

# AUTHORS AND PAPERS

TEPIS – ÖVGD – EULITA - FIT CONFERENCE

## NEW TASKS FOR LEGAL INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS IN THE ENLARGED EUROPE

Kraków, 3-5 April 2014

ARRANGED IN THE ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF AUTHORS' SURNAMES  
(A compilation of texts delivered, otherwise not edited)

### PLENARY SESSIONS

**OPENING ADDRESSES:** Danuta Kierzkowska, Maria Metzler (TEPIS), Christine Springer (ÖVGD), Professor Marcela Świątkowska (Jagiellonian University, Kraków), Anna Jopek-Bosiacka (Warsaw University), Liese Katschinka (EULITA), Monique Rouzet-Lelievre (FIT)

### INTERPRETING AT THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN STRASBOURG AND AT THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN LUXEMBOURG Sally Bailey-Ravet (ECHR) and Patrick Twidle (CJEU)

**ABSTRACT: THIS KEYNOTE ADDRESS** will compare and contrast the position of interpreters working at the Court of Justice of the European Union and at the European Court of Human Rights with the situation of court interpreters working for national courts.

The CJEU is not related to the ECtHR. Even though all EU states are members of the Council of Europe and have signed the Convention on Human Rights, the European Union itself is not yet a party to it. Nevertheless, the CJEU refers to the case-law of the ECHR and treats the Convention on Human Rights as though it was part of the EU's legal system, since it forms part of the legal principles of the EU member states. Article 6 of the Convention ensures the right to a fair trial, stipulating that everyone charged with a criminal offence has the right (...) to be informed promptly, *in a language which he understands* and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him and (...) *to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court*. These rights are further developed in Directive 2010/64/EU, which came into force last year and falls within the jurisdiction of the CJEU.

**AUTHORS: Patrick Twidle:** (MA, Cantab.) After graduating from Cambridge, and living in Germany, Sweden and France, Patrick Twidle worked as a translator and interpreter and became an official of the European Parliament in 1973 when the United Kingdom joined the 'European Common Market'. AIIIC conference interpreter (EN, FR, DA, DE, NL, SV) and member of the advisory board of the International Journal of Research and Practice in Interpreting, he has been Director of Interpretation at the Court of Justice of the European Union since 2007.

**Sally Bailey:** Translation Degree (ISIT), Conference Interpretation Degree (ISIT), AIIIC. Began her career as a staff interpreter for IITA (International Institute for Tropical Agriculture) in Nigeria in 1989. She then worked as a freelance interpreter in Strasbourg and became a staff interpreter at the Council of Europe in 1997. She has been the Head Interpreter of the Council of Europe since 2007 and, in that capacity, provides simultaneous interpretation services to the European Court of Human Rights. She is a visiting examiner at different interpreting schools (ISIT, ESIT, ITI-RI, ISTI)."

### THE CODE OF ETHICS AS A MAIN DETERMINANT OF LEGAL INTERPRETING Christiane Driesen (AIIIC)

**ABSTRACT OF THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS:** Taking the EULITA Code of Ethics as a red thread, the author will show how ethics contribute to improve the quality of interpreting and translating, helping the professionals to take responsibilities on one hand and on the other hand, giving the users some objective criteria in evaluating the service delivered by the interpreters. It will be shown how the awareness of the Code of Ethics of Interpreters and Translators is essential for Members of the judicial profession working with interpreters and how this can be part of a programme.

**AUTHOR:** Christiane J. Driesen is Vice-President of EULITA (European Legal Interpreter and Translators Association. Convenor of the AIIIC Committee for Court and Legal Interpreting. Conference and Legal Interpreter, mainly with international courts. Professor, scientific direction of several Training Programmes for legal interpreters and international communication for lawyers. 1998-2010 Professor with the Hochschule Magdeburg-Stendal, Since 1998 Professor. Head of CPD Legal Interpreting Programme at Hamburg University Interpreting as conference and legal interpreter, training interpreters and working on diverse EU-projects to this effect.

**LIT SEARCH – EULITA’S APPROACH TO  
AN EU DATABASE OF LEGAL INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS  
Liese Katschinka (EULITA)**

**ABSTRACT OF THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS:** Under the Call for Proposals JUST/2013/JPEN/AG (Specific Programme “Criminal Justice” – 2007 to 2013) an application for a pilot project to set up an EU database of legal interpreters and translators was filed at the end of May 2013. The project was accepted in November 2013. KU Leuven (Lessius University College), Antwerp/Belgium, is the coordinator organization.

The following legal entities have joined the project as co-beneficiaries:

European Legal Interpreters and Translators Association (EULITA), Belgium  
Bundesministerium für Justiz / Federal Ministry of Justice (BMJ), Austria  
Österreichischer Verband der allgemein beeideten und gerichtlich zertifizierten Dolmetscher / Austrian Association of Court Interpreters (ÖVGD), Austria  
Ministry of Justice of Bulgaria, Bulgaria  
Association of Interpreters and Translators (AIT), Bulgaria  
Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic  
Komora soudních tlumocníků České republiky / Chamber of Court-Appointed Interpreters of the Czech Republic (KST CR), Czech Republic  
InterConnect A/S, Denmark  
Raad voor Rechtsbijstand, bureau WBTV / Bureau Legal Aid Board, Sworn Interpreters and Translators (WBTV), Netherlands  
Nederlandse Beroepsvereniging Tolken Gebarentaal / Dutch Association of Sign Language Interpreters (NBTG), Netherlands  
Polskie Towarzystwo Tłumaczy Przysięgłych I Specjalistycznych ‘TEPIS’ / Polish Society of Sworn and Specialized Translators ‘TEPIS’, Poland  
Asociación Profesional de Traductores e Intérpretes Judiciales y Jurados (APTIJ), Spain  
National Register of Public Service Interpreters (NRPSI), United Kingdom  
Association of Police and Court Interpreters (APCI), United Kingdom

The following legal entities have joined the project as associate partners:

Union Nationale des Experts Traducteurs Interprètes près les Cours d’Appel (UNETICA), France  
Sekcija sodnih tolmačev Društva znanstvenih in tehniških prevajalcev Slovenije (SST DZTPS) / Section for Court Interpreters of DZTPS, Slovenia  
Dirección General de Relaciones con la Administración de Justicia, Spain

The “*LIT Search*” project will be a pilot project to explore the modalities and practical features of such a database and eventually link up the countries participating in the pilot project. In the course of the pilot project several research sub-projects (= workstreams) such as, for example, a survey on current admission criteria to registers of legal interpreters and translators in EU member states, as well as admission procedures, register management, etc. will be conducted. The outcome of this research will serve to further develop a model template to assist other countries that may want to link up to the “*LIT Search*” database at a later stage.

At a launch conference the co-beneficiaries and associate partners will discuss the general scope and activities of the project, they will define the specific tasks and distribute them among the project partners. The IT company that will implement the technical aspects of the pilot project will set out the technical requirements for the inter-connection of the individual registers.

Four to five progress meetings spread out over a period of 12 to 15 months will follow this launch conference at which the interim results will be presented, technical or practical problems will be discussed and further activities will be assigned. At the same time, the teams working on sub-projects will present their progress reports and/or results. The project results will be presented at a final conference towards the end of the project period and mark the completion of the project.

**AUTHOR:** Graduated from the University of Vienna (diploma as a translator and interpreter) in 1968. Has been working as a free-lance conference interpreter (AIIC; German, English, French) and certified court interpreter (German, English), as well as a sci-tech translator throughout her professional life. Has been actively involved in a number of national and international professional associations (e.g. Secretary General of the Austrian Translators’ and Interpreters’ Association UNIVERSITAS from 1982 to 1991; Vice-President of the International Federation of Translators (FIT) from 1984 to 1987, FIT Secretary General from 1993 – 1999; currently Vice-President of the Austrian Court Interpreters’ Association, Chairperson of the FIT Committee on Court Interpreting and Legal Translation, Member of the AIIC Court and Legal Interpreting Commission). Has organized a FIT Congress (Vienna, Austria - 1984), several seminars and international FIT conferences on court interpreting (e.g. Winterthur, Switzerland – 2006; Magdeburg, Germany – 2004; Paris, France – 2002; Graz, Austria – 2000). Was actively involved in the elaboration of quality standards for translators and interpreters (ÖNORM D 1200 and EN 15038). Has written a large number of articles on the topics of court interpreting, quality assurance, association building, etc., for various professional journals and made over a dozen presentations on these topics at various international conferences. Participated in the EU project that led to the setting up of EULITA (European Legal Interpreters and Translators Association) and has served as the association’s president since its inception.

**TEN YEARS OF THE NEW LEGAL STATUS OF POLISH SWORN TRANSLATORS  
Danuta Kierzkowska and Joanna Miler-Cassino (TEPIS, POLAND)**

**ABSTRACT:** In 2004 a new Act on Sworn Translator’s Profession was issued in Poland. The 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this event is a good occasion to sum up achievements and failures of Polish LITs practising by virtue of 2004 Act

and to describe its efficiency in various practical aspects, including the role of professional translators' and interpreters' associations in this process. Another occasion for reflections is 2013 deadline for transposition of the Directive 2010/64/EU on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings in the context of absence of particular steps to meet the requirements of the Directive. The aim of this paper is to present various reasons for underestimation and insufficient care of the profession of court translators and interpreters shown by the government authorities in Poland and the steps already ventured by professional associations to remedy the shortcomings.

**AUTHORS:** **Danuta Kierzkowska:** graduate of the University of Warsaw, Ph.D. in Linguistics, sworn translator, teacher of legal translation methodology at the Institute of Applied Linguistics, member of the Commission of Professional Accountability of Sworn Translators at the Minister of Justice, founder and president of the Polish Society of Sworn and Specialized Translators TEPIIS since 1990, general editor of a specialist journal "Lingua Legis" published under the auspices of the TEPIIS Society since 1994, author of a number of articles and handbooks for legal translators and interpreters including "Tłumaczenie prawnicze" ("Legal Translation" - 2002) and "The Sworn Translator's Code with Commentaries" (2011).

**Joanna Miler-Cassino** - legal translator and interpreter since 1995, graduate of the Faculty of Applied Linguistics at the University of Warsaw, Postgraduate European Studies Program of the University of Warsaw and the University of Maastricht, as well as Postgraduate Management and Business Studies at the Faculty of Management and Business Administration of the University of Warsaw. Co-author of glossaries of European law terminology, capital markets and legal terminology, later incorporated into the EuroTerm Bank terminology database. Author of a number of published translations in the field of law, finance and capital markets. Lecturer in legal translation at the Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Translation Studies Program (IPSKT) at the Faculty of Applied Linguistics of the University of Warsaw and guest lecturer at other universities. Founding member of the Polish Society of Sworn and Specialized Translators TEPIIS, Member of the Board of the Society since 2005 and its Vice President since 2008.

## **MAJOR CHANGES IN THE HUNGARIAN MARKET OF LEGAL TRANSLATION SINCE EU ACCESSION**

**Tímea Kovács (NOTA, Hungary)**

**ABSTRACT:** Hungary's accession to the EU in 2004 has prompted large-scale social and economic changes that have also impacted the market of legal translation and interpreting. In my presentation, I will focus on the major changes in the quantity and type of legal translation assignments as well as on the main trends reflecting the shift in demand for target and source languages. With these trends in mind, I will present statistical data collected over the last decade from the computer-based archives of ordered and completed assignments available from the Hungarian Office for Translation and Attestation as well as from the annual reports of the Hungarian Statistical Office. In addition to reviewing the data, I will also attempt to place and interpret the most conspicuous trends and changes within the wider socio-economic context of the Hungarian linguistic market.

**AUTHOR:** Tímea Kovács, Phd, is the Head of Department at the National Office for Translation and Attestation in Hungary.

## **DER DOLMETSCHER ALS KULTURELLER MITTLER IN ZENTRALEUROPA VOM 17. JAHRHUNDERT BIS HEUTE**

**Christine Springer, Harald Lacom, Joanna Ziemska (ÖVGD, Austria)**

**ABSTRACT OF THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS:** In the first section Dr. Lacom will speak about Kulczycki as interpreter, before, during and after the Turkish siege of Vienna in 1683. Then Christine Springer will present a short historical summary of interpreting in Austria since the 17th century, and finally Joanna Ziemska will give a report on the training provided today by the Centre of Translational Sciences and the admittance as a certified interpreter/translator in Austria.

Im ersten Teil spricht Dr. Lacom über Kulczycki als Dolmetscher und nicht nur vor, während und nach der Türkenbelagerung Wiens von 1683, danach gibt Christine Springer einen kurzen historischen Abriss über die Dolmetscher in Österreich ab dem 17. Jhd. bis heute und schließlich referiert Joanna Ziemska über die heutige Ausbildung am Zentrum für Translations-wissenschaft und die Zulassung als zertifizierter Dolmetscher in Österreich.

**AUTHORS:** **Christine Springer:** Studium Übersetzen und Dolmetschen an der Universität Wien, aktive Übersetzerin und Dolmetscherin für Italienisch, langjährige Präsidentin des Österreichischen Gerichtsdolmetscherverbandes. Studies at the University of Vienna, freelance conference interpreter and translator, Italian-German-Italian court interpreter, President of the Austrian Association of Court Interpreters (ÖVGD), co-chair of the FIT Committee of Legal Translation and Court Interpreting.

**Joanna Ziemska:** Studium Übersetzen und Dolmetschen an der Universität Wien (Polnisch, Französisch), Studium der Slawistik und Kunstgeschichte; aktive Übersetzerin und Dolmetscherin, unterrichtet am Zentrum für Translationswissenschaft der Universität Wien. A graduate of the (Polish, French) Interpreting and Translation Studies at the University of Vienna, Slavonic Studies and Art History, freelance conference interpreter and translator, coworker of the Zentrum für Translations-wissenschaft of the University of Vienna.

**Dr Harald Lacom:** Born and lived all his life in Vienna, went to school and university there, was a judge from 1966 to 2003, mainly in criminal matters, a court interpreter since 1970. Since his retirement in 2003, running a translation agency and writing history books and novels.

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## ENGLISH SECTION 1. STATUS OF INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS

### CERTIFICATION OF SWORN TRANSLATORS – OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR TRANSLATOR EDUCATORS

Joanna Dybiec-Gajer (Poland)

**ABSTRACT:** Translator certification is considered a crucial stage in the process of professionalization of translation (Tseng 1992; Tryuk 2006, 2009; Ju 2009). In some settings translator certification schemes have a long tradition, for example in the USA with ATA examinations going back to the 1970ies, whereas in other contexts they are new developments, for instance in Poland. As part of the professionalization process, certification is approached as a means to insure quality of translation but also as a means of market closure. Moreover, introduction of nationwide translator certification programs triggers a series of developments across various areas of economy, education and research. Known in the literature as wash back effect, i.e. the influence of examinations on teaching and learning, it is a powerful determiner of what happens in translator education. The paper sets off with a brief discussion of certification as a concept, to move on to positive and negative washback effect. The analysis will include both macro level (larger changes within society, policy-making) and micro level (curricular innovations, students' learning). As a case study, the Polish context will be presented, as it allows for interesting observations. A considerable translation market, belonging to best regulated ones in Europe with respect to legal translation (Hertog, van Gucht 2008), Poland has been experiencing a number of changes since the introduction of a 2004 act on certified translators and interpreters. These changes will be analysed from the perspective of (university) translator education.

**AUTHOR:** Joanna Dybiec-Gajer is a translation educator, teacher and practicing translator. She currently works at the Pedagogical University in Kraków, Poland in the Chair for Translator Education. She holds a PhD in American literature from the University of Paderborn, Germany, where she studied at the Graduate School of Travel Writing and Cultural Anthropology. Her research interests include translation theory and practice, translator education and travel literature in translation. She has published *Guidebook Gazes: Poland in German and American Travel Guides (1945-2002)* (2004) and cooperated on the textbook *Polnisch Aktiv* (2006) and co-authored *Verba Volant, Scripta Manent. How to write an M.A. thesis in Translation Studies* (2012). Her latest book *Zmierzyć przekład? Z metodologii oceniania w dydaktyce przekładu pisemnego* [Measuring Translation? Towards an Assessment Methodology in Translator Education] (2013) discusses the problem of translation quality assessment in a translator training context. She is a certified translator for English and German entered on the list of certified translators maintained by the Polish Minister of Justice.

### LEGAL INTERPRETING IN ITALY: A 'TRAINING PACKAGE' FOR AD-HOC INTERPRETERS IN THE LEGAL SETTING Chris Garwood, Mette Rudvin (Italy)

**ABSTRACT:** This paper describes the LEGAll project that has recently been implemented at the University of Bologna with the aim of improving global language services in the legal setting in Italy in order to promote the integration of migrants in Italy, to facilitate their access to public services, to encourage active citizenship and to safeguard the rights and safety of both migrants and the local community. The LEGAll project aims to fill a gap in the Italian by offering a training package for ad-hoc interpreters and language mediators of minority languages working in the legal sector. LEGAll offers an innovative training module for interpreters in the legal sector, for interpreter trainers and for legal practitioners in Italy. The objective of the project is to offer a concrete model for policy-makers for a system of professional certification and accreditation of qualified LIs.

The project takes account of the specific parameters of Italian society: its immigration history, its lack of infrastructures and services to provide for the language needs of non-Italian speakers, its lack of implementation of any standardized training formats for interpreters and language mediators working in public services.

The project is a response to the European directive on Interpreting; the project both implements the Directive and functions as a model or blueprint through which other legal and academic institutions in Italy can then set up, if they so desire, similar training formats.

**AUTHORS:** **Chris Garwood** Conference interpreter since 1985 and interpreter trainer at the University of Bologna's School of Interpreting and Translation (Forlì) since 1995, including courses on court interpreting (Italian-English/English-Italian). Research fellow at the School of Interpreting Translation since October 2006.

As part of the LEGAll project recently implemented at the University of Bologna to improve global language services in the legal setting in Italy, together with Mette Rudvin and two other colleagues, we have been giving short training courses to ad-hoc interpreters working in the legal sector in different parts Italy.

**Mette Rudvin** completed her studies at the universities of Oslo, Oxford and Warwick and holds a PhD in Translation Studies. She has been teaching at the University of Bologna since 1996, first as a contract lecturer at the school for translators and interpreters (SSLiMIT) and subsequently as a tenured researcher/lecturer at the department of modern languages and literature (now LILEC). Dr. Rudvin has taught a variety of subjects related to English language, literature, translation and dialogue interpreting and has published widely nationally and internationally, specialising the last decade or so in the field of Community Interpreting (and 'Mediazione Linguistica'). Her most recent co-authored books include a manual on teaching interpreting in the workplace (Palgrave MacMillan), an edited volume on legal interpreting in Italy and a manual (forthcoming) for legal interpreters. She is coordinating a Region-wide project on interpreting in the legal sector in Italy (Legaii). She also works occasionally as a community- and legal interpreter and translator between Italian, English and Urdu.

## **THE SITUATION OF COURT INTERPRETERS AND LEGAL TRANSLATORS IN RUSSIA**

**Rudolf Georkyan (Russia)**

**ABSTRACT:** Legal grounds for the profession of court interpreters and legal translators in Russia, social status and recognition of the profession in the light of law and by the society, judicial and administrative procedures and practices for employing LITs, rates of remuneration and continuous professional training.

**AUTHOR:** Rudolf Georkyan is the President of the Association of Technical and Scientific Translators and Interpreters of the City of Petersburg, a technical, scientific and literary translator.

## **CPD FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS - AN INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND IDEAS**

**Sue Leschen (United Kingdom)**

**ABSTRACT:** Basic questions and definitions. A definition of "CPD" The systematic maintenance, improvement and broadening of knowledge and skills and the development of the personal qualities necessary for the execution of professional duties throughout one's working life.

Formal and informal CPD: Formal – attendance at training courses; Informal – reading professional journals etc  
Should CPD be compulsory? How much/little is acceptable? Already compulsory for other professions. Requirements (if any) of our professional membership organisations. Is experience on the job sufficient?

Who provides CPD in your State? Are they experts ie lawyers teaching legal terminology?

How does formal CPD (provision and requirements) in your State compare with that in other States? Structured/unstructured?

Is formal CPD being undermined by work providers who don't insist on any professional qualifications and/ or CPD in the first place? As a result of EN 15038 – 2006 (the first European translation standard to highlight professionalization of translators) and the 2010 EU Directive on the right to interpreting and translation within the CJS, are more work providers requiring proven details of CPD ? Or is this only at the top end of the market?

Sharing CPD with other States and/ or with other relevant professionals (doctors) ? Material suitable for sharing ie non – country specific power point presentations? And vice versa for them eg lawyers to share theirs with us?

**AUTHOR:** A full time freelance French Interpreter specialising in legal and commercial French, also a qualified Solicitor (non – practising). She has a special interest in professional conduct and ethics for interpreters and translators and writes and lectures widely in this area. She also runs interactive CPD legal terminology and other professional interest workshops for colleagues. A member of the Institute of Translation (ITI) and also the National Register of Public Service Interpreters (NRPSI) Professional Conduct Committees as well as of APCI's Management Committee. Solicitor (non – practising): LL B: BA: DPSI

## **THE POSITION OF REGISTERED LITS IN THE NETHERLANDS**

**Louise Rayar (The Netherlands)**

**ABSTRACT:** The 2007 Sworn Interpreters and Translators Act provides for a Kwaliteitsregister (Quality Register) for sworn translators and interpreters working in the Netherlands. Its dual purpose: to safeguard the quality of interpreters and translators working for the courts, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) and the Interpreting and Translating Service, TVCN; and to manage costs. Translators and interpreters may register with the Kwaliteitsregister providing they meet the required qualifications. In order to qualify for renewal, registered translators and interpreters must have acquired 80 credits over the past 5-year period plus offer evidence that they have made a specific number of general and specialised translations in their registered languages. Credits are awarded upon completing specific, continuous-education courses.

In addition, translation/interpreting work for the Ministry of Justice and related agencies has been awarded to a single commercial agency. This has created a virtual monopoly with experienced specialised translators and interpreters being obliged to work through this agency for approximately 30 to 50 percent of what they should

receive. The Dutch Professional Association of Translators and Interpreters brought urgency proceedings against this tendering practice by State of the Netherlands, but lost the case.

It is feared that in January 2014 a number of highly experienced professionals will be struck off the Kwaliteitsregister as the investment relating to the required credits, i.e. course fees, travel and accommodation, is not offset by income from sworn translation/interpreting work. As a result, they will no longer be entitled to work as sworn translators or interpreters in the Netherlands

**AUTHOR:** Graduate of the University of Amsterdam (doctoral studies Spanish, 2 years). In 1985 obtained a technical scientific translator (B. tr) diploma ( Dutch/English/Spanish) from Rijkshogeschool, Opleiding Tolk-Vertaler, Maastricht, NL (now Hogeschool Zuyd) and in 1993 – the diploma of a Legal Translator English/Dutch of the Stichting Gerechtstolken en –vertalers (SIGV).

Lecturer at the Molengraaff Institute, Utrecht, NL. Jus Commune Training Programme, seminar for PhD students in law. Freelance legal translator of Dutch/English/Spanish, specializing in, inter alia, contract law; judgments; summonses; legal correspondence; insurance; birth certificates. Owner and Director of the Appeal Legal Translations, Epen, the Netherlands. Currently working on updating English translation of Dutch Penal Code Member of NGTV, Dutch Association of Translators and Interpreters, Member Kwaliteitsregister (Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators) administered by the Dutch Legal Assistance Council, LWI Legal Writing Institute, Seattle, USA, Plain Language Movement (Clarity), Honorary member of TEPIS, Polish Society of Sworn and Specialised Translators.

### INTERPRETING IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

**M. Sourvinou, P. Karagiannidi, E. Sakkas, S. Tsoukalas (Greece)**

**ABSTRACT:** The incorporation of the Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council has been a challenging procedure for many of the EU member states. One of them is definitely Greece, where so far there has not been any register of professional, trained translators and interpreters to be called upon in times of need during criminal and other law enforcement-related procedures. This paper addresses the general issue of the implementation of the said Directive in Greece, proposing the establishment of the proper bodies according to the requirements set out by the Greek law, the drawing up of a Code of Ethics, the preparation of the necessary specialized educational programs, the structure of accreditation examinations for already existing translators and interpreters, the creation of a register of qualified, certified translators and interpreters and the conditions which should be met by professionals in order to be registered therein and renew their registration as well as proposing the interconnection of EU and other countries registers with a view to providing better translation and interpreting services to the citizens of the world and safeguarding their rights.

**AUTHORS:** **Panagiota Karagiannidi** is a graduate of the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, Ionian University, Corfu, Greece where she is currently a post-graduate student. At the same time, she works as an in-house and freelance translator and editor, with particular interest in the translation of medical, legal and technical texts as well as in subtitling.

**Vangelis Sakkas** graduated from the Department of Philology of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. He has a Master of Advanced Studies (D.E.A.) from the Department of Greek and Slavic Studies, Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Granada, Spain. Currently, he is a postgraduate student of the PGSP "Science of Translation" at the Ionian University, Corfu, focusing on Specialized Translation.

**Maria Sourvinou** graduated *Cum Laude* from the Department of Foreign Languages Translation and Interpreting (DFLTI) of the Ionian University in Corfu, Greece, in 2008 and she enrolled in the then post-graduate programme of DFLTI in the same year, entitled "Translation Studies: Translating legal, economic, and political texts". In 2012, she enrolled in the new post-graduate programme of DFLTI entitled "Translation Studies: Translation of Special texts" and she is currently not only a post-graduate student but an undergraduate student as well studying interpreting at the same Department. Since 2006, she has worked as a freelance translator, interpreter, editor/proofreader, and a teacher, offering professional language services.

**Stelios Tsoukalas** is a post-graduate student at the Department of Foreign Languages Translation and Interpreting (DFLTI) of the Ionian University in Corfu, Greece.

### COURT INTERPRETERS AND LEGAL TRANSLATORS IN UKRAINE

**Sergiy Tyupa (Poland – Ukraine)**

**ABSTRACT:** Situation and legal environment for court interpreters and legal translators in Ukraine – brief history of the profession, relevant legislation, local and national practices and policies. Social status of the profession, challenges of the bilingual situation, professional development, official and unofficial networking.

**AUTHOR:** Professional English-Ukrainian translator and interpreter since 1997. 2002: MA in English Philology from Ivano-Frankivsk National Vasyl Stefanyk University, Ukraine. 2012: PhD, UNESCO Chair for Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication, Faculty of Philology, Jagiellonian University. Coordinator of the Ukrainian translation program at the UNESCO Chair since 2010

## CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR APPOINTMENT OF COURT INTERPRETERS IN SERBIA

Miodrag M. Vukčević (Serbija)

**ABSTRACT:** By means of a representation of legal solutions from 1989 to today, which determine the arrangements and the necessary criteria for the appointment of court interpreters, the article tries to describe the position of court interpreters in Serbia, as well as their role in social processes vital to society development. Authorities and other institutions but also the public and society in general are not sufficiently informed about the work court interpreters are dealing with. As a result, there is a distorted picture of the knowledge and ability needed to acquire appropriate skills so that the activity can be performed in accordance with its demands. With the positioning of court interpreters in a role of a social mediator, and perceiving their contribution to institutionalized procedures functioning for the benefit of the society or for organized society forms at all, an interconnection is made between the purpose of their existence and the need for their activities in processes of cultural convergence, declared to be a fundamental objective to the development of the international community. In order to realize the goals formulated with good intentions, the pre-defined paths must be connected together by the institutions, with the possibility of producing a corresponding value formation, according to an established social values maintained structure. This paper presents measures for a possible approach, based on a description of systematic solutions that should be made to protect the role and function of a court interpreter.

**AUTHOR:** Miodrag Vukčević, Ph. D., born 1971 in Hagen/ FR, Germany, studied at the Ruhr-Universität Bochum and at the Universities in Belgrade and Novi Sad. In 2000 he was nominated as a court interpreter for German language. In 2001 he began as assistant at the Faculty of Philology in Belgrade and became a member of the Association of Scientific and Technical Translators of Serbia (UPIT). In 2003 he got his postgraduate degree in literary sciences at the Faculty of Philology in Belgrade. In 2006 he was elected in the management advisory committee of the Serbian Association and in 2008 he got his doctor title in German literature. Now he is a university lecturer at the German department at Faculty of Philology in Belgrade. Since 2012 he is a member of the FIT Committee for Legal Translation and Interpreting.

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## ENGLISH SECTION 2. LITs' TRAINING

### LEGAL TRANSLATION QUALITY AND NEW TOOLS: HOW CAN CORPUS-BASED RESEARCH HELP LITS?

Łucja Biel (Poland)

**ABSTRACT:** The paper addresses the problem of legal translation quality and its multi-faceted nature consisting both of the relation of equivalence (relation to the source text) and the relation of textual fit (relation to nontranslated target-language texts of a comparable genre), with a view to assessing the potential of new corpus-based research tools to improve the quality of LITs' work. The discussion is illustrated with the findings of the Eurofog project into the textual fit of translated EU law to demonstrate how comparable corpora can identify areas of interference in legal translation, raise translators' awareness of SL/TL genre conventions and ensure more nuanced terminology work. References will also be made to other large-scale corpus-based projects to assess how they can inform professional practice. Overall, corpora have a promising potential of bridging the gap between the academia and the professional practice of legal translation.

**AUTHOR:** Łucja Biel is an Assistant Professor in the Institute of Applied Translation, University of Warsaw, Poland, where she teaches legal translation, and a Visiting Lecturer on the MA in Legal Translation at City University London. She has been an English-Polish legal translator since 1997, an expert member of the Polish Association of Sworn and Specialized Translators (TEPIS) and an expert for the Polish Normalization Committee (PKN). She is a deputy editor of the *Journal of Specialised Translation* and a Secretary General of the European Society of Translation Studies (EST). She holds an MA in Translation Studies (Jagiellonian University of Kraków), PhD in Linguistics (University of Gdańsk), and Diploma in English and EU Law (University of Cambridge). She has published nearly 30 papers on legal translation and translator training and is finishing a book entitled *Lost in the Eurofog. The Textual Fit of Translated Law* to be published by Peter Lang in early 2014.

### UNIVERSITY LIT TRAINING IN MOSCOW

Olga A. Burukina (Russia)

**ABSTRACT:** Basing on the achievements of the legal translation theorists and the practical experience of the professional LIT community, the author offers her survey of university training of legal and specialist translators in Moscow. Basing on her colleagues' achievements, the author also provides an outline of methodology for training court interpreters and legal interpreters at large.

**AUTHOR:** Olga A. Burukina is a graduate from the faculty of translators and interpreters of Moscow State Linguistic University where she also defended her PhD thesis in Translation Theory and worked for over 19 years including 6 years as a Professor of the English Translation and Interpreting Department, as well as a graduate from the Faculty of Finance of the All-Russian Institute of Economics and Finance. Olga holds the degree of Master of Financial Law, which she received at the National Research University Higher School of Economics. Olga has been a practising translator and interpreter specializing in legal and financial translation. Currently, Dr Burukina has been working as a Vice-Rector for Economic and International Development of the Moscow State Institute for Tourism Industry n.a. Yu. A. Senkevich.

**COURT INTERPRETERS' AND LEGAL TRANSLATORS' TRAINING  
AT THE INSTITUTE OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS OF THE WARSAW UNIVERSITY  
Anna Jopek-Bosiacka (Poland)**

**ABSTRACT:** The Institute of Applied Linguistics (Faculty of Applied Linguistics, University of Warsaw) is the oldest higher education institution training translators and interpreters at the university level in Poland. It offers Bachelor's and Master's programmes in Applied Linguistics, specialization: Translation/Interpreting and Foreign Language Teaching (two foreign languages: B and C). The available languages are: Polish (as a mother tongue, i.e. A), plus two of the following: English, French, German, Russian and Spanish (one of them selected as B, the other one as C). The Institute also offers post-graduate one-year programmes for legal translators/court interpreters (IPSKT) and conference interpreters (EMCI). The aim of the presentation is to outline BA, MA, and post-MA curricula for specialized translators and interpreters offered by the Institute with special emphasis on legal translation and court interpreting.

**AUTHOR:** Anna Jopek-Bosiacka, Ph.D., is an Assistant Professor and a Deputy Head for International Relations at the Institute of Applied Linguistics of the University of Warsaw. Her major research interests include legal translation, discourse analysis, and cross-cultural communication. She is also a qualified lawyer (counsellor-at-law) and a sworn translator.

**TEACHING CANDIDATES FOR SWORN TRANSLATORS  
AT THE ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY IN POZNAN, POLAND  
Aleksandra Matulewska, Karolina Gortych-Michalak (Poland)**

**ABSTRACT:** The curriculum of a post-graduate course at the Adam Mickiewicz University has been prepared after the analysis of translation problems occurring in EU legal translations into Polish. The introduction to civil law, commercial law, civil procedure, penal law and penal procedure have been included in the curriculum. A Polish language course has also been introduced as the analysis also revealed that many errors result from insufficient knowledge of the mother tongue. The course covers legal translation strategies and methodology, as well as solutions of the most frequently occurring grammatical, stylistic and punctuation problems. Students are acquainted with the rules recommended by the Sworn Translators' Code and the macrostructure of legal texts formulated in Polish and foreign languages as well as non-legal texts translated for courts, public prosecution and the police. The presentation aims at showing methods applied by legal translation teachers of various pairs of languages to overcome main translation problems with special emphasis put on avoiding fatal errors.

**AUTHORS:** **Aleksandra Matulewska**, Ph.D. in Linguistics, is an Assistant Professor at the Institute of Linguistics, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland. She is a head of the Laboratory of Legilinguistics, author of a number of publications on theoretical and practical aspects of legal translation and a general editor of a journal "Comparative Legilinguistics". The author is also an organizer and a chairperson of the cyclic international *Conference on Forensic Linguistics, Computational Linguistics and Law: Law Language and Society*. **Karolina Gortych-Michalak** is a lecturer at the Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland, Faculty of Modern Languages and Literature, Institute of Linguistics, Department of Modern Greek Language and Literature. Her main activities and responsibilities involve conducting classes, independent teaching, syllabus and curriculum preparing, co-operation with authorities and colleagues, research works and teaching of descriptive grammar of modern Greek language, introduction to modern Greek studies, Greek-Polish and Polish-Greek interpreting and translation, contrastive Greek and Polish grammar, modern Greek culture, theory and practice of Greek-Polish-Greek translation and interpretation, MA and BA seminar on modern Greek linguistics, applied linguistics and general linguistics. She is also a lecturer – cooperator at the Adam Mickiewicz University, Faculty of Modern Languages and Literature, Institute of Linguistics, Laboratory of Legilinguistics, with organizational and editorial responsibilities.

**TRAINING LEGAL TRANSLATORS – A SURVEY OF CURRENT PRACTICES  
Daniele Orlando and Federica Scarpa (Italy)**

**ABSTRACT:** According to estimates by the DG Justice of the European Commission (2009), criminal proceedings involving a non-national account for a significant percentage within the EU ( $\pm 10\%$ ). As increasingly more attention is being paid to the rights of accused persons and victims of crime, the duties and requirements



asked of legal translators and interpreters are as pressing as ever. However, the training, status and working conditions of LITs seem to remain somewhat overlooked.

This paper reports on the provisional findings of an EU-wide survey carried out as part of the project QUALETRA (JUST/2011/JPEN/AG/2975), funded by the DG Justice in response to Directive 2010/64/EU. The survey investigates the responses provided by institutions offering training to legal translators or interpreters (LITs) as to the competencies to be developed during the trainees' university studies and/or their continuing professional development. The results are contrastively presented against responses by institutions offering, on the other hand, language training to legal practitioners. Reference is made to the types of texts presented in class to LITs, so as to assess the impact of the Directive which explicitly lists the essential documents to be translated, both in national proceedings and in cases involving the European Arrest Warrant (EAW). Besides language and translation-oriented skills, specific focus lies on the legal knowledge at national, international and EU level within both civil and criminal law. Finally, the survey investigates the importance of professional ethics and academic competencies. Preliminary results seem to indicate that there is still a long way to go before the requirements of the Directive are met.

**AUTHORS:** **Daniele Orlando** is a 2<sup>nd</sup>-year Ph.D. student in Translation Studies at the Department of Legal, Language, Interpreting and Translation Studies (IUSLIT) of the University of Trieste. His research project is based on the EU project QUALETRA (JUST/2011/JPEN/AG/2975), with a focus on quality in legal translation, translation process and training of LITs. He graduated in Translation and Interpreting at the Faculty of Modern Languages and Literatures at the University of Genova (final dissertation on audio-visual translation and conversation analysis) and in 2011 he received his Master's in Translation Studies at the Linguistics at the Section of Modern Languages for Interpreters and Translators (former SSLMIT - Advanced School for Interpreters and Translators) of the University of Trieste (final dissertation on technical communication). In 2012 he was Italian Language Assistant at Harrogate Grammar School and since October 2013 is English tutor at the International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA) in Trieste.

**Federica Scarpa** is full professor of English Language and Translation at the Department of Legal, Language, Interpreting and Translation Studies (IUSLIT) of the University of Trieste. Since 1984, she has taught Translation from English to Italian and English Language and Linguistics at the Section of Modern Languages for Interpreters and Translators (former SSLMIT - Advanced School for Interpreters and Translators) of the University of Trieste, where she was a Lecturer (Ricercatore) until 1993 and an Associate Professor until 2005. She graduated in English Literature at the Faculty of Modern Languages of the University of Udine (final dissertation on the historical novels by Sir Walter Scott) and in 1989 received an M.Phil. in Linguistics from Trinity College Dublin (Centre for Languages and Communication Studies) (final dissertation on error analysis in SLA). From 1989 to the end of 1990 she was the Italian Language Specialist at Dublin-based Microsoft International Product Group, where her tasks included the organization and coordination of the localization of the software and documentation of all Microsoft products aimed at the Italian market.

From 2007 to 2011 she was the Director of the Department of Language, Interpreting and Translation Studies (DSLIT) and from 2011 to 2012 Deputy-Director of the Department of Legal, Language, Interpreting and Translation Studies. Since 2009 she is the coordinator of the PhD course in Interpreting and Translation Studies, which since 2011 has become part of the Doctoral School in Human Sciences, and since 2012 she is the elected Representative of the scientific Area 10 (Antiquity, Philology, Literature and History of Art) in the Senate of the University of Trieste and Director of the Master in Legal Translation at IUSLIT.

Amongst her publications, she has written a book on specialist translation (Hoepli, Milan, 2001) - now in its second edition (2008) and published in French by Ottawa University Press in 2010 - and many articles and chapters in books on the same topic. From 1996 to 2002 she was editor in chief of the *Rivista Internazionale di Tecnica della Traduzione/International Journal of Translation*. Her current research interests lie in legal translation, corpora-based Translation Studies in the specialist domains of IT, migration studies, medicine and law, and in a professional approach to translator training. Such an approach is founded both on an ethics of translation as service, and on the synergies that should exist between academia and the translation industry in order to raise the translator's professional profile.

## **APPRENTICESHIP: THE VALUE OF HANDS-ON EXPERIENCE IN COURT INTERPRETER TRAINING**

**Marta Skorek (Poland)**

**ABSTRACT:** The profession practiced by court interpreters is of primary importance to any judicial system. Not only does it involve a profound legal and linguistic knowledge but also practical, interpersonal and intercultural skills. However, it appears that traditional schools of translation and interpretation do not adequately prepare students with the practical skills needed to practice the profession in a successful and responsible manner. The importance of working under the supervision of an active and experienced court interpreter, participating in mock trials and getting valuable "hands-on" experience cannot be overestimated. It is noteworthy that such an apprenticeship program would supplement formal education in the area of court interpreting, thereby creating an educational model that is based on a well-balanced education. Therefore, the aim of the presentation will be to analyze the challenges related to court interpreting, to explore the training methods and approaches adopted in this area in countries such as: US, Canada, UK, Germany, Austria and Sweden, as well as to make some recommendations on including the apprenticeship programs in court interpreter training.

**AUTHOR:** Marta Skorek obtained her Master's degree in English Studies from the Institute of English Studies, Warsaw University. She continues Ph.D. studies at the Institute of Applied Linguistics, Warsaw University. At present, she teaches language courses for lawyers, pharmacists, translators and business people at Zalucka LBM English Language School in Sopot and is a free-lance interpreter and translator established under the name S-MART Biuro tłumacza przysięgłego i lektora języka angielskiego Marta Skorek. Qualifications: sworn translator/interpreter of English-Polish; English teacher; areas of specialization: law, business, EU, diplomacy, PR, management, media.

### **TRAINING OF TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS AT THE JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY** **Sergiy Tyupa (Poland)**

**ABSTRACT:** Motivation and short history of foundation of the UNESCO Chair for Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication, Faculty of Philology, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, one of the first university schools of translators and interpreters established in Poland in the period of transformation. Short presentation of the curricula of postgraduate studies for specialized translators and interpreters.

**AUTHOR:** Professional English-Ukrainian translator and interpreter since 1997. 2002: MA in English Philology from Ivano-Frankivsk National Vasyl Stefanyk University, Ukraine. 2012: PhD, UNESCO Chair for Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication, Faculty of Philology, Jagiellonian University. Coordinator of the Ukrainian translation program at the UNESCO Chair since 2010

### **ON THE TRANSLATION OF POLICE CHARACTER CERTIFICATES: THE CONTEXT OF UNIVERSITY TRAINING OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS** **Esther Vázquez y del Árbol (Spain)**

**ABSTRACT:** Nowadays, Crime Law documents translation is one of the most frequent translation briefs. This kind of brief takes on particular importance in countries with a high immigration rate, and that is the case of Spain: as a consequence of immigration of English-speaking people, many legal and sworn (English<->Spanish) translations of crime instruments are carried out. In order to achieve this, the knowledge of textual and structural features of crime documents in general, and in police documents in particular becomes essential. This paper reports on the findings of one study whose purpose is to analyze the macrostructure of police instruments. Our research corpus consists of 30 police character certificates collected from three diverse systems: 10 Spanish, 10 British, and 10 North American. Our analysis results show striking differences in the macrostructure and grammar of the legal genre analyzed in the three systems abovementioned. We suggest that the knowledge of the macrostructural differences of a complex text genre such as the police character certificate contributes to carrying out its bi-directional translation: not only with direct directionality (English-Spanish) but also with reverse directionality (Spanish-English), highly demanded in the current professional market and in the context of social services practice.

**AUTHOR:** Esther Vázquez y del Árbol is the Senior Lecturer Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain, Sworn Translator-Interpreter of English, graduated with a B.A. in Translation and Interpreting from Granada University (Spain) in 1996. As part of her doctoral studies, she defended the dissertation "Las proposiciones en la traducción científica". In 2002 Granada University awarded Ms. Vázquez a PhD in Translation and Interpreting (with High Honours) after accepting her thesis "Propuesta de un análisis comparado de cien textos biomédicos (español e inglés) desde la perspectiva del género". She has worked as a Lecturer at the Spanish Universities of Granada, and Castilla-La Mancha; for three years she was a Lecturer on the Master's Programme on Translation and Interpreting at the University of Murcia, for another two on the Master's Programme on Translation and Interpreting (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), and for one year she was a Lecturer on another Master's Programme (Master in Arts) at Saint Louis University. She is currently lecturing Specialized Translation on the Master's Programme (Applied Linguistics) in the English Language and Literature Section at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain.

Nowadays, Ms. Vázquez is *Profesor Titular de Universidad* (Senior Lecturer in Legal, Sworn and Scientific Translation; Translation and Interpreting University Studies) at the *Departamento de Filología Inglesa* (English Language and Literature Section), Facultad de Filosofía y Letras (School of Arts and Humanities), Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain. She is also the Academic Coordinator of the Degree in Translation and Interpreting (*Grado en Traducción e Interpretación*).

She has managed a Research Project (CCG10-UAM/HUM-5665, UAM-CAM) on Specialized Translation, and from 1997 she is an active member of the Hum383 (Interlingüística) Research Group and of the AIETI (*Asociación Ibérica de Estudios de Traducción e Interpretación*). Her research focuses on several areas: Legal and Sworn Translation, Scientific Translation, Literary (Poetry and Drama) Translation, and Interpreting. As a result of her research she has published extensively.





## THE GERMAN SECTION

### BERUFLICHE WEITERBILDUNG UND UNIVERSITÄRE AUSBILDUNG JURISTISCHER ÜBERSETZER UND DOLMETSCHER

Hanka Błaszowska (Poland)

**ABSTRACT:** Ein Überblick über das Programm eines philologischen Studienganges im Fachbereich Translatork und die Zusammenstellung der Lehrinhalte mit den beruflichen Anforderungen werden den Kern des Beitrags bilden. Da in Polen der Masterabschluss als Zulassungsvoraussetzung zur staatlichen Prüfung für vereidigte Übersetzer und Dolmetscher gilt, wird zuerst ein einschlägiges Masterstudium an einer Hochschule angestrebt. Zahlreiche Absolventen nehmen jedoch eine berufliche Weiterbildung auf, bevor sie sich für die Prüfung anmelden. Sie besuchen postgraduale Studiengänge bzw. Fortbildungskurse, die als Ergänzung der Ausbildung und Vorbereitung auf die staatliche Prüfung angesehen werden. Wie gestalten sich da die Programme und ist nach der Ausbildung eine Weiterbildung nötig - diese Fragen stehen ebenfalls zur Diskussion über die Möglichkeiten der Konsolidierung der Ausbildungsprogramme für juristische Übersetzer und Dolmetscher in Polen.

**AUTHOR:** Dr. Hanka Błaszowska ist Germanistin, vereidigte Übersetzerin und Dolmetscherin für Polnisch und Deutsch, Fachübersetzerin und Konferenzdolmetscherin in Poznań, sowie Dozentin der Translatork am Lehrstuhl für Angewandte Linguistik der Adam-Mickiewicz-Universität Poznań (UAM); 2006 hat die Autorin ein Postgraduales Studium für Übersetzer und Dolmetscher der deutschen Sprache an der UAM gegründet und leitet diesen Aufbaustudiengang bis heute.

### INTERPRETING IN PRISONS - SPECIFIC FEATURES AND CHALLENGES

Kerstin Eisenreich (Germany)

**ABSTRACT:** Working in the special environment of a prison places demands which differ considerably from other assignments on interpreters of spoken language. Here the assignments can extend from the commitment to a detention centre through to visits to a remand centre and conversations with defence counsels, prison staff and psychologists including visits to doctors. These situations are quite special for prisoners who face great challenges here particularly when they are unfamiliar with the language and the culture of the country of their imprisonment. This also applies to members of their family. Prison staff and defence counsels are also confronted with this language and cultural barrier. An extremely important prerequisite for successfully handling these tasks in such complex situations is that interpreters act as mediators and remain fully aware of their professional ethics. Using practical examples, the variety of interpreting assignments, the demands placed on interpreters and possible critical situations and how to handle them will be shown. This will help all those who are given such a task to decide whether or not to take on or refuse the assignment. At the same time this special task field, which has hardly been looked at or considered in research and training in the past, shall now be brought to the fore and discussed in more detail.

**AUTHOR:** Substitute and associate lecturer for translation studies at the Magdeburg-Stendal University  
Field of activity: Specialist interpreting for public authorities and courts, specialist and legal translating, foundations of translation studies as well as Spanish in further education to qualify as a certified legal interpreter and translator; languages: Russian, Spanish  
05/1996 - 07/2011 - Freelance translator, interpreter and lecturer; 07/1996 - Appointment and oath taken as an interpreter and translator for Spanish and Russian for courts and notary publics at the Halle Regional Court (Saxony-Anhalt) Member of the BDÜ (federal association of interpreters and translators in Germany)

### DER BERUFSSTATUS DER RICHTSDOLMETSCHERINNEN UND DIE UMSETZUNG DER RICHTLINIE 2010/64/EU IN GRIECHENLAND

Anastasio Ioannidis (Greece)

**ABSTRACT:** Wenn man die einschlägige Literatur durchsieht, stößt man auf ein breites und oft umstrittenes Rollen- und Aufgabenspektrum, das den GerichtsdolmetscherInnen zugeschrieben wird. Dies lässt sich auch in der griechischen Praxis bestätigen: Wie es sich aus unserer Umfrage bei den Richtern des Landgerichts Thessaloniki ergibt, fallen unter den Funktionen der GerichtsdolmetscherInnen oft kontroverse Aufgaben und bestrittene Forderungen. Der berufliche Status der GerichtsdolmetscherInnen in Griechenland geht vor allem aus dem mangelhaften gesetzlichen Rahmen (Art. 233 StPO) hervor, der keine konkreten Akkreditierungskriterien für die Zuziehung eines Dolmetschers festlegt. Nach dem Gesetzeswortlaut wird von der jeweiligen Justizbehörde

ein Dolmetscherverzeichnis erstellt, in das Personen, die im Gerichtsbezirk wohnhaft sind oder arbeiten, und vorzugsweise Beamte, eingetragen werden können. Da das Gesetz allerdings nichts Näheres zu Qualifikationen und Qualitätssicherung der Dolmetscherleistungen festsetzt, kann jeder Beliebige ohne Nachweis einer sprachlichen oder sonstigen Eignung ins Dolmetscherverzeichnis eingetragen werden. Abzielend auf die Stärkung der Verfahrensrechte von Verdächtigen oder Beschuldigten in Strafverfahren erließ die Europäische Union die Richtlinie 2010/64, deren Umsetzung in die griechische Rechtsordnung mit dem Gesetzesentwurf vom 12.12.2013 erfolgte. Welche Veränderungen werden dadurch vorgenommen und wie lässt sich der rechtliche und berufliche Status der GerichtsdolmetscherInnen davon beeinflussen? Kann das neue Gesetz ausschlaggebende Verbesserungen erzielen oder ist es nichts mehr als fromme Worte und allgemeine Floskeln? In diesem Zusammenhang ist es Ziel des vorliegenden Beitrags, den beruflichen Status der GerichtsdolmetscherInnen in Griechenland auch im Lichte der neuen Gesetzgebung näher zu ergründen und somit ihre etwaigen Schwachstellen aufzuzeigen.

**AUTHOR:** Ich heiße Anastasios Ioannidis und bin 1981 in Thessaloniki Griechenland geboren. Von 1999 bis 2004 habe ich Jura an der Aristoteles Universität Thessaloniki studiert und anschließend ein Masterstudium an der rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität zu Köln und ein Masterstudium in Konferenzdolmetschen an der Aristoteles Universität Thessaloniki abgeschlossen. Nebenbei habe ich Germanistik an der Abteilung für deutsche Sprache und Philologie der Aristoteles Universität Thessaloniki absolviert. Seit Mai 2012 promoviere ich über das Thema „Das Gerichtsdolmetschen als Mittel zur Gewährleistung von Menschenrechten aus theoretischer und empirischer Sicht: Der Fall Griechenland im Vergleich zu den Verhältnissen in den deutschsprachigen EU-Ländern“. Ich habe als Rechtsanwalt, Übersetzer und Dolmetscher gearbeitet. Seit dem Wintersemester 2012/13 arbeite ich als wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter und Lehrassistent für die Fächer „Einführung ins Dolmetschen“ und „Fachübersetzen - Ausrichtung Rechtsübersetzung“ an der Abteilung für deutsche Sprache und Philologie der Aristoteles Universität Thessaloniki. Ich habe am 25.05.2013 an der Konferenz „4th Meeting of Greek-speaking Translation Studies Scholars“ in Thessaloniki und am 16.11.2013 an der Konferenz „InDialog / Mapping the Field of Community Interpreting“ in Berlin teilgenommen.

### **DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHE JUSTIZBETREUUNGSAGENTUR – EINE NEUE BESCHÄFTIGUNGSFORM FÜR RICHTSDOLMETSCHERINNEN Paulina Klotz (Austria)**

**ABSTRACT:** Die JBA ist eine 2009 errichtete Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts mit dem Auftrag, der österreichischen Justiz Personal für unterschiedliche Bereiche bereitzustellen. Seit 2011 sind dort mehrere allgemein beeidete und gerichtlich zertifizierte DolmetscherInnen angestellt. Im Vortrag werden zuerst einmal die rechtlichen Grundlagen für die Tätigkeit der JBA im Allgemeinen und die Aufgaben im Bereich der Dolmetschleistung für die Justiz im Besonderen erörtert. Den Schwerpunkt der Präsentation bildet eine aus der Perspektive der dort beschäftigten Autorin vorgenommene Beurteilung dieses Insourcing-Modells von Dolmetschleistungen für die Justiz in Österreich.

**AUTHOR:** Mag. phil. Paulina Klotz geboren in Krakau, Absolventin der deutschen Philologie an der Jagiellonen-Universität. Langjährige freiberufliche Fachübersetzerin und Konferenzdolmetscherin, Universitätslektorin am Zentrum für Translationswissenschaft der Universität Wien, allgemein beeidete und gerichtlich zertifizierte Dolmetscherin für Polnisch in Österreich. Seit 2011 auch angestellte Amtsdolmetscherin in der Justizbetreuungsagentur in Wien.

### **ZUR AUSSERUNIVERSITÄREN AUSBILDUNG VEREIDIGTER DOLMETSCHER UND ÜBERSETZER IN POLEN Artur Kubacki (Poland)**

**ABSTRACT:** The aim of the paper is to present the current situation relating to the training of sworn translators in Poland by non-university institutions (for instance professional associations, private institutions operating within the educational system, sole traders). In the first part of the paper, I will shortly discuss examination requirements imposed by the legislator on candidates for sworn translators in Poland. In the second part, I will analyse the system of training, curricula, teaching methods, teaching aids, teachers and forms of examining theoretical and practical skills with regard to several arbitrarily selected non-university centres specializing in preparing candidates for the state examination. Moreover, I will point out the drawbacks and advantages of non-university training in comparison with university training. Finally, I will present the results of questionnaires completed by candidates studying for the sworn translator examination. They show what forms of training are - in candidates' opinion - effective and useful when studying for the examination.

**AUTHOR:** Dr. habil., seit 2000 wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter des Instituts für Germanistik an der Schlesischen Universität Katowice; vereidigter Übersetzer/Dolmetscher für Deutsch; Experte der Polnischen Gesellschaft Vereidigter Übersetzer und Fachübersetzer TEPIŚ und Mitglied der Gesellschaft Polnischer Dolmetscher und Übersetzer sowie des Verbands Polnischer Germanisten; Mitglied des staatlichen Prüfungsausschusses und der Disziplinarkommission für vereidigte Übersetzer/Dolmetscher am polnischen Justizministerium, (Mit-)Autor dreier

Dokumentensammlungen für Translationsübungen und Autor zweier Ausgaben eines Wörterbuchs zur Finanz- und Buchprüfung sowie der Übersetzung polnischer statistischer Klassifikationen ins Deutsche und zahlreicher Aufsätze und Rezensionen im Bereich Fachübersetzungen und ihre Didaktik. In 2012 erschien bei Wolters Kluwer Polska seine wissenschaftliche Monografie zum Thema *Tłumaczenie poświadczone. Status, kształcenie, warsztat i odpowiedzialność tłumacza przysięgłego [Beglaubigte Übersetzung. Status, Bildung, Arbeitsmethodik und Haftung eines vereidigten Übersetzers]*. In 2014 veröffentlichte er zusammen mit Dr. Karsten Dahlmanns 170 kommentierte Fachübersetzungen samt Anleitung zur Anfertigung von beglaubigten Fachübersetzungen: *Wie fertigt man beglaubigte Übersetzungen an? Kommentierte Übersetzungen zu den Texten aus der ‚Auswahl polnischer und deutscher Dokumente für Translationsübungen‘* (Verlag Übersetzungsbüro KUBART).

### **ERFAHRUNGEN EINES RICHTERS (UND DOLMETSCHERS) MIT DOLMETSCHERN IM RICHTSSAAL**

**Harald Lacom (Austria)**

**ABSTRACT:** Ich war über 40 Jahre lang Richter, hauptsächlich in der Strafgerichtsbarkeit, und daneben Dolmetscher und Übersetzer. Seit meiner Pensionierung (2003) habe ich letztere Tätigkeit erweitert. Ich habe somit erlebt, wie die gesellschaftliche Entwicklung, aber auch historische Ereignisse, so etwa die sogen. Ostöffnung, die Kriege im Kaukasus, am Balkan, in Afghanistan und in Afrika, sich nicht nur auf die österreichische Politik sondern auch auf die Gerichtsbarkeit und das Dolmetschwesen ausgewirkt haben. I have been a judge for more than 40 years, mostly in criminal court, and a court interpreter on the side. With my retirement in 2003 my side job has become my principal work. So I have seen the effects of social development and of historical events, e.g. the so-called "Ostöffnung", the wars in the Caucasus, in the Balkans, in Afghanistan and Africa, upon Austrian politics but also on the court system and upon our profession.

**AUTHOR:** Dr Harald Lacom, born and lived all his life in Vienna, went to school and university there, was a judge from 1966 to 2003, mainly in criminal matters, a court interpreter since 1970. Since his retirement in 2003, running a translation agency and writing history books and novels

### **ZUR LAGE BEEIDIGTER ÜBERSETZER UND DOLMETSCHER FÜR DEUTSCH IN POLEN – HERAUSFORDERUNGEN UND PERSPEKTIVEN (AUS SICHT EINER BETROFFENEN)**

**Sonja Stankowski (Germany)**

**ABSTRACT:** Die Voraussetzungen für die Prüfung zum beeidigten Übersetzer und Dolmetscher beim polnischen Justizministerium und sogar die gesetzlichen Tarife für diese Arbeit sind 2004 in einem Gesetz festgeschrieben worden. Wie sieht die Praxis aus? Vor welchen Herausforderungen stehen beeidigte Übersetzer/Dolmetscher in Polen in ihrer täglichen Arbeit für Justizorgane und auf dem freien Markt? Anhand der Sprachkombination Deutsch-Polnisch möchte die Referentin die tatsächlichen Anforderungen aufzeigen, Bereiche, in denen qualifizierte Übersetzungs- und Dolmetscharbeit erforderlich ist, die Probleme, die dabei auftreten (u.a. Eigen- und Fremdwahrnehmung, Parteilichkeit, Vor- und Nachbereitung, Weiterbildung, Vergütung, Zahlungspraxis), aber auch die Perspektiven und positiven Aspekte dieser Arbeit.

**AUTHOR:** Sonja Stankowski, Jahrgang 1975, gebürtige Deutsche, seit 25 Jahren in Polen unterwegs. Austauschjahr an einer polnischen Oberschule, Abitur in Niedersachsen, Studium in Leipzig und Krakau. Seit 2006 selbständige Übersetzerin und Dolmetscherin, mit Büro in Wrocław. Seit 2010 vom polnischen Justizministerium beeidigt für Deutsch-Polnisch, als erste deutsche Muttersprachlerin nach der Reform von 2004. Übersetzt und dolmetscht neben Recht, Wirtschaft und Finanzen alle Bereiche der deutsch-polnischen Koexistenz, unterrichtet Nachwuchs im Aufbau-studium.

### **EINIGE ANMERKUNGEN ZU OPTIMIERUNGSMÖGLICHKEITEN DER KOOPERATION ZWISCHEN ÜBERSETZERN UND POLNISCHEN VERFOLGUNGSORGANEN BEIM ERLEDIGEN VON RECHTSHILFEERSUCHEN IN STRAFSACHEN**

**Lech Zieliński (Poland)**

**ABSTRACT:** Im Referat wird am Beispiel einer Untersuchung und Auswertung eines von der Bezirksstaatsanwaltschaft Bydgoszcz an mich herangetragenem Übersetzungsauftrages das Problem einer effizienten Kooperation zwischen Übersetzern und polnischen Verfolgungsorganen thematisiert. Es wird von der Hypothese ausgegangen, dass der gegenwärtige Istzustand im thematisierten Bereich bei Weitem nicht optimal ist und einen großen unnötigen Zeit- und Geldaufwand generiert. Um die gestellte Hypothese zu überprüfen, wurde ein langes Interview mit dem Staatsanwalt durchgeführt, der nach der Erfüllung des Übersetzungsauftrages die übersetzten Unterlagen bekam. Nach der Auswertung des Interviews werden einige Möglichkeiten der Optimierung der Kooperation zwischen Übersetzern und polnischen Verfolgungsorganen unterbreitet, die im Zeitalter der grenzüberschreitenden Kriminalität erforderlich scheinen.

**AUTHOR:** Lech Zieliński Prof. Dr. Leiter der Abteilung für Sprachwissenschaft am Institut für Germanistik der Nikolaus-Kopernikus-Universität, Gründer und Herausgeber der Zeitschrift für Übersetzungswissenschaft. Studien zur Übersetzungstheorie, -praxis und -didaktik (seit 2005), Autor und (Mit)Herausgeber von 12 Büchern, vereidigter Dolmetscher und Übersetzer für Deutsch (seit 2000), seit 2013 Berater des Staatlichen Prüfungsausschusses für Durchführung der Staatlichen Prüfung zum staatlich vereidigten Übersetzer/Dolmetscher bestellt.

## THE POLISH SECTION

### STATUS PRAWNY TŁUMACZY SĄDOWYCH W POLSCE, REPUBLICIE CZESKIEJ I REPUBLICIE SŁOWACKIEJ – ANALIZA PORÓWNAWCZA.

Iwona Imioło (Poland)

**ABSTRACT:** Refleksje praktykującej tłumaczki języka czeskiego i słowackiego oraz konsultantki Państwowej Komisji Egzaminacyjnej na tłumacza przysięgłego przy Ministrze Sprawiedliwości RP. W referacie zostaną omówione wybrane aspekty wykonywania zawodu tłumacza sądowego w Polsce, Czechach i w Słowacji (nabywanie uprawnień, zakres uprawnień i obowiązków, narzędzia pracy). Poruszony zostanie również wątek odpowiedzialności zawodowej. Referat zamknie porównanie statusu prawnego tłumaczy sądowych w omawianych krajach.

**AUTHOR:** Iwona Imioło - absolwentka Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, filolog, bohemistka, językoznawczyni. Tłumaczka przysięgła i konferencyjna języków czeskiego (od 1996) i słowackiego (od 2003). Konsultantka w zakresie języka czeskiego Państwowej Komisji Egzaminacyjnej do przeprowadzania egzaminu na tłumacza przysięgłego (od 2005). Autorka *Kieszonkowego słownika czesko-polskiego i polsko-czeskiego* (Kraków, 2008). Nauczyciel akademicki Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego (2002-2007).

### DZIAŁALNOŚĆ ZWIĄZKU JTP W ZAKRESIE ZAWODOWEGO SZKOLENIA UMACZY

(Activities of the JTP Union In the field of Interpreter and Translator Training)

Katarzyna Filgasova (The Czech Republic)

**ABSTRACT:** The initial part of the presentation will contain fundamental information about the Union of Interpreters and Translators (conditions for membership, JTP objectives, associated bodies, printed professional bulletin ToP, electronic newsletter, database of interpreters and translators, membership structure, etc.). Furthermore, the presentation will be dedicated to cooperation with other professional bodies and to specific activities of the Union of Interpreters and Translators in professional education, namely:

- Training of interpreting and translation skills for translators and interpreters of all languages (e.g. interpreting notes, rhetoric, software for translators);
- Specialised courses and workshops for individual language combinations;
- One-day spring event "Young Jerome" for students and beginner translators and interpreters;
- Autumn "Jerome Days" – a three-day festival of lectures, discussions and presentations about topics related to the work of interpreters and translators.

**AUTHOR:** Katarzyna Filgasová, sworn translator and conference interpreter between the language combination of Czech and Polish, graduate of Romance and Slavonic Philology at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow. Since 1990 she has had permanent residence in Prague. Deputy Chairperson of the Union of Interpreters and Translators (JTP). Membership in other professional bodies: ASKOT (Association of Conference Interpreters), Chamber of Court Appointed Interpreters and Translators of the Czech Republic, STP (Association of Polish Interpreters).

### TŁUMACZ SĄDOWY W AUSTRIACKIM I POLSKIM PROCESIE KARNYM: SŁABE OGNIWO CZY SĘDZIA BEZ TOGI?

(Is a Court Interpreter a Weak Link or a Ungowned Judge  
in Austrian and Polish Criminal Proceedings?)

Karolina Nartowska (Austria)

**ABSTRACT:** Rola tłumacza w kontekście sądowym ma dla komunikacji uczestników postępowania fundamentalne znaczenie. Jednakże z kodeksów etyki zawodowej, przepisów prawa, oczekiwań uczestników postępowania oraz preskryptywnych i teoretycznych modeli nie wynika jednoznaczna definicja roli tłumacza sądowego: tłumacz ma być niewidzialnym i aktywnym uczestnikiem komunikacji, gwarantem rzetelnego procesu i

pomocnikiem sędziego, koordynatorem interakcji oraz pośrednikiem między językami i kulturami. W niniejszym referacie zbadane zostanie, na ile ten pluralizm często sprzecznych ze sobą definicji przystaje do rzeczywistości sali sądowej i jaka jest faktyczna rola tłumacza sądowego w danej interakcji. W tym celu została przeprowadzona obserwacja rozpraw sądowych w sprawach karnych z udziałem tłumacza w austriackim i polskim sądzie, których transkrypty poddane zostały Krytycznej Analizie Dyskursu. Analiza kontrastywna pokazuje, że rola tłumacza kształtowana jest przez wiele czynników i nie jest stała, lecz zmienia się wielokrotnie w danej interakcji sądowej. Największy wpływ na działanie translatorskie ma jednak identyfikacja tłumacza z rolą. Rozwinięcie odpowiedniej świadomości co do własnej roli jako tłumacza sądowego w procesie kształcenia nabiera zatem nowego znaczenia.

**AUTHOR:** Autorka jest absolwentką Filologii Germańskiej oraz Zarządzania i Marketingu Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, a także Podyplomowych Studiów dla Tłumaczy Tekstów Specjalistycznych w Katedrze UNESCO Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Studiowała również germanistykę i romanistykę na Friedrich-Schiller-Universität w Jenie oraz translatoLOGIĘ w Zentrum für Translationswissenschaft, Universität Wien, gdzie prowadzi obecnie prace badawcze. Jest autorką publikacji z zakresu ustnego tłumaczenia sądowego oraz rozprawy doktorskiej na temat roli tłumacza sądowego w postępowaniu karnym, będącą analizą kontrastywną krajów: Austrii i Polski („Zur Rolle von DolmetscherInnen in gerichtlichen Strafverfahren. Ländervergleich Österreich und Polen”). Jest praktykującym tłumaczem ustnym i pisemnym, tłumaczem przysięgłym języka niemieckiego oraz nauczycielem języka niemieckiego jako obcego na uniwersytecie ludowym w Wiedniu.

### **UDZIAŁ TŁUMACZA W POLSKIM POSTĘPOWANIU KARNYM A PRAWO DO RZETELNEGO PROCESU**

**(Assistance of an Interpreter / Translator and the Right to a Fair Trial in the Polish Criminal Procedure)  
Magda Olesiuk (Poland)**

**ABSTRACT:** Provisions of national law as well as regulations of international law provide for the right to a fair trial to parties of court proceedings. This is one of fundamental rights vested in every citizen in a democratic state respecting the rule of law and one of the cornerstones of a just society. One of its most important components is the right to an interpreter / translator. And this is what the paper focuses on.

The paper presents and discusses provisions of law concerning the right to the free assistance of an interpreter and translator in the Polish criminal procedure. It describes both statutory regulations and judicial decisions of Polish courts. The paper widely presents the scope of the right. It shows the extent to which this right guarantees a fair trial and application of minimum standards of a democratic system of law. The paper inter alia presents tasks of an interpreter and describes premises of his/her summons; describes when judicial authorities are obliged to appoint interpreters and translators, in order to exercise the right to a fair criminal trial; specifies criteria deciding on necessity to provide interpreter's assistance; presents, what pleadings require translation; as well as explains procedural consequences of the lack of interpreter's assistance.

**AUTHOR:** A Ph. D. student at the Faculty of Law (Department of Criminal Law), University of Białystok. A graduate in Modern Diplomacy and Foreign Services, successfully completed postgraduate Foreign Policy Studies at the Polish Institute of International Affairs as well as Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies in Translation and Interpreting at the University of Warsaw. Main area of interest: criminal law, international law, diplomacy and foreign service.

### **UZNIANIE ZAWODOWYCH KWALIFIKACJI TŁUMACZY SĄDOWYCH (Recognition of Professional Qualifications of Court Interpreters and Translators) Alexandra Sedunkova (The Czech Republic)**

**ABSTRACT:** EU Directive 2010/64/EU presupposes mutual confidence in court decisions of the EU member countries, and the preceding court proceedings. This confidence is the basic principle enabling the recognition of court decisions issued abroad and thereby also the acceptance of translations prepared by official (court) translators of that country. Various questions arise in this context, such as why there is still distrust, and thus a related lack of consistency, when recognizing, or not recognizing, translations, for example of registry documents (certificates of birth, marriage or death); some authorities also require translations prepared only by translators appointed in the target country. Is the reason scrupulous adherence to some formality of appointment? And why, at the other hand, proceedings take place to abolish certification of translations of certain documents? EULITA would have to enforce uniformity of recognition for approved court interpreters and court (legal) translators, and thereby also their translations, without further requirements.

**AUTHOR:** A graduate of the University of Transport and Communications in Žilina (now Slovakia), and Master's degree programme in philology – specialization Polish language – at the University of Ostrava; appointed as court interpreter of the Polish language in 1995; a member of the Chamber of Court Interpreters and Translators of the Czech Republic (KST ČR) since 1998, currently also a member of the Board of KST ČR; and a member of TEPIS;

a frequent organizer of various Czech-Polish terminological seminars, in particular for court interpreters and translators. Now teaching also at the University of Ostrava, as well as at the University in Hradec Králové, and being on the Advisory Council (for appointment of court interpreters) of the Regional Court in Hradec Králové. Considerable is also experience in translating technical and popular instructional texts.

**WPLYW PRAWA KRAJOWEGO NA STATUS I ETYKĘ  
TLUMACZA SĄDOWEGO W IRLANDII PÓŁNOCNEJ**

**(Influence of National Law on the Role and Professional Conduct of Court Interpreters in Northern Ireland)  
Ewa Sherwood (United Kingdom)**

**ABSTRACT:** Following the Enlargement of European Union in 2004, the adversarial model of justice of Northern Ireland was adapted to facilitate a newly diverse linguistic and cultural environment. In this context, this paper presents relevant court case studies as a basis for introducing representations of the court interpreter's status and conduct in Northern Ireland.

**AUTHOR:** Having graduated with a Master's Degree in Interpreting and Translation, Ewa Sherwood is in her first year of a PhD research project at the Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland. She has been providing simultaneous and consecutive interpreting in legal, business and technical contexts since 2006. She holds a MSc Degree in Economics from the Poznan University of Economics, Poland. As a strategic analyst and a creative thinker, she provides assistance to commercial businesses and public bodies interested in expanding internationally. As a tutor and course coordinator, she delivers bespoke training sessions concerning the skills and ethics of interpreting as well as introduction to Polish language and culture.

**PROBLEMY Z POGRANICZA JĘZYKOWO-KULTUROWEGO  
TŁUMACZA JEZYKA POLSKIEGO W AUSTRII  
(Linguistic and Cultural Problems of Polish-German Interpreters in Austria)  
Joanna Ziemska (Austria)**

**ABSTRACT:** W wystąpieniu omawiane będą przede wszystkim postępowania cywilne i związane z nimi nieco inne uwarunkowania dla tłumacza sądowego. Mowa będzie o konieczności tłumaczenia intralingwalnego dla stron oraz o informowaniu sędziego o stronach i ew. różnicach kulturowo-zwyczajowych. Uwzględnione zostanie pozasądowe regulowanie spraw karnych (Tatausgleich, Diversion), często stosowane w Austrii. Tutaj rola tłumacza jest rozszerzona. Mowa będzie również o tłumaczeniach środowiskowych jako odrębnym polu działania tłumacza przysięgłego i problemach związanych z tego rodzaju tłumaczeniami

**AUTHOR:** Studium Übersetzen und Dolmetschen an der Universität Wien (Polnisch, Französisch), Studium der Slawistik und Kunstgeschichte; aktive Übersetzerin und Dolmetscherin, unterrichtet am Zentrum für Translationswissenschaft der Universität Wien. A graduate of the (Polish, French) Interpreting and Translation Studies at the University of Vienna, Slavonic Studies and Art History, freelance conference interpreter and translator, coworker of the Zentrum für Translations -wissenschaft of the University of Vienna.

