



Chair's Message

Gao Anming

The Bulletin of the Joint Committee of the Asia-Pacific Translation and Interpreting Forum (APTIF) has finally been released.

Targeting professionals, managers and others in the Asia-Pacific translation and interpreting community, this bulletin addresses overall development of the profession in this region while demonstrating global vision for communications. Promoting exchanges, improving professional practice and boosting innovation in the international translation and interpreting community will always be our ardent pursuit.

Since its inception in 2016, the APTIF Joint Committee has fostered fruitful outcomes for the Asia-Pacific translation and interpreting community. The increasing achievements combined with changing international situation and landscape have necessitated better sharing of information between associations, universities and professionals in this region to build effective cooperation and partnerships in multiple fields.

In this context, the APTIF Bulletin came into being. Initiated by the APTIF Joint Committee and compiled in English, it aims to serve as a catalyst for information exchange, experience sharing and cooperation outcomes in the Asia-Pacific translation and interpreting community as well as a better understanding and stronger friendship between translation and interpreting organisations and professionals in the region and beyond. The bulletin, with a secretariat based in Beijing, welcomes contributors from member institutions around the world. We look forward to working together with more friends in the community to make new strides in developing translation and interpretation and language service industries globally, especially the Asia-Pacific region.

With this in mind, I hope we can all work together on seeking stronger unity and more robust exchange within the international translation and interpreting community and promoting better development of the translation and interpreting industry by safeguarding the rights and interests of translators and interpreters around the world and enhancing cooperation and development in all countries.

Gao Anming
Chair of APTIF Joint Committee

A Brief Introduction to the Asia-Pacific Translation and Interpreting Forum

The Asia-Pacific Translation and Interpreting Forum (APTIF, formerly known as “Asian Translators Forum”) was initiated by translation associations of China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and other Asian countries under the framework of the International Federation of Translators (FIT). Nine sessions of the forum have been held in China and it has grown to become an important platform for Asian translators, interpreters and other language professionals to share their knowledge, outcomes and experience in the T&I field.

In 2016, the Joint Committee was established on the sidelines of the 8th APTIF in Xi’an, China with 10 member organisations from different countries and regions in Asia. Now the Joint Committee has 11 formal members and 2 observers.



The 10th APTIF will be organised at Beijing Foreign Studies University on 25–26 June 2022, with the theme of “Collaboration in the World of Translation and Interpreting: New Changes and New Modes in the New Era”.



Previous APTIF Sessions

Session	Theme	Dates	Place
1st	Friendship, Communication and Cooperation	31 July–3 August 1995	Beijing, China
2nd	Translation in the 21st Century	2–5 August 1998	Seoul, Republic of Korea
3rd	Translation in the New Millennium: Inter-Continental Perspectives on Translation	6–8 December 2001	Hong Kong, China
4th	Translation, Cognition and Interdisciplinary Studies	31 July–3 August 1995	Beijing, China
5th	Translation and Cultural Dialogue	11–12 April 2007	Bogor, Indonesia
6th	Translation and Intercultural Communication: Past, Present and Future	6–8 November 2010	Macau, China
7th	Translator and Interpreter Training: Innovation, Assessment and Recognition	27–29 August 2013	Penang, Malaysia
8th	Translation and Interpreting in Tomorrow's Asia-Pacific Region	17–18 June 2016	Xi'an, China
9th	Reality vs. Illusion: From Morse Code to Machine Translation	5–7 July 2019	Seoul, Republic of Korea



The 10th Asia-Pacific Translation and Interpreting Forum (APTIF10) on Collaboration in the World of Translation and Interpreting: New Changes and New Modes in the New Era

The 10th Asia-Pacific Translation and Interpreting Forum (APTIF10) organised under the aegis of the International Federation of Translators (FIT) and the Translators Association of China (TAC) will be held at Beijing Foreign Studies University on 25–26 June 2022.

APTIF (formerly known as the Asian Translators Forum) is a triennial event launched in 1995 to provide a platform for exchanges and cooperation within the translation and interpreting community in the Asia-Pacific region. APTIF10 welcomes researchers, practitioners and trainers in the field of translation and interpreting both within and beyond the region to discuss “Collaboration in the World of Translation and Interpreting: New Changes and New Modes in the New Era”, a theme that is of both historical and current, scholarly and professional relevance to the translation and interpreting community as well as society at large.

Collaborative modes of translation and interpreting are historically attested in contexts such as Buddhist translation, Bible translation, literary translation and, more recently, team interpreting, and sign language interpreting, where hearing and hearing-impaired interpreters work together to deliver a single interpretation. While religious and literary translation has received the lion's share of scholarly and professional attention in terms of a narrow definition of collaborative translation and co-translation, today collaboration in a broader sense is a sine qua non of practises in such diverse areas as localisation, audiovisual translation, fan translation, and technical translation. Any project that involves an element of machine (-assisted) translation inevitably assumes collaboration between human translators and the computers and programmes that support their work and, indirectly, between translators and software programmers. Interpreters collaborate in varied ways. Simultaneous interpreters typically work in teams and remain active even when it is not their turn to deliver the interpretation. Community interpreters or public service interpreters working in healthcare and similar settings rarely work in pairs. Nevertheless, they do not work in isolation from other parties involved in the interaction: The success of the

interpretation depends on their ability to collaborate in a wide variety of ways with doctors, nurses, psychologists, police officers, case workers, government staff and other stakeholders. Besides, since the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020, emergency multilingual and/or translation and interpreting services have been provided through joint efforts of different organisations and individuals.

Against this background, APTIF10 invites submissions of paper abstracts that explore historical and contemporary modes of collaboration, understood in both the narrow and broad senses and covering any form of translation and interpreting. Topics of interest include but are not restricted to the following:

- **Collaboration in translation/interpreting of various fields (including classics, modern and contemporary literature, politics, diplomacy, economy, science and technology, etc.)**
- **Collaboration in various types of translation/interpreting practise (simultaneous interpreting, sign interpreting, community/public service interpreting, audio description, audiovisual translation, emergency translation, etc.)**
- **Collaborative training modes of translation and interpreting in the modern academy (collaborative teaching, multidisciplinary training, school-enterprise cooperation, etc.)**
- **Translation collaboration in language services (collaboration, crowdsourcing, fan translation, user-generated translation/interpreting, etc.)**
- **Collaboration in research, development and application of translation technology (between interpreters and technology, between translators and software programmers)**
- **Patterns of translation collaboration between international and pan-national organisations**

Working Languages:

English and Chinese

Forum Websites:

aptif10.bfsu.edu.cn (Chinese)

aptif10en.bfsu.edu.cn (English)

Submission of Abstracts

The abstract of the paper should be no more than 300 words in English or 500 characters in Chinese. You will find the submission form under the “Abstract Submission” tab on the forum website. Please follow the instructions while filling the form and send it to aptif10@163.com by 28 February 2022. The received abstracts or proposals will be reviewed anonymously by the academic committee and notifications of acceptance will be sent out by 31 March 2022.

Important Dates

Deadline for submission: 28 February 2022

Notification of acceptance: 31 March 2022

Registration opens: 1 April 2022

Early bird registration closes: 30 April 2022

Regular registration closes: 30 May 2022

Forum: 25–26 June 2022

Registration Fee

On-site Participation:

Early bird registration: USD150/CNY800 (Student rate: USD75/CNY400)

Regular registration: USD200/CNY1000 (Student rate: USD100/CNY500)

Online Participation:

To be decided

Contact Information

Email: aptif10@163.com

For further information, please visit the forum website at aptif10.bfsu.edu.cn or aptif10en.bfsu.edu.cn and the website of the Translators Association of China at www.tac-online.org.cn.



KATI Interview with *The Observer* on the OTT Subtitle Translation Industry

On 15 November 2021, Silhee Jin, the President of the Korean Association of Translators and Interpreters (KATI) and professor of Chung-Ang University in Seoul was interviewed by *The Observer*, in an article which deals with the chronic issues in the OTT subtitle translation industry. The full article can be found in *The Guardian*.

Where have all the translators gone?

The global audience for foreign-language streaming shows has never been larger. But subtitlers are leaving the industry in droves.

Amid soaring appetite for non-English-language shows and a growing global streaming market, it ought to be a golden time for subtitle translators.

The popularity of shows such as the Korean megahit *Squid Game*, which attracted 111 million viewers in its first 28 days to become Netflix's most watched series ever, the Spanish series *Money Heist* (La Casa de Papel) and the French drama *Lupin* have proved that subtitles are no block to pulling in huge global audiences. Last year, Netflix reported that foreign language titles were up by more than 50% in 2019.

But despite their crucial and highly skilled role, acting as conduits between the action on screen and millions of viewers around the world, the translators who painstakingly write the streamers' subtitles – some of whom may be paid as little as USD1 per minute of programme time – do not appear to have seen the rewards filtering down to them.

So bad is the status quo that after two

years in the industry, freelance translator and copywriter Anne Wanders would discourage others from going into it at all.

"It's so sad that if anyone would ask me, 'Oh, I saw this job listing, should I try to become a subtitle translator?' I would have to tell them, 'No you shouldn't. It's not worth your time,'" said the 40-year-old from Dortmund, Germany.

Wanders, who translates English into German for streaming vendors, including one of the world's largest subtitling companies, enjoys the job, which she finds both creative and challenging. But the pay, which she says can work out at below minimum wage, makes it unsustainable as a single source of income. "It's great to have a job like that, but not if you need to side-fund it with your savings. Then it's not a job. Then you're being taken advantage of."



Netflix's South Korean sensation *Squid Game* has been criticised for its subtitling inaccuracies.

Photograph: Youngkyu Park/Netflix/AFP/Getty Images

Professor Jorge Díaz-Cintas of the Centre for Translation Studies at University College London said that streaming platforms, which used to be largely dominated by English-speaking productions, have become "truly global", and this, combined with the pandemic, has led to an explosion of demand. "The industry is experiencing a talent crunch because there aren't enough experts in the subject or enough

people qualified to be working in this field," he said.

Translators are paid per minute of programme time – even though a single minute of screen time can take hours to accurately and succinctly translate and subtitle – and usually work for outsourced companies known as language service providers (LSPs).

"There is no lower limit [in pay]. It goes all the way to almost zero," said Max Deryagin, chair of the British Subtitlers' Association and representative of Audiovisual Translators Europe. In theory, he added, "It should be a golden moment. We have insane volumes of work." Instead, what he sees is widespread stress and burnout as subtitle translators try to make ends meet.

This, he says, is leading the most experienced translators to leave the field for better-paid translation jobs or to switch professions entirely. "When the most experienced veteran subtitlers quit, they are quickly replaced with who? Amateurs, part-timers, students, people like that. Then, of course, that affects the quality – it becomes worse."

"The problem is that companies don't want to pay for the highly experienced translators that are available."

Many subtitle translators are bound by rules that prevent them from revealing what work they have done and for whom. Speaking out on Twitter, Los Angeles-based Japanese-to-English audiovisual translator Katrina Leonoudakis wrote, "Like every other industry that requires skilled labour, the problem isn't that there's a 'shortage'. The problem is that companies don't want to pay for the highly experienced translators that are available. 'Shortage' is always capitalist speak for 'we don't want to pay'."

Citing Pablo Romero-Fresco, honorary professor of translation and film-making at Roehampton University, who writes that more than 50% of revenue obtained by most films comes from translated and accessible versions, yet only 0.01–0.1% of budget is spent on them, Leonoudakis said, “Translation is a huge profit enabler for studios and streaming services.

“Knowing that these multibillion-dollar companies refuse to pay a few more dollars to an experienced professional, and instead opt for the lowest bidder with mediocre quality, only speaks to their greed and disrespect not only for the craft of translation, but the art created by the film-makers they employ.” While in many ways an invisible art form, subtitles have the power to spark intense debate when they go wrong, as demonstrated by the criticism of *Squid Game*.

Silhee Jin, president of the Korean Association of Translators and Inter-

preters and professor at Chung-Ang University, puts subtitle inconsistencies down to “chronic underpayment”, adding that it “discourages the right people from making a start in the market, and in some cases resorting to cheap machine translation solutions with minimal human involvement”.

Outsourcing, she said, “leaves little left in the hands of the actual translators” and she believes there is a lack of motivation to train professionals. Another pressure for translators in today’s market is time. Mara Campbell, chief operating officer and founder of True Subtitles, which works for many of the vendors of the big streamers, including Disney+, Netflix and Amazon Prime, recalls that when she started translating subtitles in 1999, they would have a week to translate a film. Now they have two days.

“I really don’t know if I was better off then than I am now, but it was always underpaid, that’s for sure. The turn-

around times have been the worst thing,” she said. Today, she adds, professionals in the industry are still driven by passion, but pay is driving people out. Tiina Kinnunen, a translator who has been in the industry for 30 years and subtitled *Seinfeld* and *The West Wing* into Finnish, says the LSPs have been putting money in the wrong direction “looking to automate lots of things”.

She believes that technology has a role to play in the future of subtitle translation but that it needs to be handled carefully. “Whether it’s something that actually helps people do the job faster or whether it’s just technology for technology’s sake.”

Reviews of the 33rd Han Suyin International Translation Contest

Reviews of translation works were completed for the 33rd Han Suyin International Translation Contest, co-hosted by the Translators Association of China (TAC) and Beijing International Studies University (BISU) and co-organised by the Editorial Office of the *Chinese Translators Journal* and the School of Interpreting and Translation, BISU.

The event’s 16 categories involved translations from Chinese into English,

French, Russian, Spanish, Arabic, German, Japanese and Korean, and vice versa. A total of 25,698 pieces of valid translation works were received. After stringent reviews and discussions, 705 winners stood out.

Founded in 1986, the annual event “Han Suyin Award for Young Translators” was officially renamed “Han Suyin International Translation Contest” in 2018. After 33 successful contests, it has become the longest-running, larg-

est and most influential translation contest in China. Every year, it attracts major attention and recognition from young translation students, practitioners and enthusiasts from across China and around the world.

CICG Academy of Translation Founded



中国外文局翻译院
CICG Academy of Translation

The CICG (China International Communications Group) Academy of Translation was founded on 30 September 2021 to optimise the organisation of China's translation and interpreting resources to meet the new era's demand for high-quality language services and language professionals.

The academy's main tasks include major translation projects of state leaders' publications and important national literature, Chinese-to-foreign language translation projects for major international communication programmes, major research projects on translation theory and practice, promoting formulation of industry standards and regulations, organising accreditation tests for translators and interpreters and related overseas promotion, testing professionals' foreign language competency and reviewing translation and interpreting professional qualification nationwide.

China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters



China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters is a universal, nationwide professional qualification test open to people from all walks of life. It evaluates participants' translation or interpreting competence and certifies those qualified.

Tests in nine languages including English, Japanese, French, Russian, German, Spanish, Arabic, Korean and Portuguese have been launched since 2003. Through scientific, objective and fair evaluation of the capabilities of translators and interpreters, the test aims to strengthen industrial management, regulate the employment market, and promote talent selection for the translation and interpreting industry, and, by aligning the translation and interpreting industry of China with that of the world, help select professionals to conduct exchanges and co-

operation between China and other countries in politics, economy, culture, education and other fields. In 2019, it became China's first professional qualification test to offer foreign test sites, which were later established in Moscow and Saint Petersburg, Russia, and Minsk, Belarus.

To enhance the existing training system so as to select more translators and interpreters for foreign exchange, the Chinese Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters, International was launched. This test provides a bilingual assessment of general translators and interpreters, China-related international business practitioners, and application-oriented foreign language users to meet the demands of lingual proficiency testing of people from all walks of life around the world. The test now carries simultaneous operations in 72 countries and regions including China.

Hong Kong Translation Society (2021 Report)



The year 2021 witnesses the Golden Jubilee of The Hong Kong Translation Society Ltd., which was incorporated on 6 October 1971. A new website was launched in October to kick off a year-long celebration programme, showcasing a monthly 50th Anniversary Online Lecture Series on topics ranging from court interpreting, legal translation, literary translation, translation history, translation technology and digital Buddhist scripture translation, and an ongoing Oral Translation History Project in collaboration with Hong Kong Baptist University.

As a non-profit academic body and registered charity in Hong Kong, the Society has taken a proactive role in organising talks and multifarious activities and has maintained close ties with other academic, professional and community bodies. Every year, it co-organises the Hong Kong Youth Translation Competition and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Postgraduate Academic Exchanges in Foreign Languages and Translation Studies. The Society has administered a scholarship scheme since 1993. Under the current Hong Kong Translation Society F. C. Lo Scholarships, a total of HKD80,000 is awarded to eight translation majors every year.

On 11–12 June, the international conference “Translation Studies in East Asia: Tradition, Transition, Transcendence” was successfully concluded in joint presentation with The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. The e-conference attracted over 200 registrants and over 80 paper presenters from Hong Kong, China, Chinese mainland, Japan, Korea, UK, US, France, Germany, Spain and Mexico.

Ever year, the Society publishes four issues of its refereed journal *Translation Quarterly*. The 100th issue came out within the year and, in commemoration of the Society’s 50th anniversary, all issues are being gradually released on our official website for open access in line with the Society’s commitment to knowledge sharing and empowerment. Other Society publications include the *HKTS Bulletin* and about ten translation anthologies and monographs.



The 14th Multilingual All China Interpreting Contest

The 14th Multilingual All China Interpreting Contest, co-hosted by the Translators Association of China (TAC) and Beijing International Studies University (BISU) and organised by the School of European Studies, BISU, was held at BISU on 23 October 2021.

This contest included eight categories for the seven languages of Japanese, French, German, Russian, Korean, Spanish and Arabic. Covering fields such as political affairs, economy, science and technology and cultural exchanges, the event aims to examine the overall competence of candidates in terms of professionalism, skills, accuracy and more. A total of 194 candidates from 92 colleges and universities in China and other countries gathered to compete in preliminary, semi-final and final competitions.

The 13 past editions of the Multilingual All China Interpreting Contest have helped select many outstanding interpreters. Quite a few of them now work for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, International Department of the CPC Central Committee, Xinhua News Agency and other organisations. They have remained devoted to China's efforts in foreign exchanges and international communication. This event is now considered the world's largest and most authoritative multilingual interpreting contest in terms of number of candidates, language coverage and influence.



2021 China's National Online Training Programme for Translation and Interpreting Faculty of Higher Education Institutions

From July to September, the 2021 China's National Online Training Programme for Translation and Interpreting Faculty of Higher Education Institutions was co-hosted by the Translators Association of China (TAC), China Academy of Translation, China National Committee for Translation & Interpreting Education and China National Committee for BTI Education. A total of 550 teachers and professionals in translation and interpreting from 340-plus organisations including universities, enterprises and other institutions in China and beyond signed up for the programme. The programme invited over 70 experts from translation and interpreting organisations, higher education institutions, courts, law firms, and multinational corporations specialising in translation, interpreting and localisation. They hailed from the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and Macao of China as well as from institutions in Europe and the Americas. Participants expressed broad satisfaction with the experts' lectures, seminars and themed salons on translation and interpreting teaching, skills, theoretical research, techniques and project management.

The China's National Training Programme for Translation and Interpreting Faculty of Higher Education Institutions, launched in 1997, has trained over 8,500 teachers and professionals involved in translation and interpreting from more than 600 colleges and universities and 100 government departments, embassies, enterprises and institutions. In recent years, the programme has gained tremendous support from International Federation of Translators (FIT), International Permanent Conference of University Institutes of Translators and Interpreters (CIUTI), International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC), Middlebury Institute of International Studies (MIIS), Université Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3, École Supérieure d'Interprètes et de Traducteurs (ESIT) and other international organisations and top institutes in translation and interpreting. As a professional training programme with the longest history, largest scale and most diverse curriculum globally, it has received wide support and recognition from translation and interpreting circles around the world.





FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRADUCTEURS INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRANSLATORS

FIT Position Paper on Post-Editing

FIT, as the voice of associations of translators, terminologists and interpreters around the world, would like to provide information on post-editing and draw attention to some of the risks and consequences.

Machine translation (MT), i.e. fully automatic translation using computers, is increasingly being used for certain types of text. Unless otherwise specified, this raw MT output requires post-editing (PE). This means that the output has to be edited and corrected to ensure that the end product is accurate and understandable. In other words, raw (unedited) MT output is not suitable for many purposes (legal documents, specialised medical texts, websites, etc.).

So-called full PE is aimed at obtaining a product that is similar to the outcome of human translation. By contrast, light PE does not seek to match a human translation but only to eliminate the most serious errors. Automatic PE means that the MT system itself eliminates systematic errors in order to reduce the subsequent effort needed by the human post-editor.

PE, which starts with a machine translation, should not be confused with revision, which begins with a human translation. The different types of errors encountered necessitate different cognitive processes. It is also necessary to distinguish between PE and human translation involving MT as an optional resource.

In some cases, pre-editing (human preparation of a document prior to MT) is advisable in order to reduce the

PE workload by, for example, eliminating complex or ambiguous syntactic structure.

Who is qualified to do PE?

Translation, revision and PE all require a professional translator's skillset as a minimum. However, just as revisers need higher skills/qualifications than translators, post-editors doing full PE should have higher translation skills/qualifications. In other words, translators are not automatically post-editors; they require additional skills.

Risks and implications

Post-editors must fully consult the source text when attempting to repair MT output. Failure to do so is dangerous, especially when the output is fluent but not necessarily accurate, as is sometimes the case with state-of-the-art neural MT.

PE may be frustrating if MT systems are not adaptive, i.e. do not learn from their mistakes. Post-editors who are constantly confronted with inferior MT output may, in the course of time, accept linguistic degradation in the texts by making insufficient corrections. On the other hand, if too much time and effort is needed for PE, it needs to be asked whether MT is suitable in such cases.

It must be kept in mind that MT output does not have the "lexical richness found in human translations", nor the cultural sensitivity. Stylistically outdated MT output may also be encountered.

The future

Although demand for PE will increase in the future, there will continue to be sectors where MT and hence PE are not feasible, such as transcreation and other demanding, high-end products, e.g. specialised legal and medical texts, marketing texts and confidential documents, to name but a few.

University training courses in translation should familiarise the participants with MT/PE alongside transcreation and localisation. Students specialising in MT/PE obviously have to be taught what they particularly have to focus on during the PE process. Eye-tracking studies among students show that the source text is barely consulted and that MT output is readily accepted.

Customers must be informed where MT is a feasible option and in which cases PE of the MT output is indispensable. They must be warned about the dangers of light PE. Precise editing instructions have to be agreed on. Where extensive PE becomes necessary, it may be more cost-effective to have the entire text translated again by a human.

Considering that full PE requires professional translator and reviser skills, it should be remunerated accordingly. The absence of competent post-editors may lead to costly mistakes for customers, e.g. when businesses send out unedited or poorly edited MT texts together with their products, thus seriously harming their corporate image and possibly even facing product liability implications.

A Quick Look at HPI in 2021

The year 2021 proves to be the year when the Association of Indonesian Translators (HPI) can and does leverage its previous year's experiences to fulfill its commitment to delivering values to its members and other stakeholders in the language services industry in Indonesia. "After a painful yet rewarding process of adapting to the new normal and virtual environment, the organisation found itself better positioned to face a year that marked a massive second wave of viral transmission in Indonesia", said Indra Listyo, President of HPI.



Soldiering on

The pandemic never waits for us to be prepared, so HPI does not wait for it to go away completely. Therefore, the leadership team and committee members are all committed and, this time, better equipped to cater to the current needs of the membership.

HPI organised **38 webinars, town hall meetings, and virtual check-ins** throughout the year. In addition to continuing the success of our national-level webinars, we introduced our first international webinar series, featuring top thought leaders the industry has to offer, including, Tess Whitty, Renato Beninato, Jorge Diaz-Cintas and Kah Hui Teo. Our audience welcomed these offerings with great enthusiasm and excitement. They provided additional, valuable insights, supporting our members with the knowledge and know-how to navigate our ways as members of the global community of professionals in the localisation industry.

Webinar HPI - International Series

Insights into the practice of subtitling

Speaker: Jorge Díaz Cintas

Jorge Díaz-Cintas is Professor of Translation in the Centre for Translation Studies (CenTraS), University College London. He is the author of numerous articles, special issues and books on audiovisual translation, including the recent *Subtitling: Concepts and Practices* (with Aline Remael, 2020). He was the president of the European Association for Studies in Screen Translation (2002-2010) and, since 2010, has been the Chief Editor of the *Peter Lang series New Trends in Translation Studies*. He is the recipient of the Jan Ivarsson Award (2014) and the Xénia Martínez Award (2015) for invaluable services to the field of audiovisual translation.

Saturday, September 4th, 2021
16:00-17:30 WIB
Fee and Registration:
rebrand.ly/WebinarHPI23

SCAN NOW!

Webinar HPI - International Series

Game Localization for the Southeast Asian Markets

Speaker: Kah Hui Teo, Global Localization Manager, Keywords Studios

Kah Hui Teo is the Global Localization Manager at Keywords Studios, bringing with her more than 10 years of experience in game localisation. She oversees the localisation teams in Keywords Studios across Asia. She is passionate about women empowerment, learning and development, and gender inclusivity. She has collaborated with several universities on game localisation lectures and courses to bridge the gap between the industry and academics.

She is a council member of the Keywords Studios Global Diversity and Inclusivity Council, the Membership and Education Manager of Women in Localisation Singapore Chapter, an Ambassador to Women in Games and an Advisor to the Singapore Games Association.

She holds a Master of Arts in Translation and Interpretation, an MBA. She is a certified Project Management Professional and an Accredited Professional Interpreter.

Saturday, November 13th, 2021
09:00 WIB (10:00 SGT)
Fee and Registration:
rebrand.ly/WebinarHPI24

SCAN NOW!

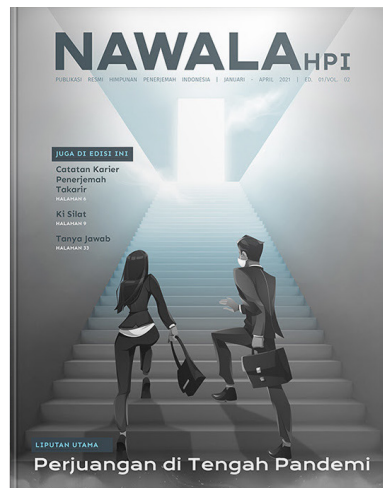
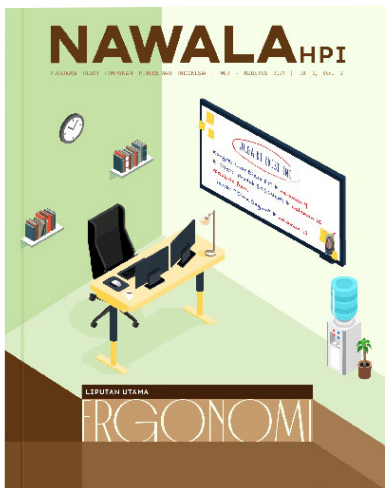
Better together

HPI knows that if it wants to make a difference in Indonesia's localisation industry, it cannot do it alone. Therefore, in 2021 we continued to expand our network and **established new partnerships with several universities in Indonesia**. HPI also introduced its latest product, **the Translation Test for University Students**. This December, the test will be organised for one of our university partners in Jakarta.

Our relationship with government agencies throughout 2021 has also been strong. For example, under the guidance and supervision of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, in collaboration with the National Professional Certification Agency (BNSP), and five national universities, HPI has contributed to the issuance of **the Indonesian National Competency Standards for Sworn Translators**. In addition, under the guidance of the Language Development and Fostering Agency of the Ministry of Education and Culture, together with other relevant stakeholders in Indonesia such as universities, professional associations, and users of language-related services, HPI has also played its significant role in formulating the Indonesian National Competency Standards for General Translators, Literary Translators and Interpreters.



Adding values



Providing members with good content has been one of our priorities since the new leadership team of the association was established in 2020.

In addition to revamping our website to give it a new, fresher look, in 2021, we released three issues (the third one will be published this December) of our official publication, **the NawalaHPI**. In addition, new articles discussing a wide variety of topics of interest have also been posted in the website's blog section.

HPI plans to rebuild its online membership information system and establish its own professional certification body. To this end, we are looking at 2022 with confidence and hope.

APTIF Bulletin

December 2021



APTIF

Asia-Pacific Translation and Interpreting Forum

Publication Director: Gao Anming

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