

Standard	Description	Responsible Parties	Status
ASTM F2575 Standard Guide for Quality Assurance in Translation	This guide identifies factors relevant to the quality of language translation services for each phase of a translation project. The guide is intended for use by all stakeholders, with varying levels of knowledge in the field of translation.	ASTM F43.03 (start with http://www.astm.org) key people: Helen Eby (project leader); Amanda Curry, .03 chair	Full revision underway (two conference calls/month)
ISO/TS 11669 Translation projects — General guidance	Closely parallel with ASTM F2575. Compatible with tts.org/specs (source of the 21 translation parameters used in a variety of projects to develop structured translation specifications). Supports clear stakeholder communication.	ISO TC37/SC5 (start with www.iso.org) project leader was Beatriz Bonnet; five years of work involving abt 20 countries.	Published 2012. Some content was put into ISO 17100 ; next step for 11669 TDB

(3) Work on Translation Quality Metrics (toward a possible future standard)

Standard	Description	Responsible Parties	Status
QTLP MQM (Quality Translation Launchpad – Multidimensional Quality Metrics)	MQM is the basis for ASTM work item 46396, which will include a standard hierarchy of translation errors and a framework for creating customized quality scorecards.	MQM contact: Arle Lommel. At DFKI; ASTM work item contact: Bill Rivers.	ASTM work item based on MQM is on hold.
TAUS DQF (Translation Automation User Society Dynamic Quality Evaluation Framework)	TAUS "framework for selecting best fit translation quality evaluation models, a knowledgebase documenting industry best practices" Focus: assessing MT output but can also be used to assess human translation.	TAUS https://evaluation.taus.net/ key people: Jaap van der Meer and Attila Görög at TAUS.	Fee-based access to TAUS tools. DQF being harmonized with MQM.
Logrus LQA (Language Quality Assurance)	ASTM WK 46397 will standardize the Logrus approach to using crowdsourcing to assess website localization quality.	ASTM F43.03 (www.astm.org) Serge Gladkoff, Logrus corp.	Was presented at June 2015 ASTM mtg.

(4) Interpreting Standards

Standard	Description	Responsible Parties	Status
ASTM F2089 (standard guide for language interpretation services)	From the Scope: This guide identifies the components of quality language interpretation services and establishes criteria for each component.	ASTM F43.01 (start with http://www.astm.org); key person: Monique Roske	Revised/updated version was published in May 2015.
ISO 13611 (Interpreting - Guidelines for community interpreting)	This standard is about community interpreting, but the umbrella standard (18841) has not yet been published. Their relationship needs to be clarified.	ISO TC37/SC5 (start with www.iso.org); key person: Verónica Pérez Guarnieri	Published on Nov 26, 2014. There are unresolved questions.
ISO/NP 18841 (Interpreting — General Requirements)	Over-arching general standard for interpreting services. First draft was introduced at the June 2013 ISO TC 37 meetings in Pretoria. Under development since then.	ISO TC37/SC5 (start with www.iso.org); key persons: Marjory Bancroft & Lois Feuerle	Draft substantially revised in June 2015 at the ISO mtgs in Japan.
New ISO projects re: interpreting (2603 Permanent Booths; 4043 Mobile booths; 20228 Legal)	Equipment for simultaneous interpreting; legal interpreting. There is a strong EU influence on all three and a European influence from EULITA on legal.	<i>TC37/SC5 Equipment: M. Lely, EC; legal: www.eulita.eu</i>	Intense discussions June 2015, ISO, Japan.

(5) Terminology Standards

Standard	Description	Responsible Parties	Status
TBX [ISO 30042], based on ISO 16642 [TMF] & ISO 12620 [DCR]	TBX (TermBase eXchange) is for representing and exchanging terms and metadata (see www.tbxinfo.net).	ISO TC37/SC3 (www.iso.org); Kara Warburton and Sue Ellen Wright; TerminOrgs/LTAC.	ISO/LISA 2008 version; being revised.
ISO 26162 (terminology management)	Guidance for individuals and companies on designing and implementing a terminology management system.	ISO TC37/SC3 ; Hanne Smaadahl	Revision discussed June 2015, ISO, Japan.

(6) Technical (data) standards other than for Terminology

Standard	Description	Responsible Parties	Status
TMX	Widely used XML format to represent a translation memory database to facilitate interoperability and re-use.	Was ETSI; under discussion	Was under LISA OSCAR; in transition
XLIFF	XML format to represent a bitext (a source text and its translation, segmented and aligned); XLIFF:doc is restriction of v1.2 designed to increase interoperability	Oasis (www.oasis-open.org) XLIFF technical committee; contact David Filip	Version 2 published Aug 2014; discussion of an ISO version of XLIFF
SRX	XML format to represent rules for how a text is to be segmented. Applies to both TMX and XLIFF.	Was ETSI; under discussion	Was under LISA OSCAR; in transition
GMX-Volume	XML format to represent the "volume" (word count, character count, etc. of a text for billing purposes); without such a standard the same text can be assigned substantially different word counts by various software.	Was ETSI; under discussion	Was under LISA OSCAR; in transition
Linport (Language Interoperability Portfolio)	Emerging standard for "containers" to represent translation project information. The <i>portfolio</i> container represents an entire project. The <i>package</i> container (called a TIPP) represents one task in a project. A portfolio typically includes source texts (and target texts when completed), preferably in XLIFF format, structured translation specifications (based on ISO/TS 11669) and support, such as TMX and SRX files.	LTAC (www.ltacglobal.org) is the non-profit that hosts the Linport project (www.linport.org/) and other projects; key people: AKM, Tomas Carrasco-Benitez (DGT), Chase Tingley (Spartan); Micah Bly (Medtronic)	Merger of three projects, including MED. MED project has been re-activated by DGT (Directorate General for Translation); APIs being debated.
ITS (Internationalization Tag Set)	Allows a text to be internationalized, i.e. prepared for translation/localization, e.g. to mark whether an item is to be translated (<cmd its:translate="no">Build.bat</cmd>);	World Wide Web Consortium (www.w3.org/TR/its20)	Wide Impact; Version 2.0 was finalized in November 2013
ISO 639 parts 1-5 (language codes), e.g. "de" is the two-letter code for German (639-1). It is used with country codes, e.g. "de-AT" is German as used in Austria.	www.iso.org/iso/home/standards/language_codes.htm : ISO 639 is the family of International Standards for language codes. The purpose of ISO 639 is to establish internationally recognized codes (either 2 or 3 letters long) for the representation of languages or language families.	ISO (www.iso.org), Technical Committees 37 and 46; ISO 639 is listed, along with ISO 9000 as one of the nine most popular standards; it affects almost everyone, including translators. Key players: SIL; W3C; LoC; IETF	Part 6 (four-letter codes) has been withdrawn. There is a new effort to create a linguistically oriented registry of language varieties and registers

(7) National Standards regarding translators and interpreters (not yet available)

(laws regarding translation and interpreting, certifications by non-governmental bodies, and codes of conduct)

Page 3: table updated quarterly by the ATA Standards Committee; please send corrections to AKM (Alan K. Melby)