PROJECT FINAL REPORT

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Project acronym: MULTILINGUALWEB

Project title: Advancing the MultilingualWeb, Thematic Network

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1. Introduction, Summary and Project Objectives

The MultilingualWeb project looked at best practices and standards related to all aspects of creating, localizing and deploying the Web multilingually. The project aimed to raise the visibility of existing best practices and standards, and identify gaps. The core vehicle for this was a series of four events, which were planned over two years.

The workshops set out to attract a broad set of stakeholders, including managers and practitioners working in the areas of content development, design, localization, and production management; developers of tools such as translation tools, content management systems, editors, etc; researchers and developers working with language technology and resources; browser implementers; standards and industry body representatives; and many more. The interchange of information and perspectives from this diverse group was designed to provide a more thorough picture of the existing landscape for multilingualism on the Web.

With these workshops, the European Commission wishes to promote widespread adoption of novel, innovative solutions, workflows and approaches, and stimulate discussion on and concrete proposals for future EU-funded actions in the field of multilingual technologies.

In order to meet its goals the project was grouped into five work packages. An additional aspect of the project provided the opportunity for partners to discuss or become involved with a number of practical developments at the W3C. These developments were not funded by the project – the project only included opportunities for the project partners to discuss and provide input on them. They included an internationalization checker (to help developers/authors find information about HTML pages and spot issues), a training curriculum proposal (development of a list of topics, but not development of the materials themselves), and information development of a test framework that allows the public to participate in reporting issues for browser support of internationalization features (based on the W3C internationalization test suite).

Summary of main achievements

The most unique characteristic of the workshops was to bring together a very diverse set of people working to enable or use the multilingual Web. The workshops attracted browser developers, content developers large and small, language technology experts, localizers, policy makers, standards developers and others, to share information about what was happening in all of these areas. This holistic approach to discussing the issues of the multilingual Web lead to many networking contacts and initiatives that would not have been possible before, and to a much wider exposure to dependencies and synergies than most attendees had previously known. It even helped people within the same organization to meet and collaborate. We received a great deal of positive feedback about this.

We developed a very successful format, where most speakers had a 15 minute limit. This kept the participants engaged, and helped speakers (with advice from the program committee) to pitch their talks at a level that was accessible to an audience of such widely varying backgrounds. It also means that the video recordings of talks, which are available on the Web, are of an attractive length to people who couldn't attend the workshop itself.

The first workshop in Madrid attracted 101 attendees (25% higher than planned), and 34 speakers. Notable aspects of the workshop included talks from several of the major browser implementers, and messages from people struggling with multilingual Web technologies from various parts of the world. 60% of respondents to a satisfaction survey gave the workshop 5/5, and the remaining 40% all gave 4/5. This set a good foundation for the following workshops.

The workshop in Pisa was originally planned to be a smaller, 40-person, discussion-oriented workshop, however the success of the Madrid workshop led to a change in plans, and we once more

organized a conference-style workshop and targeted a larger number of attendees. It eventually brought together 95 attendees and 37 speakers. As well as adding a policy session, several themes surfaced in multiple presentations through the workshop, such as the need to better use emerging technologies, the importance of interoperability, and the need to work with users. As in other workshops, people were encouraged to tweet about the workshop, and several blog posts followed it. We also broadcast live video of the workshop, and people followed that as far away as New Zealand.

For the third workshop, in Limerick, the conference style was again adopted, rather than a small workshop, and attracted a similar number of attendees, but half a day was given over to an Open Space discussion, run by TAUS. This proved extremely popular, and some of the discussions resulted in further activity outside the workshop, while others were continued in the Luxembourg workshop that followed. The total length of the workshop was reduced to 1.5 days, since it was co-located with the 16th LRC conference. By this workshop, we were receiving three times the number of speaker proposals that we could accommodate in the program. This trend would continue in the next workshop.

The final workshop, in Luxembourg followed the same 1.5 day format as for Limerick. There was a rapid take up of registrations, and with little effort the workshop attracted a record audience of 131. Notable features included presentations from several producers and users of very large content, and discussions about Linked Open Data, that would lead to a number of additional follow-on events on that topic.

Each workshop included a social event for additional networking. After the Madrid workshop, because project funding was insufficient, a sponsorship program introduced by W3C enabled these to continue for the remaining workshops. Sponsors included IIT, the W3C Italian Office at CNR, Lionbridge, META-NET, and the MultilingualWeb-LT project.

The results of the workshop are summarised on the Web (see http://multilingualweb.eu/documents). In addition to summarising the talks, each report links to slides, videos and the real-time IRC log of the event. Server reports indicate that we can expect around 180,000 page views per year per workshop report. This far exceeded our expectations.

This EC project was also unusual in its use of social media for disseminating news about the workshops. Besides the multilingualweb.eu site and mailing lists, we used dedicated Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and RSS feeds. In addition to a healthy number of followers, these social media tap into the viral effect. A single retweet by the @w3c twitter channel currently reaches over 40,000 people, who may then retweet further. The website also saw good traffic: in the first 6 months of 2012 the site home page alone saw around 450,000 hits.

The recently started MultilingualWeb-LT initiative grew out of this project, and maintained the policy of inclusiveness with the breadth of its stakeholder participation. The MLW-LT project took over the branding, processes and dissemination channels of the MultilingualWeb project, and will continue to run workshops in the same format in the future. The original logo will be used for these workshops, although a slightly adapted version is available for specific MLW-LT uses (see right). A Multilingual Web Sites Community Group was also started at the W3C, and there may be other such CGs to follow. These also use the same branding.

The partners all contributed well above and beyond the contractual obligations to the success of the project. Six partners hosted workshops or face-to-face meetings. Others were involved in translating the project web site, processing and hosting video of the workshops, sponsoring or endorsing workshops, participating in the program committees, disseminating news and recruiting speakers, etc.

The parallel development at the W3C of the internationalization checker (http://validator.w3.org/i18n-checker/) and the test framework (http://w3c-test.org/framework/) practical items was completed as planned, and partners were able to provide feedback and were kept abreast of the developments.

Work package objectives

Work package 2 objectives: Madrid workshop

1. To survey the overall situation with regard to standards and best practices for the multilingual Web in Europe, identifying what is available and what gaps exist, and make preliminary plans for future workshop topics areas. Participants will share information about what they are working on in this area, and we will look for opportunities for synergy.

2. To launch the practical work items, and solicit input from partners on proposed plans for their development.

Work package 3 objectives: Pisa workshop

1. Workshop participants share their experiences with standards, guidelines, best practices and initiatives related to authoring content for the Web, and discuss areas needing attention. Produce a set of recommendations for work that is not being adequately addressed, with prioritization.

2. Continued work on the internationalization checker and training curriculum.

3. Put in place a mechanism for partners to provide results for test in W3C internationalization test suite, and begin to incorporate the first results.

Work package 4 objectives: Limerick workshop and Second F2F meeting

1. Limerick workshop
   - To survey, and introduce people to currently available best practices and standards that are aimed at helping content creators, localizers, tools developers, and others meet the challenges of the multilingual Web.
   - To share information about existing initiatives and begin to identify gaps.

2. Second F2F meeting
   - To review the internationalization checker and the proposed curriculum
   - Partners supplying results for the internationalisation test suite will continue to do so as new tests are written or new user agent versions are introduced

Work package 5 objectives: Luxembourg workshop

- To share their experiences with standards, guidelines, best practices and initiatives related to another specific topic, to be decided during the project, and discuss areas needing attention.

- To produce a set of recommendations for further standards and best practices that are not being adequately addressed, with prioritization.

2. Project achievements

Main results and conclusions

The project has achieved these following objectives:

- Set a foundation for improving support on the Web for languages of the European Union and its trade partners, improving the efficiency of processes for creating and localizing content, both by machine translation and more traditional methods, and improving support for multilingual content and data on the Web.

- Establish a network between stakeholders for the improvement of the multilingual Web, in order to promote the adoption of current standards and best practices, explore the needs for future standards work and best practices, and create a basis for long-term synergies between the participants, who are coming from a variety of disciplines.

- Improve content development in (X)HTML and CSS by helping content authors better understand the standards and best practices they should be following.

- Help user agent developers to identify and correctly enable support for multilingual standards and best practices.

During the 2-year period, 4 workshops were organised successfully, hosted by partners, and open to public participation. All of them have fulfilled the following goals:

- Sharing of experiences and knowledge about existing standards and best practices.
- Discussion and recommendations about gaps that need to be addressed.
- The workshops allow for detailed discussion around general topic areas related to the standards and best practices landscape, Web authoring, translation tool support, and another area to be decided during the project by the partners.
- Community building, with the goal of establishing a long-term platform for working on topics concerning the multilingual web

The consortium includes a range of participants from 15 countries who have not cooperated yet in a joint effort of this scale, from areas that include standardisation, content development and deployment, localisation, translation tools and machine translation, language technology development, training, usability, social networking, browser development, digital libraries, etc. Partners come from industry, standards bodies, user and industry representative bodies, research and academia.

The participants have all together pooled their knowledge of standards and best practices and helped arrive at recommendations for future work via the workshops and face-to-face meetings. They provided program committee support for planning workshop agendas and choosing public participants. Additionally partners were called upon to help disseminate the information being generated. They also contributed advice for and reviewed the practical work.

The W3C Internationalization Checker is a free service by W3C that provides information about internationalization features of your Web page, and provides advice on how to improve your use of markup for the multilingual Web. Project partners reviewed the checker at various stages and made suggestions and contributions, although the development of the checker, as with all practical items, is not actually part of the project.

An updated version of the internationalization checker was produced and made available for public use at http://validator.w3.org/i18n-checker. The checker was also integrated into the W3C's Unicorn validation suite (http://validator.w3.org/unicorn/). This integrates the picker into the mainstream

validation tools of the W3C. The look and feel of the picker was changed to fit with other validation tools, and the code rewritten to provide additional features, greater robustness, and extensibility.
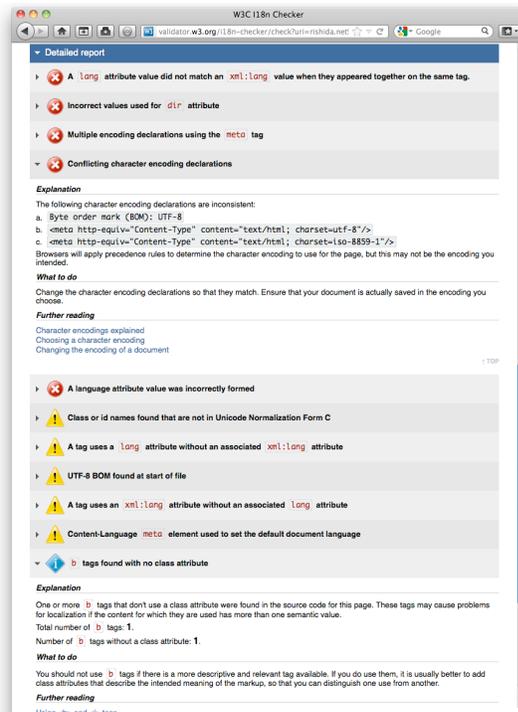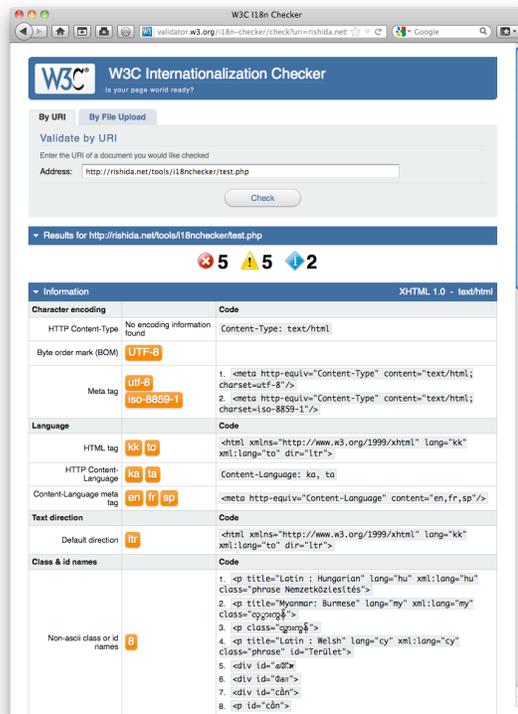
The checker will continue to be developed beyond the close of the project, and partners will contribute to that. For example, there are plans to localize into up to 40 languages, with various partners contributing translation work, and Microsoft has offered to help with the addition of automatic language detection. The source code is available for in-house implementations of the checker – there was interest in this from a number of partners.

The latest version of the checker covers HTML5, as well as other formats, and has been extended significantly in terms of the features and bugs it tests for.

Another parallel project that was discussed by partners was the development of a curriculum for internationalization training. Despite several attempts to organize a subgroup of partners to work on this, events conspired against it, and the curriculum has not yet been developed.

A third practical project at the W3C that ran parallel to the MultilingualWeb project, and that the partners were apprised about was the development of internationalisation tests within a framework which allows for public collaboration in the building of test results. These tests are used by browser developers and specification developers to check behaviour of user agents with regard to features related to the multilingual Web. A large number of tests were ported to the new framework during the course of the project. Summaries of results and links to pages where partners and the public can contribute test results on any kind of browser can be found at http://www.w3.org/International/tests

This is a test results page.
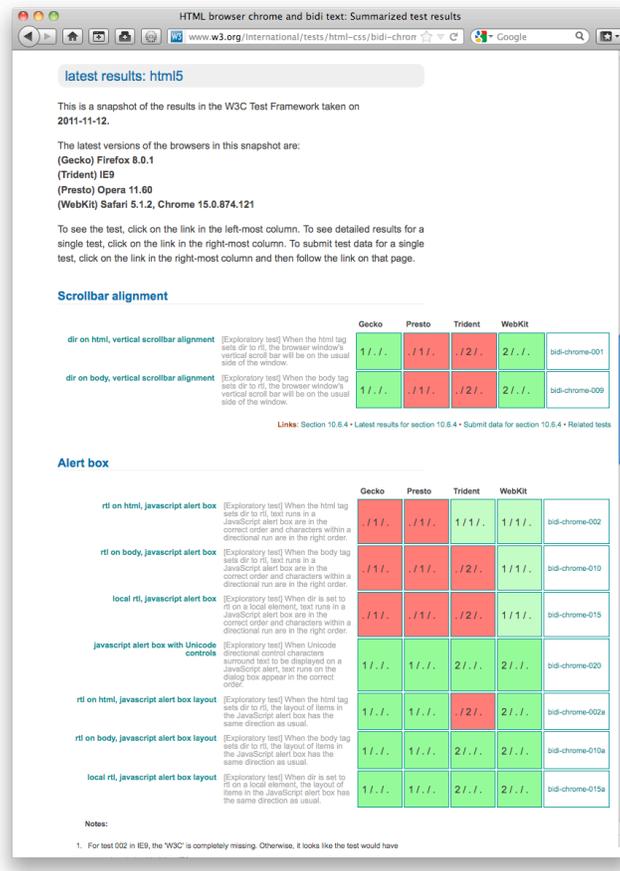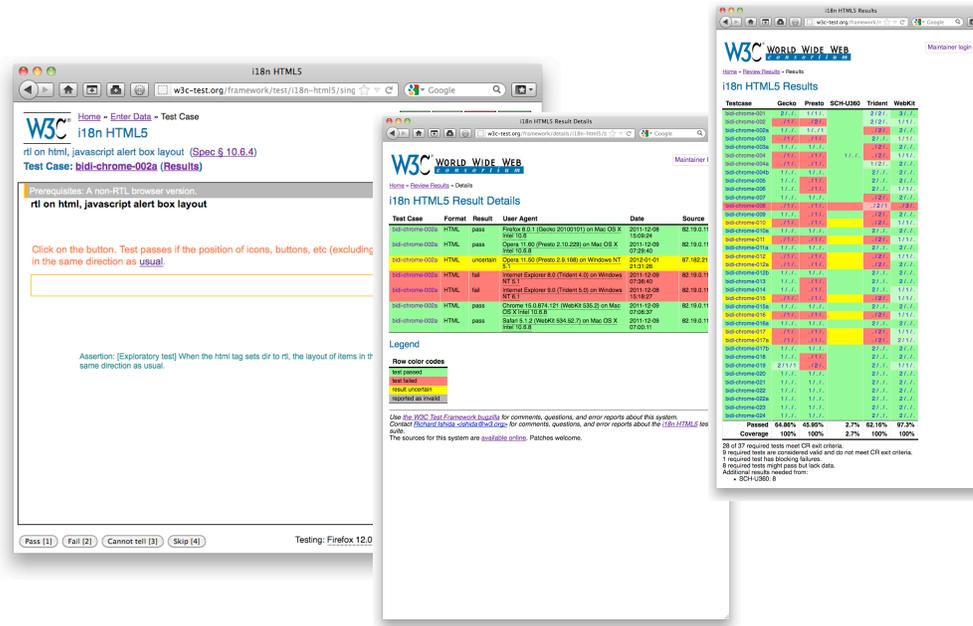
The good work begun with the MultilingualWeb project will not end with the final project deadline.

The MultilingualWeb-LT project was inspired by this project, and will continue to develop it's aims. Rather than a networking project, this MLW-LT project will produce practical implementations and standards that respond to many of the issues raised during this project. It draws on a similarly wide range of players to create solutions that span a wide range of stakeholders in the multilingual Web, and has elicited significant interest among the participants in the MultilingualWeb workshops.

Additional continuity but also wider exposure is provided through the hosting of the work in a W3C Working Group – this enables participation in the project work by other organizations beyond the partners themselves.

The MLW-LT project has taken over the branding, communication channels, and processes of the original project. It will continue to use and develop the web site, twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn channels, the email announcement lists, and so forth.

As a result of the discussion sessions in the last (Luxembourg) workshop, Multilingual Web Sites Community Group was established. The Community Group is a new development at the W3C that allows public participation in discussion for a, and provides tools to support interaction. It is possible that additional Community Groups will follow. The aim of a Community Group is usually to spark further work in a Working Group.

Because it was so successful, there are plans to replicate the format of the past four workshops under the aegis of the MLW-LT project. The initial workshop in Dublin uses a slightly different format, since it is oriented towards practical contributions to the technical work, but it has still re-used elements of the format developed, the processes put in place, and the approach of the MLW project. MLW partners were also used in the program committee. Another workshop is planned for the beginning of 2013, which will return to the standard MLW workshop format, and will once again involve partners from the original project in program committee work and participation. It is expected that another similar workshop will be scheduled for later that year. We have already been approached by people who would like to attend and speak at these events.

Partners in the MultilingualWeb project will also continue to collaborate on the Internationalization Checker. As mentioned earlier, they will contribute localizations for the checker user interface, provide support for new features, and implement instances of the checker in their own organizations. We also expect some partners to contribute to the public test framework established during the project.

Socio-economic impact and the wider societal implication of the project

The workshop reports, linked to from the project site, provide a variety of informative and readily digestible presentations about ongoing standards and best practices related work, and gaps that currently need to be addressed, all in one location. This has already proved useful, and should continue to be useful to people in the future.

Furthermore, the network broke new ground by the breadth and number of the target groups who were invited to and mingled at the workshops. Participants ranged from content authors to translators and localizers, from content management system developers to translation tool providers and to web browser developers. We also addressed policy issues and ongoing project work related to the multilingual Web, and heard from users about the pain they felt. The workshops gathered people from companies with traditional approaches to content development and localization through to companies with brand new models such as those used for social media and crowd-sourcing. There were corporate attendees mixed in with academics researching and developing language technologies. We discussed multilingual issues from coding of HTML through to the Semantic Web.

This breadth of participation and discussion gave rise to many new network links and initiatives that were difficult in silo-oriented networks. They also helped participants gain a better understanding of the holistic needs of the various communities working on the different aspects of what is needed to make the Web multilingual, and exposed them to the concerns and basic approaches of others with whom they were less likely to meet before. These opportunities were welcomed by the participants, and contributed significantly to the success of the workshops.

This wide range of stakeholders was reflected in the partners, as well as the workshop attendees. It is also a feature of the MultilingualWeb-LT project that succeeds this one.

A side-effect of the above is that the speakers at the workshops needed to make their points succinctly and without deep technical details, in short talks. These presentations were recorded and are linked to from the workshop reports and program pages. They constitute a useful repository of information for others, beyond the attendees themselves.

3. MLW Promotion

### *Web site and other communication aspects*

The project tackled communication and mobilisation tasks using a Web-based approach. A site dedicated to the MultilingualWeb project website (which was based on the Joomla content management system) can be found at http://multilingualweb.eu/. The site carries news about the workshops and a small amount of other news on its front page. Other pages point to calls for participation and reports for each workshop. There is also a blog page.

The home page, however, is only one channel for information amongst others that include Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, RSS and email channels. These are linked to from the home page.
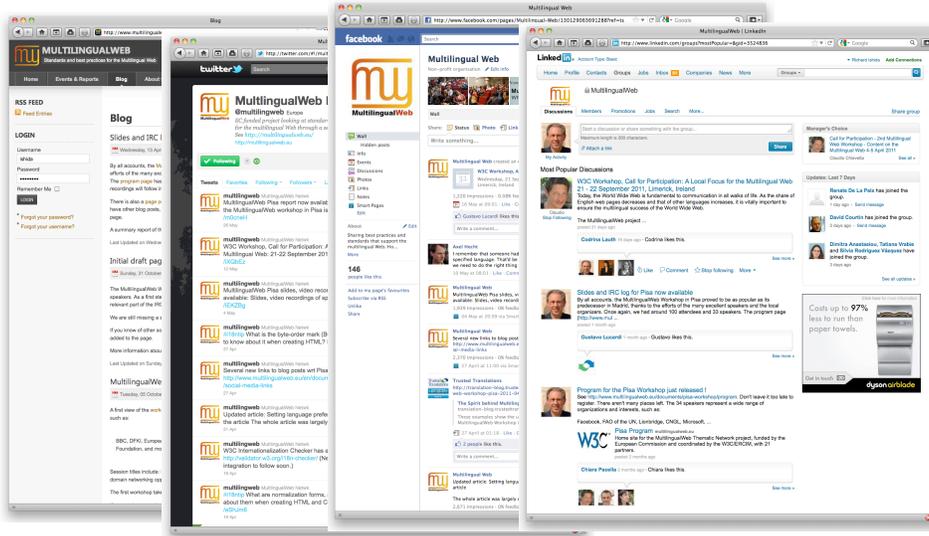
The news feed on the home page actually receives information from a variety of social media. Announcements are typically initiated at the W3C's Internationalization Activity home page, and from there they cascaded to various social media channels and to the MultilingualWeb home page news feed. Blog posts on the MultilingualWeb site also percolated through these channels.

Once into these social media channels, viral effects apply as people retweet, like, and so forth.

@webi18n
436 followers
(+149)

@w3c
40,460 followers
(+15,300)

public-mlw-announce
316 subscribers (+227)

multilingualweb
72 members (+223)

@multilingweb
384 followers
+192

Multilingualweb
250 likes (+104)
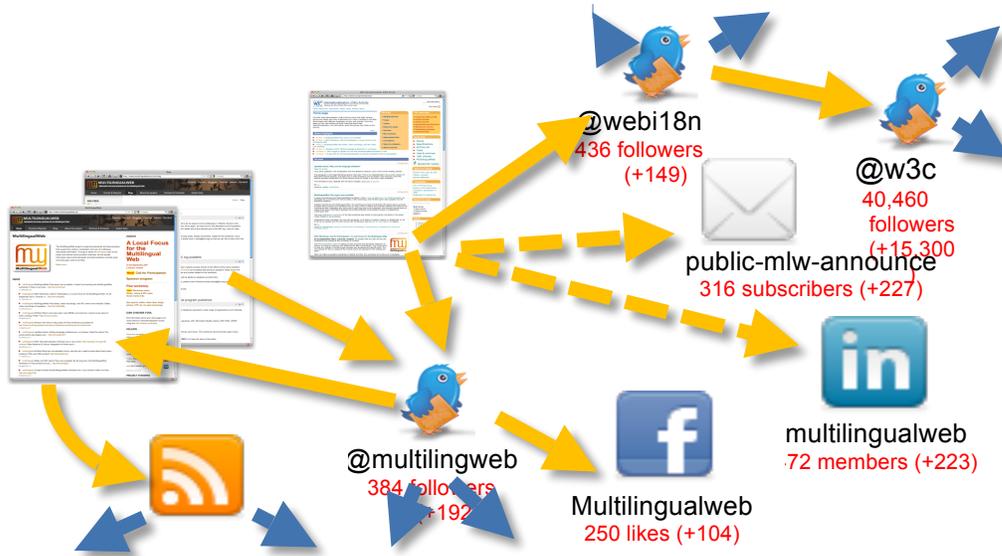
The Project Web page was set up to represent all aspects regarding MultilingualWeb Project including general project information, all partners and contacts, calls for upcoming events, sponsorships for the workshops, reports, slides, videos, IRC notes of previous events as well as blog post and the news. It is open to the public and available in 7 languages (English, French, German, Gaelic, Spanish, Italian and Romanian).

The key objective of the Web site is to publish the Calls for Participation in the Workshops and to make the Workshop Reports publicly available. This has been done for the four Workshops held over the two years. i.e., Madrid, Pisa, Limerick and Luxembourg. The reports provide summaries of the key points in the workshop, summaries of each speaker's presentation and the results of discussion groups, and point to slides, IRC logs and video recordings of the presentations. These have attracted many views, and will continue to be available to the public. The post-workshop pages also point to references to the workshops in the social media.

MLW Logo

The project logo represents the conjoined M and W of MultilingualWeb, but in forms inspired by a non-Latin letter (Syriac SHEI). The logo has also been used by a participant from Opera Software as an icon for a widget-based extension to the Opera Browser. The widget allows you to swap languages when HTML markup indicates alternative linguistic versions of a page.

The logo has been taken up by the successor project, MultiiingualWeb-LT. It is used as-is for workshop announcements and the like, but a variant with a superimposed LT is also available.

The logo is also being used by a Community Group working on Multilingual Web Sites at the W3C.

Photos

Madrid Workshop
[Richard Ishida's photos](#)
http://www.flickr.com/search/?q=mlw+madrid&w=36887937%40N00&z=m
[Max Froumentin's photos](#)
http://www.flickr.com/photos/maxf/sets/72157625259614552/with/5122826
555/
[Luis Bellido's photos](#)
http://www.flickr.com/photos/luisbellido/sets/72157625304961608/detail/
Pisa Workshop
[Paula Shannon's photos](#)
http://www.flickr.com/photos/61438416@N06/sets/72157626434313340/detail/
[Richard Ishida's photos](#)
http://www.flickr.com/search/?w=36887937@N00&q=mlwpisa
Limerick Workshop
[Christian Lieske](#)
http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.270560172981509.57344.130129063691288&type=1
[Richard Ishida](#)
http://www.flickr.com/search/?w=36887937%40N00&q=mlwlim&m=text
Luxembourg Workshop
[Richard Ishida](#)
http://www.flickr.com/photos/ishida/tags/mlwlux/

4. MLW Consortium, Partners & People

Organisation	Contacts	Areas of expertise	Country
ERCIM/W3C (coordinator)	Richard Ishida, Lea Belloulou, Linh Nguyen	WWW Standards	France
Aalto-Korkeakoulusaatio	Timo Honkela, Matti Pöllä	Machine translation, Text mining, Machine learning	Finland
Bioloom Group	Jörg Schütz	Semantic technologies, Machine learning, Language technology	Germany
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	Nicoletta Calzolari Zamorani, Monica Monachini, Claudia Soria, Andrea Marchetti	Language resources and technologies, FlaReNet	Italy
European Commission, Directorate-General for Translation	Spiridon Pilos, Manuel Tomás Carrasco Benitez	Institutional translation services	Luxembourg
Facebook Ireland	Ghassan Haddad, Chiara Pacella, Zeki Sabah	Social networking, Localization	Ireland
Fachhochschule Potsdam	Felix Sasaki	Information sciences, Digital libraries	Germany
Institut Jozef Stefan	Marko Grobelnik, Tadej Štajner	Machine learning, Data mining	Slovenia
Institutul de Cercetari Pentru Inteligenti Artificiala	Dan Tufis, Radu Ion	Computational linguistics, Multilingual web services	Romania
Language Technology Centre Ltd.	Adriane Rinsche, Laura Canedo, Kabilan Ganesh	Translation tools, Language services	U.K.
Lionbridge Belgium	Claudio Chiavetta, Eric Blassin	Language services, Translation tools	Belgium
Microsoft Ireland	Dag Schmidtke, Jan Nelson	Localization, localization tools, Browser development	Ireland
Opera Software	Pål Eivind Jacobsen Nes, Charles McCathieNevile	Browser development, Localization	Norway
SAP AG	Christian Lieske	Translation services, Content engineering	Germany
TAUS	Jaap van der Meer, Rahzeb Choudhury	Translation technologies and services user community	Netherlands
University of Oviedo (ILTO)	Cristina Valdés Rodríguez	Multilingual web technologies, multilingualism, usability, translation research	Spain
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid	Luis Bellido Triana, Encarna Pastor	Multilinguism, Accessibility, Usability	Spain
The University of Limerick, Localisation Research Centre	Reinhard Schäler	Localization research and education	Ireland
University of Economics, Prague	Jiří Kosek	Markup, Electronic publishing Systems	Czech Republic
Transware Ltd (WeLocalize)	David Clarke	Language services, Globalization consulting	Ireland
XTM International	Andrzej Zydroń, Elliot Nedas, Antony Palmer	Open standards-based translation technology	U.K.

5. Dissemination Activities

Project meetings and MLW Workshop conferences

Name of the meeting	Date / Place	Participants
First Face to Face meeting	Bucharest, Romania 1-2 June 2010	Kick-off meeting of the MLW Project – Consortium meeting
First Workshop	Madrid, Spain 26-27 October 2010	101 attendees vs. 80 planned in the DoW.
Second Workshop	Pisa, Italy 4-5 April 2011	95 attendees vs. 40 planned in the DoW.
Second Face to Face meeting	Bled, Slovenia, 6-7 June 2011	Consortium meeting
Third Workshop	Limerick, Ireland 21-22 September 2011	85 attendees vs. 40 planned in the DoW.
Final Workshop	Luxembourg 15-16 March 2012	131 attendees vs. 80 planned in the DoW.

List of dissemination activities

External citations/mentioning of project in papers,conferences, talks, etc:

Matti Pöllä: Content on the Multilingual Web. Cognitive Systems blog article.
http://cogsys.blogspot.com.au/2011/04/content-on-multilingual-web.html

Matti Pöllä: MultilingualWeb - Where Are We? Cognitive Systems blog article.
http://cogsys.blogspot.com.au/2010/10/multilingualweb-where-are-we.html

Timo Honkela: EU's Machine Translation: Moving from Rules to Statistics. Cognitive Systems blog article.
http://cogsys.blogspot.com.au/2012/03/eus-machine-translation-moving-from.html

Sasaki, F. (2011) - Warum Metadaten? Ein Plädoyer und mehr ... (Why Metadata? A few arguments ...). Presentation at WebTechCon 2011, Mainz, Germany.

Sasaki, F. (2011) - The MultilingualWeb - Opportunities, Borders, Visions. Keynote at the GSCL 2011 Conference, Hamburg.

Sasaki, F. (2011) - Bibliotheken und Mehrsprachigkeit aus der Perspektive von Automatisierung (Libraries and Multilinguality from the Perspective of Automation). Keynote at the KIM-DINI kickoff workshop, Mannheim.

Sasaki, F. (2011) - Internationalisierung und XML (Internationalization and XML). Presentation at Markupforum 2011, Stuttgart.

Sasaki, F. (2012) - Defining an (XML?) Vocabulary for Heterogeneous Audiences – Pains and Benefits. Poster presentation at XML Prague.

Sasaki, F. (2012) - Interoperabilität zwischen dem Semantic Web und dem Web für Menschen (Interoperability between Semantic Web and the Web for humans). Presentation at Informare! conference, Berlin.

Fililp, David, Lewis, Dave and Felix Sasaki (2012). The Multilingual Web. Paper at the European Research track at WWW 2012, Lyon.

Ishida, Richard (2011). The Multilingual Web: Latest developments at the W3C/IETF. Presentation at the ASLIB Translating and the Computer Conference in London.

Lieske, C., and F. Sasaki (2010) XLIFF and ITS: A secret marriage. Presentation at the 1st International XLIFF Symposium, Limerick, Ireland. 22 September 2010 http://www.localisation.ie/xliff/resources/presentations/2010-10-04_xliff-its-secret-marriage.pdf (slide 24)

Sasaki, F. (2010) How to make business worldwide with the multilingual web. Keynote at Business Information Systems 2010, Berlin, Germany. 3 May 2010.

Sasaki, F. (2010) Das mehrsprachige Web (The Multilingual Web). Presentation at webtech conference 2010, Mainz, Germany. 13 October 2010.

Saski, F. (2010) Internationalisierung bei XML (Internationalization and XML). Presentation at "Markupforum 2010", Stuttgart, Germany. 1 March 2011.

Sasaki, F. (2011) Biblitheken und das mehrsprachige Web (Libraries and the Multilngual Web). Invited talk at the Berlin Libraries Colloquium. 19 April 2011.

Sasaki, F. (2011) Bibliotheken und Mehrsprachigkeit aus der Perspektive von Automatisierung (Libraries and Multilinguality from the Perspective of Automization). Keynote at the KIM-DINI Kickoff Workshop, Mannheim, Germany. 27 April 2011.

Sasaki, F. and A. Lommel (upcoming). Multilingual Communication. In: Mehler, A., Romary, L. and D. Gibbon (eds.). Handbook for Technical Communication. De Gruyter

Uszkoreit, Hans (2011). Language and Language Technologies in the Web. Presentation at the Grand Opening of the W3C German-Austrian office. 10 February 2011.

Christian Lieske, Dr. Matthias Kammerer (2010). Meta Data for the Masses. Contribution to tcWorld Conference 2010 http://www.tekom.de/upload/3138/TERM12_Lieske.pdf (slide 27)

Christian Lieske. XML Internationalisierung mit der Best Practice Note der W3C Internationalization Tag Set Working Group und dem W3C Internationalization Tag Set. Contribution to the W3C Day of the German-Austrian W3C Office http://www.xinnovations.de/downloads-2010.html?file=tl_files/xinnovations.2010/Download/W3C-Tag/Christian%20Lieske.pdf (slide 30)

Lieske, Christian and Sasaki, Felix (2010). W3C ITS und OASIS XLIFF - Komplementäre Standards für globale Produkte und Inhalte. Article in "technische kommunikation" (05 2010)

Ishida, Richard (2010). Standards & Best Practices for the Mutlilingual Web. Presentation at Localization World, Berlin, Germany. June 2010. http://www.w3.org/International/talks/1006-berlin/slides.pdf

Ishida, Richard (2010). Internationalization & its challenges. Talk at Technology, Standards and Internationalization Conference, Delhi, India. May 2010. http://www.w3.org/International/talks/1005-delhi/slides.pdf

Jörg Schütz, "Aspekte eines multilingualen Web", seminar, ongoing

McCathieNevile, Charles (2011). Widgets and more: Cross-platform application development using web standards. 7 workshops, held in Mexico City (7,8,9 March), Alamaty (17 April), St. Petersburg (20,21,22 April).

Ishida, Richard (2010). Poster at META-NET meeting, Brussels, Belgium. November 2010.

Valdés, Cristina. "The MultilingualWeb (MLW) project: A collaborative approach and a challenge for Translation Studies" Presented in London, at the 4th Media for All Conference _ Audiovisual Translation: Taking Stock. 28 June-1 July 2011.

Workshop announcement

Below are the pointers used to announce the MultilingualWeb workshops

- W3C Home page http://www.w3.org/ as the top story; reposted on the W3C Home page with program
- W3C event calendar
- announcement to the 350-ish W3C member organizations
- Internationalization Activity home page, http://www.w3.org/International
- @webi18n twitter channel
- @multilingweb twitter channel
- w3c twitter channel
- r12a twitter channel
- mlw facebook page
- mlw LinkedIn page
- mlw homepage
- retweets
- the public-mlw-announce@w3.org mailing list (which goes to all previous workshop registrants)
- MutlilingualComputing calendar
- LRC broadcast
- FlaReNet distribution list
- Numerous other channels via project partners

Blogposts

Madrid WS	Matti Pöllä http://cogsys.blogspot.com/2010/10/multilingualweb-where-arewe.html
	Julio Loayza http://blog.stanque.com/articulos/the-multilingual-webworkshop/
	Max Froumentin http://www.webfoundation.org/2010/10/the-multilingualweb-workshop-madrid/
	Victor Alonso Lion http://www.globalcontentstrategy.com/2010/10/w3cmultilingual-web-workshop.html
	Gustavo Lucardi http://translation-blog.trustedtranslations.com/w3cworkshop-in-madrid-where-do-we-stand-2011-03-01.html
	Axel Hecht http://blog.mozilla.com/axel/2010/11/05/multilingualwebworkshop-in-madrid/
Pisa WS	David Grunwald (day 1 http://blog.gts-translation.com/2011/04/04/day-1-of-multilingualweb-workshop-pisa/) (day 2 http://blog.gtstranslation.com/2011/04/05/social-media-localization-its-all-aboutlistening-day-2-of-mlwpisa/)
	Gustavo Lucardi (post 1 http://translationblog.trustedtranslations.com/multilingualweb-pisa-2011-04-15.html) (post 2 http://translation-blog.trustedtranslations.com/multilingualweb-workshoppisa-2011-04-26.html)

	Lise Janody http://www.dot-connection.com/2011/04/standards-roispeed-and-clarity-themes-from-an-italian-interlude/ Matti Pöllä http://cogsys.blogspot.com/2011/04/content-on-multilingualweb.html Manuel Herranz http://pangeanic.wordpress.com/2011/05/05/multilingual-web-in-pisatranslator-mt-awareness-at-eu/ Marion Shaw (LinkedIn account needed) http://www.linkedin.com/groupItem?view=&gid=3290561&type=member&item=49864085
Luxembourg WS	Gerard Meijssen http://ultimategerardm.blogspot.co.uk/2012/03/dbpedia-and-wikidata.html Matjaž Horvat http://horv.at/blog/ Jose Emilio Labra Gayo http://jelabra.blogspot.com.es/2012/03/multilingual-web-workshop-luxemburgo.html

Microblogging

Madrid WS	Twitter #mlw tag
Pisa WS	Twitter #mlwpisa tag
Limerick WS	Twitter #mlwlim tag
Luxembourg WS	Twitter #mlwlux