



LEGAL TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING COUNTRY FACTSHEET

In the spring of 2020 EULITA approached its members i.e. associations of legal translators and interpreters with a request for information on certain aspects of legal translation and interpreting in their respective countries. The questionnaire covered aspects such as organisation of legal translation and interpreting in the given country, including questions on legislative frameworks of the profession, official requirements, admission criteria to practise the profession, etc., LIT registers, tendering of LIT services, requirements regarding training and continuous professional development, LIT associations in the given country, Codes of Ethics etc. This collective report contains country factsheets with responses provided by EULITA members as a source of reference and information for EU authorities, LIT associations and other stakeholders.

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DENMARK

Country (region):	Denmark
STATUS OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS	
How is legal translation/ interpreting organised in your country (region)? (Please provide brief description)	<p>There are three main organisations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Danish Professional Translators and Interpreters 2. Danish Association of Certified Translators and Interpreters 3. Tolkesamfundet (Community of Interpreters) <p>1+2 organise translators and interpreters with a master's degree in language for special purposes from a business school or university. Recently they have begun to accept other translators with a language degree – after thorough vetting.</p> <p>3 is a new organisation mainly for autodidact police and court interpreters. (Some interpreters are members of both 1 or 2 and 3).</p>
Do you have sworn translators/interpreters in your country(region)?	No, not any longer
If yes:	
Is the profession of sworn translator/interpreter regulated by law? (If yes, please can you provide the text)?	-
What are the admission criteria to become a sworn translator/ interpreter?	-
Is authorisation granted for life or is there a mandatory renewal process for certification?	-
What is the scope of services offered by sworn translators/interpreters?	-
Do you have any special official requirements for a sworn translation (such as special paper, seal, signature, hologram, notary certification etc.)?	-
Do you have any special requirements for a sworn interpreter (wearing court badge etc.)?	-
Other relevant information or comments regarding the profession of a sworn translators/interpreters:	-

If not:	
What is the status of translators of official documents?	Low: Anybody can make a document official by going to a notary public or chamber of commerce to have their translation stamped (and perhaps subsequently to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for an apostille).
What is the status of court interpreters?	After seven chaotic months during which a single agency was entrusted with providing all interpreting and translation services to the police, the immigration services and courts of law (criminal cases) and that agency's failure to provide the quality requested, a temporary scheme has been put in place: a temporary register accessible only to the police and the immigration services. There are three categories in this register: T+Is with a relevant university degree, T+Is having passed a 2.5-year examination, which is no longer offered, and T+Is with no specific skills or training.
What are the entry requirements to practice the profession?	Until a couple of years ago, 5-7 years of study at a business school (ending with a master's degree) was required to be granted authorisation as an official translator from the government. The study programme no longer exists and anybody can become an interpreter/translator for government agencies and the police if they do not have a criminal record and have obtained security clearance. No formal training is required today.
Are legal translators/ interpreters certified in your country (region)? If yes, are they certified by state authorities / courts/ agencies/ associations?	Organisations 1 and 2 mentioned above issue certificates to their members, but there is no official certification scheme.
Are translations of legal documents accompanied by a certification of some sort? Does it state the name/qualifications of the translator?	Translators usually add a text in which they state that their translation is true and accurate. They also sign the translation. Translators from organisations 1 and 2, as well as other translators with the 'old' master's degree usually add a stamp that shows their status/membership.
Other relevant information regarding the profession of LITs:	NOTE: Translators and interpreters working in the private market (civil law cases) generally charge higher prices. There are no regulations, and prices vary a great deal.
REGISTER(S)	
Do you have register(s) of legal translators/interpreters in your country (region)?	The National Police keeps a register of translators and interpreters. (see categories above). It is not a public register and there is no requirement to use the register.
If yes, is it a national register?	The register covers twelve police districts.
Who keeps it? How is it organised? Is it available online?	See above.
TENDERING OF TRANSLATION/INTERPRETING SERVICE	
How are court translating and interpreting assignments administered in your country (region) (through agency or individual translators and interpreters who are hired directly)?	After a very unfortunate tendering process and the ultimate termination of the agreement with the agency that won the contract, the former police register has been re-established, but only on a temporary basis.

Are there tendering procedures regarding the provision of translating and interpreting services through private agencies in your country (region)?	There are a lot of private-sector agencies that recruit translators and interpreters using methods unknown to us.
CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)	
How is CPD training for LITs organised?	It is organised by organisations 1 and 2 mentioned above.
Is CPD mandatory? If yes, what is the legal basis?	It will become mandatory soon. There is no legal basis (which is also true of CPD for lawyers, accountants and similar professions).
ASSOCIATIONS OF TRANSLATORS/INTERPRETERS	
How many translator/interpreter associations operate in your country (region)?	See the answer to the first question.
What basic functions does your association provide for LITs (advice, support training, etc.)?	We offer advice, training, social events and occasionally a conference. We also carry out lobbying activities in relation to public authorities and members of parliament.
CODE OF ETHICS AND/OR PRACTICE	
Do you follow a code of ethics and/or a code of practice?	Yes
If yes, please give a brief description of the code (or append the text).	The text is only available in Danish.
ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Other useful information or comments you would like to share:	-

Country factsheet filled-in by:	<i>Professional Danish Translators and Interpreters (DT)</i>
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FINLAND

Country (region):	Finland
STATUS OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS	
How is legal translation/interpreting organised in your country (region)? (Please provide brief description)	<p>Translation and interpretation services are procured by judicial authorities in accordance with the procedure defined in the Act on Public Procurement and Concession Contracts. It is up to every individual procurement unit to determine their requirements. Procurement units can determine the use of translators and interpreters registered in accordance with Directive 2010/64/EU as being a quality criterion, although this is not required by law. Up until this point, however, they have not done so.</p> <p>Finnish legislation does not oblige judicial authorities to have documents necessary for judicial proceedings translated by registered translators with the required qualifications as determined in Article 5 of Directive 2010/64/EU.</p> <p>Finnish legislation does not oblige judicial authorities to use registered interpreters with the required qualifications as determined in the above Directive as part of the legal hearing in a situation in which the party concerned does not speak any of the official languages of Finland.</p>
Do you have sworn translators/interpreters in your country(region)?	<p>Finland has a Register of Authorised Translators which, in the context of implementation of Directive 2010/64/EU, was considered to be equivalent to the register of qualified translators for the purposes of the Directive.</p> <p>In connection with implementation of the Directive, a Register of Court Interpreters was established in Finland.</p> <p>In addition to proof of competence, entry in both registers is conditional on provision of a declaration. Thus, it can be considered in Finland that Authorised Translators and Registered Court Interpreters are at an equivalent level to the sworn translators and interpreters referred to in this question.</p>
If yes:	
Is the profession of sworn translator/interpreter regulated by law? (If yes, please can you provide the text)?	<p>Finland has an Act and a Decree on Authorised Translators. The Act includes provisions, among others, for how to authorise translators, the validity of translations and the Authorised Translator's Examination. The actual exercise of the profession of an Authorised Translator is not regulated in this Act, except, for example, in terms of confidentiality and protection of the title "Authorised Translator". The Government Decree on Authorised Translators specifies the content of the Act.</p> <p>Finland has an Act and a Decree on the Register of Court Interpreters. There are provisions in the Act, among others, concerning the Register of Court Interpreters, the Board of the Register of Court Interpreters and the conditions for entry in and removal from the Register. There are no provisions in the Act concerning the practice of the profession of a court interpreter. The Government Decree on the Register of Court Interpreters specifies the content of the Act.</p>
What are the admission criteria to become a sworn translator/ interpreter?	<p>According to Section 2 of the Act on Authorised Translators, an adult known to be a reliable individual, and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) who has not been declared incompetent, and 2) who has a domicile in Finland in accordance with the Municipality of Residence Act or has a permanent place of residence in a Member State of

	<p>the European Union or in another country belonging to the European Economic Area, and</p> <p>3) who has successfully completed the Authorised Translator's Examination referred to in the Act,</p> <p>may be registered as an Authorised Translator.</p> <p>Completion of the above mentioned Examination is not required if the person has completed a Master of Arts degree or any other higher education degree which includes translation studies of at least 60 credit units and the person is seeking authorisation to translate as an Authorised Translator in a language pair which is included in his/her degree and only into his/her mother tongue or the language which the person knows best (A language).</p> <p>According to Section 5 of the Act on the Register of Court Interpreters, an interpreter may be entered into the register upon application if the interpreter:</p> <p>1) is of legal age and his/her competence has not been restricted, and</p> <p>2) has completed:</p> <p>(a) a Specialist Vocational Qualification in Court Interpreting following the structure of studies determined in the Vocational Education and Training Act or a previous equivalent qualification, or</p> <p>(b) a higher education degree suitable for the the work of an interpreter as well as court interpreting studies of at least 35 credit units or the equivalent extent, and</p> <p>3) has given a written declaration to the Board of the Register of Court Interpreters and has not been removed from the Register of Court Interpreters pursuant to Section 7, sub-section 1, paragraph 3 or 4, during the three years preceding the application.</p> <p>If the degree or studies referred to above in (2) have been completed earlier than five years before the application for entry in the Register of Court Interpreters is submitted, the condition for entry in the Register shall be that the applicant demonstrates that he/she has maintained his/her court interpreting skills.</p>
Is authorisation granted for life or is there a mandatory renewal process for certification?	In both registers, the person shall be entered for a period of five years. The person must then apply to the registrar for renewal of the entry. Applicants for the renewal of an entry must demonstrate that they have maintained their professional skills and attended further training.
What is the scope of services offered by sworn translators/interpreters?	<p>Authorised Translators provide legally valid translations. In principle, they do not need to provide any other services in addition to the provision of legally valid translations. However, experienced Authorised Translators are well aware of the authorities' requirements set for documents and translations of documents in international document traffic in the countries using their working languages, and they are therefore able to advise their customers on issues such as the legalisation of documents.</p> <p>The only service that Registered Court Interpreters provide is court interpretation.</p>
Do you have any special official requirements for a sworn translation (such as special paper, seal, signature, hologram, notary certification etc.)?	There are no special requirements in legislation for translations made by Authorised Translators. However, the Act states that a translation made by an Authorised Translator is legally valid unless it is proved to be incorrect. Therefore, any translation made by an Authorised Translator must be considered as being legally valid.

	<p>However, it is common practice for Authorised Translators to include a signed translator's declaration and their name in print on their translation so that the author of the translation can be identified, and they also date and sign the translation. The use of an Authorised Translator's stamp is recommended but it is not required by law.</p> <p>A person who needs a legally valid translation made by an Authorised Translator must legalise the translation or have an apostille certificate attached to it if the translation is to be used abroad.</p> <p>Electronic signing of a translation is not yet possible. A hologram or special paper is not required.</p>
Do you have any special requirements for a sworn interpreter (wearing court badge etc.)?	There are no specific requirements for Registered Court Interpreters regarding their identification, for example.
Other relevant information or comments regarding the profession of a sworn translators/interpreters:	Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings is implemented in such a way that the actual purpose of the Directive - the obligation of judicial authorities to use registered interpreters and translators with sufficient competence to improve the quality of translations and interpretation needed in criminal proceedings - is not fulfilled with the current legislation. Legislation should therefore be developed to achieve the desired result.
If not:	
What is the status of translators of official documents?	<p>If private individuals need a translation to be used in international contexts, they must use the services of an Authorised Translator because only translations made by an Authorised Translator can carry an apostille certificate or be legalised.</p> <p>If public authorities need a translation of a document for judicial proceedings, they are not obliged to obtain the translation from an Authorised Translator. The majority of translations are ordered through a translation agency which has won the tendering process for that specific contract, and non-authorised translators are typically used to carry out the actual translation.</p> <p>Non-authorised translators do not have any special legal status or competence requirements.</p>
What is the status of court interpreters?	Procedural laws do not require judicial authorities to use Registered Court Interpreters when hearing legal matters. As a general rule, the interpreter is chosen by the interpreting agency who has won the contract through a tendering process. Non-registered court interpreters do not have any special legal status or competence requirements.
What are the entry requirements to practice the profession?	Authorised Translators and Registered Court Interpreters are the only professionals in the field who have a legal status and competence requirements.
Are legal translators/interpreters certified in your country (region)? If yes, are they certified by state authorities / courts/ agencies/ associations?	In Finland, Authorised Translators and Registered Court Interpreters receive a certificate from the registering authority (the Finnish National Agency for Education) upon registration. The certificates are, however, not needed very often in practice because, in the case of most translators and interpreters, their registration can be verified from the public registers.

Are translations of legal documents accompanied by a certification of some sort? Does it state the name/qualifications of the translator?	-
Other relevant information regarding the profession of LITs:	-
REGISTER(S)	
Do you have register(s) of legal translators/interpreters in your country (region)?	Finland has a Register of Authorised Translators and a Register of Court Interpreters.
If yes, is it a national register?	Yes.
Who keeps it? How is it organised? Is it available online?	The Finnish National Agency for Education maintains both registers. The registers are public and available online.
TENDERING OF TRANSLATION/INTERPRETING SERVICE	
How are court translating and interpreting assignments administered in your country (region) (through agency or individual translators and interpreters who are hired directly)?	<p>The courts do not employ translators or interpreters. Translation and interpreting services are purchased.</p> <p>Judicial authorities mainly procure translation and interpreting services in accordance with the procedure determined in the Act on Public Procurement and Concession Contracts. It is up to every individual procurement unit to determine their requirements. Procurement units can determine the use of translators and interpreters registered in accordance with Directive 2010/64/EU as being a quality criterion, although this is not required by law. So far, they have not done so.</p>
Are there tendering procedures regarding the provision of translating and interpreting services through private agencies in your country (region)?	Yes.
CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)	
How is CPD training for LITs organised?	There are many different opportunities for continuous professional development. CPD is not provided centrally, so Authorised Translators and Registered Court Interpreters must be proactive in ensuring that they get further training.
Is CPD mandatory? If yes, what is the legal basis?	Legislation requires that, when renewing their register entry, Authorised Translators and Registered Court Interpreters must prove that they have maintained their professional skills and attended further training.
ASSOCIATIONS OF TRANSLATORS/INTERPRETERS	
How many translator/interpreter associations operate in your country (region)?	There are two organisations in Finland: the Finnish Association of Translators and Interpreters, and Language Experts.
What basic functions does your association provide for LITs (advice, support training, etc.)?	These organisations provide advisory services and further training for Authorised Translators and Registered Court Interpreters.

CODE OF ETHICS AND/OR PRACTICE	
Do you follow a code of ethics and/or a code of practice?	Authorised Translators and Registered Court Interpreters adhere to the code of conduct for the profession.
If yes, please give a brief description of the code (or append the text).	-
ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Other useful information or comments you would like to share:	-

Country factsheet filled-in by:	<i>The Finnish Association of Translators and Interpreters</i>
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FRANCE

Country (region):	France
STATUS OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS	
How is legal translation/ interpreting organised in your country (region)? (Please provide brief description)	<p>Every year each of the 36 courts of appeal in France establishes a list of translator and/or interpreter 'experts' (36 different lists).</p> <p>At the same time, each judicial court (approx 180 in all – one or more in each département – similar to a county – in the jurisdiction of the court of appeal) establishes a list of interpreters who theoretically may intervene only in affairs pertaining to the CESEDA code (Code applying to the entry and residence of foreigners and the right to asylum).</p> <p>Where necessary (rare languages) it is also possible to call upon any non-certified person</p> <p>There is also a list called the "liste de la Cour de Cassation" with about 40 registered legal translators/interpreters (it is necessary to apply to be on this list) and there are no special quality criteria.</p>
Do you have sworn translators/interpreters in your country(region)?	Yes
If yes:	
Is the profession of sworn translator/interpreter regulated by law? (If yes, please can you provide the text)?	Yes
What are the admission criteria to become a sworn translator/ interpreter?	<p>Theoretically according to Art. 5 of the DIRECTIVE 2010/64/EU.</p> <p>In fact the admission criteria are not precisely defined and many sworn translators/ interpreters are admitted because of the needs of the jurisdictions rather than any real qualification on their part.</p> <p>This is true for the lists of 'experts' as well as for the people on the CESEDA lists.</p>
Is authorisation granted for life or is there a mandatory renewal process for certification?	<p>First authorisation is granted for 3 years, renewal for 5 years.</p> <p>Age limit: last renewal possible at 70 years of age.</p>
What is the scope of services offered by sworn translators/interpreters?	Any assignments (interpretation and translation) for investigative services (police and gendarmerie, customs etc) and for the courts. Other assignments include those for natural or legal persons, public notaries, bailiffs etc where the intervention of a sworn translator/interpreter is required by law.
Do you have any special official requirements for a sworn translation (such as special paper, seal, signature, hologram, notary certification etc.)?	No
Do you have any special requirements for a sworn interpreter (wearing court badge etc.)?	No

Other relevant information or comments regarding the profession of a sworn translators/interpreters:	-
If not:	
What is the status of translators of official documents?	-
What is the status of court interpreters?	-
What are the entry requirements to practice the profession?	-
Are legal translators/ interpreters certified in your country (region)? If yes, are they certified by state authorities / courts/ agencies/ associations?	-
Are translations of legal documents accompanied by a certification of some sort? Does it state the name/qualifications of the translator?	-
Other relevant information regarding the profession of LITs:	-
REGISTER(S)	
Do you have register(s) of legal translators/interpreters in your country (region)?	Yes (see above) - 36 lists of legal translators and/or interpreters (1 per court of appeal) - Approximately 180 lists of interpreters theoretically authorised to intervene only in affairs pertaining to the CESEDA code (Code applying to the entry and residence of foreigners and the right to asylum) (1 per judicial court)
If yes, is it a national register?	No. There is also a list called "liste de la Cour de Cassation" with about 30 registered legal translators/interpreters (it is necessary to apply to be on this list) and there are no special quality criteria.
Who keeps it? How is it organised? Is it available online?	Each Court of Appeal decides appointments and all lists are available online. Each judicial court decides their list and their lists are available only on-site.
TENDERING OF TRANSLATION/INTERPRETING SERVICE	
How are court translating and interpreting assignments administered in your country (region) (through agency or individual translators and interpreters who are hired directly)?	The legal translators/interpreters are hired directly by the police, gendarmerie, courts etc. Some agencies (not recognised by the Ministry of Justice) also offer their services, but they are not the ones who remunerate the interpreters and translators for these assignments.

Are there tendering procedures regarding the provision of translating and interpreting services through private agencies in your country (region)?	No, during a meeting with legal interpreters/translators associations the French Ministry of Justice declared that there are no plans to provide translating and interpreting services through private agencies.
CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)	
How is CPD training for LITs organised?	The courts do not organise any training sessions except (occasionally) very succinct information when the "experts" take oath. Consequently CPD training is provided by LIT associations such as UNETICA or other associations. CESEDA interpreters receive no training when they are registered on the list.
Is CPD mandatory? If yes, what is the legal basis?	Yes, for 'experts' (Article 10 of Decree N° 2004-1463 dated 23 December 2004 pertaining to all legal experts) No, for CESEDA interpreters
ASSOCIATIONS OF TRANSLATORS/INTERPRETERS	
How many translator/interpreter associations operate in your country (region)?	In France, there are 3 national LIT associations (UNETICA, Expertij and the Commission Experts of the SFT). There are also some local associations.
What basic functions does your association provide for LITs (advice, support training, etc.)?	UNETICA provides, through its electronic bulletins, a wide range of information about our activity/function, organises many training sessions in its local sections. We also have a discussion forum where our members can exchange freely.
CODE OF ETHICS AND/OR PRACTICE	
Do you follow a code of ethics and/or a code of practice?	Yes, the EULITA code.
If yes, please give a brief description of the code (or append the text).	-
ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Other useful information or comments you would like to share:	-
Country factsheet filled-in by:	<i>Louis BAUCHER, président de l'UNETICA (France)</i>

GERMANY

Country (region):	GERMANY
STATUS OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS	
How is legal translation/ interpreting organised in your country (region)? (Please provide brief description)	Everybody can provide any sort of translation or interpretation. The profession is not protected by law.
Do you have sworn translators/interpreters in your country(region)?	Yes.
If yes:	
Is the profession of sworn translator/interpreter regulated by law? (If yes, please can you provide the text)?	No.
What are the admission criteria to become a sworn translator/ interpreter?	They differ between the 16 German countries. From 01.07.2021 the criteria will be regulated on federal level by a new law called "Gerichtsdolmetschergesetz" (law of court interpreters). The criteria will be (as to now): 1. Personal criteria 2. Certified knowledge of language to be proved only by a state, state-recognized or university exam – with the possibility of other prove for languages where no such exam exists.
Is authorisation granted for life or is there a mandatory renewal process for certification?	Most German countries grant the authorisation for life. The new law provides a renewal process every 5 years. Every already sworn translator/interpreter will (as to now) have to be sworn again in accordance with the new law.
What is the scope of services offered by sworn translators/interpreters?	They services offered are not limited. But only sworn translators are allowed to certify, that a translation is correct and complete. Courts still can use non-sworn interpreters. But they would have to swear the oath each time anew.
Do you have any special official requirements for a sworn translation (such as special paper, seal, signature, hologram, notary certification etc.)?	There are no official requirements except for the seal.
Do you have any special requirements for a sworn interpreter (wearing court badge etc.)?	No.
Other relevant information or comments regarding the profession of a sworn translators/interpreters:	-

If not:	
What is the status of translators of official documents?	-
What is the status of court interpreters?	-
What are the entry requirements to practice the profession?	-
Are legal translators/ interpreters certified in your country (region)? If yes, are they certified by state authorities / courts/ agencies/ associations?	-
Are translations of legal documents accompanied by a certification of some sort? Does it state the name/qualifications of the translator?	-
Other relevant information regarding the profession of LITs:	-
REGISTER(S)	
Do you have register(s) of legal translators/interpreters in your country (region)?	No. There is only the register of the sworn translators and interpreters.
If yes, is it a national register?	Every German country keeps its own list of interpreters/translators that where sworn by each country.
Who keeps it? How is it organised? Is it available online?	The countries' lists are fused for the online-register.
TENDERING OF TRANSLATION/INTERPRETING SERVICE	
How are court translating and interpreting assignments administered in your country (region) (through agency or individual translators and interpreters who are hired directly)?	Translators/interpreters are hired directly, although some courts prefer to hire using agencies or translators/interpreters who offer "every language".
Are there tendering procedures regarding the provision of translating and interpreting services through private agencies in your country (region)?	No.
CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)	
How is CPD training for LITs organised?	Through private companies or associations.
Is CPD mandatory? If yes, what is the legal basis?	No.

ASSOCIATIONS OF TRANSLATORS/INTERPRETERS	
How many translator/interpreter associations operate in your country (region)?	There are the 12 associations that form the federal BDÜ, some associations who represent only sworn interpreters/translators (like the VVU), and a lot of other ones.
What basic functions does your association provide for LITs (advice, support training, etc.)?	Information, representation, lobbying, advice, training.
CODE OF ETHICS AND/OR PRACTICE	
Do you follow a code of ethics and/or a code of practice?	Yes.
If yes, please give a brief description of the code (or append the text).	See appendix (in German).
ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Other useful information or comments you would like to share:	-
Country factsheet filled-in by: VVU e.V.	

GREECE

Country (region):	GREECE
STATUS OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS	
How is legal translation/ interpreting organised in your country (region)? (Please provide brief description)	<p>No official state organisation.</p> <p>People with basic knowledge of languages are entitled to register themselves in the lists of court interpreters of the local courts of law, but their performance is poor. The remuneration is extremely low and serious professionals never register in those lists.</p> <p>The only Association representing professional conference interpreters in Greece is SYDISE. All SYDISE members also work as legal interpreters for lawyers, notary public and courts of law but they are paid higher fees agreed directly with the clients (parties involved).</p>
Do you have sworn translators/interpreters in your country(region)?	<p>No, although we do have legislation re sworn translators ONLY (Law 3712/08), This law was however never implemented as it was designed solely by the government without the contribution of the entities active in the field of legal translation/interpreting.</p>
If yes:	
Is the profession of sworn translator/interpreter regulated by law? (If yes, please can you provide the text)?	-
What are the admission criteria to become a sworn translator/ interpreter?	-
Is authorisation granted for life or is there a mandatory renewal process for certification?	-
What is the scope of services offered by sworn translators/interpreters?	-
Do you have any special official requirements for a sworn translation (such as special paper, seal, signature, hologram, notary certification etc.)?	-
Do you have any special requirements for a sworn interpreter (wearing court badge etc.)?	-
Other relevant information or comments regarding the profession of a sworn translators/interpreters:	-

If not:	
What is the status of translators of official documents?	Official translations are those produced by (a) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Translation Service [para. 2, 3, 4 and 5 Article 22 of Law 3566/2007 (A' 117)]; (b) lawyers [sub-para. c' of para. 2 Article 36 of Law 4194/2013 (A' 208)]; (c) graduates of the Ionian University Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting [Article 1 of PD 169/2002 (A' 156)]; and (d) the Consular Authorities of Greece [sub-para e' of para. 1 Article 52 and Article 60 of Law 3566/2007]
What is the status of court interpreters?	Court appointed interpreters are selected from a list (Code of Criminal Procedure A234 §2)
What are the entry requirements to practice the profession?	The profession as such does not have any entry requirements. Inclusion in the relevant list (see above) requires either a university degree in translation and interpreting OR a High School Diploma (Baccalauréat). As regards languages, the candidate is only required to prove they are fluent in Greek. [MD 62799/22-09-2014]
Are legal translators/ interpreters certified in your country (region)? If yes, are they certified by state authorities / courts/ agencies/ associations?	No
Are translations of legal documents accompanied by a certification of some sort? Does it state the name/qualifications of the translator?	Those provided by the graduates of the Ionian University in translation do state the name and qualifications of the translator. Those provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs just state the name of the translator.
Other relevant information regarding the profession of LITs:	-
REGISTER(S)	
Do you have register(s) of legal translators/interpreters in your country (region)?	There are only local registers at each local court of law.
If yes, is it a national register?	No. We are now trying to build one.
Who keeps it? How is it organised? Is it available online?	The local registers are locally physically available but are not available online.
TENDERING OF TRANSLATION/INTERPRETING SERVICE	
How are court translating and interpreting assignments administered in your country (region) (through agency or individual translators and interpreters who are hired directly)?	Court interpreting duties are assigned <i>ad hoc</i> by the competent Public Prosecutor's Office, selecting persons included in the relevant list (see above). Court interpreters are also hired privately by the parties involved in a court case. They may be hired directly or through an agency.
Are there tendering procedures regarding the provision of translating and interpreting services through private agencies in your country (region)?	No

CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)	
How is CPD training for LITs organised?	N/A
Is CPD mandatory? If yes, what is the legal basis?	N/A
ASSOCIATIONS OF TRANSLATORS/INTERPRETERS	
How many translator/interpreter associations operate in your country (region)?	SYDISE-Hellenic Association of Conference Interpreters , PEEMPIP, PEM, Association of Court Interpreters of Attica
What basic functions does your association provide for LITs (advice, support training, etc.)?	SYDISE is about to organize CPD and provide internal certification for its members in legal/court interpreting
CODE OF ETHICS AND/OR PRACTICE	
Do you follow a code of ethics and/or a code of practice?	Yes
If yes, please give a brief description of the code (or append the text).	Please see attached
ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Other useful information or comments you would like to share:	-
Country factsheet filled-in by: SYDISE-Hellenic Association of Conference Interpreters	

ITALY

Country (region):	ITALY
STATUS OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS	
How is legal translation/interpreting organised in your country (region)? (Please provide brief description)	Legal translation/interpreting is not an regulated profession.
Do you have sworn translators/interpreters in your country(region)?	A sworn translator/interpreter is a "temporary" service appointed by the judiciary
If yes:	
Is the profession of sworn translator/interpreter regulated by law? (If yes, please can you provide the text)?	-
What are the admission criteria to become a sworn translator/interpreter?	-
Is authorisation granted for life or is there a mandatory renewal process for certification?	-
What is the scope of services offered by sworn translators/interpreters?	-
Do you have any special official requirements for a sworn translation (such as special paper, seal, signature, hologram, notary certification etc.)?	-
Do you have any special requirements for a sworn interpreter (wearing court badge etc.)?	-
Other relevant information or comments regarding the profession of a sworn translators/interpreters:	-
If not:	
What is the status of translators of official documents?	Anyone can translate and swear official documents. In some Regions in Italy only translators/interpreters belonging to an association are allowed to swear legal documents
What is the status of court interpreters?	Magistrates and Prosecutors still choose from a private list of reliable professionals, yet if none is available anyone can do
What are the entry requirements to practice the profession?	Usually to work for courts the main requirements are just knowing the language. Private clients instead choose from translation agencies

Are legal translators /interpreters certified in your country (region)? If yes, are they certified by state authorities / courts/ agencies/ associations?	No
Are translations of legal documents accompanied by a certification of some sort? Does it state the name/qualifications of the translator?	Yes. They must fill up a form provided by the Law court where the person providing the translation states name, date of birth and either ID card or passport. Non nationals must give information regarding their staying permit. No qualifications required
Other relevant information regarding the profession of LITs:	
REGISTER(S)	
Do you have register(s) of legal translators/interpreters in your country (region)?	There are (have always been) court registers where expert witnesses are registered (called CTU or Periti) regarding any profession. Among these there are translators and interpreters. To be registered in these registers you must be previously registered at the local Chamber of commerce. Nevertheless, to certify a legal document anyone can do regardless if they are registered in the court registers or not.
If yes, is it a national register?	Every Tribunal has its own
Who keeps it? How is it organised? Is it available online?	The local tribunal. You can find translators and interpreters. The list is available online
TENDERING OF TRANSLATION/INTERPRETING SERVICE	
How are court translating and interpreting assignments administered in your country (region) (through agency or individual translators and interpreters who are hired directly)?	As said before. Usually through a private list held by magistrates and prosecutors and hired directly. Sometimes, if no one can be found they are hired through a translation agency which is the tendency in these cases
Are there tendering procedures regarding the provision of translating and interpreting services through private agencies in your country (region)?	No (not yet)
CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)	
How is CPD training for LITs organised?	AssITIG organizes seminars and courses for LITs. Other general associations of translators and interpreters either organize every now and then some courses or give their auspices to enterprises which organize regular seminars mainly on legal translation
Is CPD mandatory? If yes, what is the legal basis?	CPD is mandatory also for non regulated professions as according to Law n°4 of 14 January 2013
ASSOCIATIONS OF TRANSLATORS/INTERPRETERS	
How many translator/interpreter associations operate in your country (region)?	Mainly 2 general associations of translators and interpreters, 1 LITs association, 1 Conference interpreters. There are other smaller general associations

What basic functions does your association provide for LITs (advice, support training, etc.)?	Training, advice, advocacy
CODE OF ETHICS AND/OR PRACTICE	
Do you follow a code of ethics and/or a code of practice?	AssITIG has a specific Code of Ethics for Legal Translators and Interpreters
If yes, please give a brief description of the code (or append the text).	Code appended
ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Other useful information or comments you would like to share:	-

Country factsheet filled-in by:	AssITIG
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LITHUANIA

Country (region):	Lithuania
STATUS OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS	
How is legal translation/ interpreting organised in your country (region)? (Please provide brief description)	Translators/interpreters are hired through translation/interpreting agencies, which are selected through public tendering procedures (lowest price criterion).
Do you have sworn translators/interpreters in your country(region)?	No.
If yes:	
Is the profession of sworn translator/interpreter regulated by law? (If yes, please can you provide the text)?	-
What are the admission criteria to become a sworn translator/ interpreter?	-
Is authorisation granted for life or is there a mandatory renewal process for certification?	-
What is the scope of services offered by sworn translators/interpreters?	-
Do you have any special official requirements for a sworn translation (such as special paper, seal, signature, hologram, notary certification etc.)?	-
Do you have any special requirements for a sworn interpreter (wearing court badge etc.)?	-
Other relevant information or comments regarding the profession of a sworn translators/interpreters:	-
If not:	
What is the status of translators of official documents?	There is no such status in our country. Some courts have staff translators, covering a very limited number of languages (usually Lithuanian, Russian or Polish). There are very few, if any, staff translators who can work in other languages (English, French, German, etc.). Where there are no staff translators, official documents are as a rule translated through agencies, selected through public tendering procedures. If necessary, official documents can be signed by translators and/or certified by a notary public. Yet, notaries only confirm that the person who translated the document is known to them (usually they don't even ask to present the evidence of qualification).

What is the status of court interpreters?	Court interpreters are hired through translation/interpreting agencies, just like translators. In some cases staff translators are used for interpreting in court sittings, too. In general, the situation is very much the same as with translators.
What are the entry requirements to practice the profession?	There are no entry requirements. Anyone can practice the profession, especially if they are hired through agencies that were contracted through public tendering procedures (with very few exceptions).
Are legal translators /interpreters certified in your country (region)? If yes, are they certified by state authorities / courts/ agencies/ associations?	No. Our Association is trying to work on this, yet we are very early in the process and breakthrough is nowhere near.
Are translations of legal documents accompanied by a certification of some sort? Does it state the name/qualifications of the translator?	No. As noted earlier, in some cases translated documents are to be certified by a notary public, yet it is not a guarantee that the person whose name is certified is also the person who actually translated the document (i.e., sometimes translations are signed by a representative of the agency, not the actual translator).
Other relevant information regarding the profession of LITs:	-
REGISTER(S)	
Do you have register(s) of legal translators/interpreters in your country (region)?	No, there is no register of legal translators/interpreters in Lithuania.
If yes, is it a national register?	N/A
Who keeps it? How is it organised? Is it available online?	N/A
TENDERING OF TRANSLATION/INTERPRETING SERVICE	
How are court translating and interpreting assignments administered in your country (region) (through agency or individual translators and interpreters who are hired directly)?	Mostly through agencies. There are very few, if any, translators or interpreters who are hired directly.
Are there tendering procedures regarding the provision of translating and interpreting services through private agencies in your country (region)?	Yes, courts usually procure translation and interpreting services through public tendering procedures, where specifications are such as only agencies (not individual translators or interpreters) can qualify to participate.
CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)	
How is CPD training for LITs organised?	There is no formal CPD training in Lithuania either for translators, or for interpreters, let alone LITs. Our Association of Conference Interpreters organised return courses on several occasions in the past, but the interest was low.
Is CPD mandatory? If yes, what is the legal basis?	No, not mandatory.

ASSOCIATIONS OF TRANSLATORS/INTERPRETERS	
How many translator/interpreter associations operate in your country (region)?	Three: our LKVA (Lithuanian Association of Conference Interpreters, www.lkva.lt); then Lithuanian Association of Translators (www.lva.lt) and Lithuanian Union of Literary Translators (www.llvs.lt).
What basic functions does your association provide for LITs (advice, support training, etc.)?	We, the Association, have the potential to provide such advice and support training, but so far we are only making the first steps towards this end.
CODE OF ETHICS AND/OR PRACTICE	
Do you follow a code of ethics and/or a code of practice?	Yes.
If yes, please give a brief description of the code (or append the text).	The text is appended. Please note, however, that the Code of Ethics is not LIT specific.
ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Other useful information or comments you would like to share:	-

Country factsheet filled-in by:	<i>Lithuanian Association of Conference Interpreters</i>
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POLAND

Country (region):	POLAND
STATUS OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS	
How is legal translation/interpreting organised in your country (region)? (Please provide brief description)	<p>Translation of official documents and translations/interpreting assignments for courts, public prosecution, the police and other public administration authorities is generally commissioned to sworn translators based on the Act on the Profession of the Sworn Translator of 25 November 2004 and the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure. In fact the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure do not refer to a sworn translator but simply to a translator, so the courts may also employ any non-sworn translator on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis, if they are convinced the person is qualified.</p> <p>Courts and other law enforcement authorities usually commission translation and interpreting services directly, however, in recent years we are witnessing the emergence of public tenders for translation assignments.</p>
Do you have sworn translators/interpreters in your country(region)?	Yes.
If yes:	
Is the profession of sworn translator/interpreter regulated by law? (If yes, please can you provide the text)?	<p>Yes, the profession of sworn translator/interpreter is regulated in the Act on the Profession of the Sworn Translator of 25 November 2004 (as further amended) and secondary legislation, i.e. regulations passed on the basis of this Act that regulate various aspects, such as the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 24 January 2004 on fees for the services of a sworn translator, Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 24 January 2004 on template of the certificate confirming the right to practise as a sworn translator and the keeping of the register of sworn translators, Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 24 January 2005 on the National Examination Board for sworn translators examination, Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 24 January 2005 on the detailed manner of conducting examinations for a sworn translators, Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 24 January 2005 on the examination fee to be paid by a candidate for a sworn translator etc.</p> <p>The Act on the Profession of the Sworn Translator and the accompanying Regulations laid down admission requirements for candidates for sworn translator as well as provisions on the exam to be passed by a candidate, rules concerning the establishment, composition and functions of the National Examination Board, regulations governing the official register of sworn translators and rules for practicing the profession of sworn translator. The Act introduced the duty not to refuse a commission by a court, the public prosecutor's office or the police, to keep a sworn translator's register of commissions received, to comply with the rules of good practice, professional ethics, and confidentiality, and the obligation to improve professional qualifications (CPD). Disciplinary measures have been put in place with provisions concerning professional accountability of sworn translators and rules concerning the establishment and operations of the Professional Accountability Board.</p>

	<p>Before the passing of the Act on the Profession of the Sworn Translator of 25 November 2004, sworn translators and interpreters were classified as court experts, and since 2004 it is regulated profession.</p> <p>The full text of the Act on the Profession of the Sworn Translator of 25 November 2004 (in the Polish language): http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20042732702/U/D20042702Lj.pdf</p>
What are the admission criteria to become a sworn translator/interpreter?	<p>The Act on the Profession of the Sworn Translator of 25 November 2004 laid down strict admission requirements for candidates for sworn translator. According to Article 2.1 of the said Act, <i>"a sworn translator may be a natural person who (1) is a Polish citizen or a citizen of a European Union Member State, a European Free Trade Agreement Member State - party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, the Swiss Confederation or is a citizen of another state, if on terms and conditions laid down in the laws of the European Union, this person has the right to be employed or self-employed on the territory of the Republic of Poland or, subject to reciprocity, is a citizen of another state; (2) knows the Polish language; (3) has full capacity for acts in law; (4) has not been convicted for an intentional offence, fiscal offence or for an unintentional offence against safety of economic transactions; (5) is a graduate of higher education studies; and who (6) has passed an examination in the field of translation and interpretation from the Polish language into the relevant foreign language and from that foreign language into the Polish language"</i>.</p> <p>The State Examination Board is composed of academics appointed by the Minister of Higher Education, sworn translators nominated by translators' associations and members appointed by the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour. Participation of sworn translators in the State Examination Board is guaranteed by the Act.</p> <p>The sworn translator exam has in fact proven to be quite a sound sieve and admission to practice the profession is granted to those who are more or less ready to set-off as independent sworn translator. The exam has a passing rate of approx. 25%-35% despite the fact that quite a number of candidates complete special post-diploma studies or professional preparatory courses in legal translation. All in all, the exam is perceived as difficult and valued by sworn translators in general as a proof of their professional competence.</p>
Is authorisation granted for life or is there a mandatory renewal process for certification?	<p>The authorisation is granted for life. However, the Minister of Justice may suspend a sworn translator for a certain period (not longer than 5 years) upon request of the translator or mandatorily when the translator is not a practicing translator (i.e. is not accepting sworn translation assignments). The Minister of Justice removes the sworn translator from the register in case he or she ceases to meet the admission criteria (listed under items (1), (3) and (4) above), upon the translator's request, in case of a ruling to the effect that the sworn translator is barred from practicing the profession.</p>
What is the scope of services offered by sworn translators/interpreters?	<p>Sworn translators in Poland are expected to provide both translation and interpreting services into the Polish and foreign language.</p> <p>They are authorised to (i) translate documents and certify their translations from a foreign language into Polish and from Polish into a foreign language, (ii) review and certify translations made by other translators, (iii) authenticate copies of documents in a foreign language, (iv) provide interpretation services.</p>

Do you have any special official requirements for a sworn translation (such as special paper, seal, signature, hologram, notary certification etc.)?	Sworn translators use a round seal with their name, language and licence number to certify translations. Certain requirements are laid down by law for the certification formula accompanying the seal, i.e. it must include the information whether the translation was made based on an original document or a copy (certified or uncertified) of the original document and the number of the translation in the sworn translator's register of certified translations. Translations can also be certified with e-signature which replaces the handwritten signature and the seal of the sworn translator.
Do you have any special requirements for a sworn interpreter (wearing court badge etc.)?	No.
Other relevant information or comments regarding the profession of a sworn translators/interpreters:	The Act on the Profession of the Sworn Translator of 25 November 2004 provides for professional accountability for those sworn translators who do not discharge their tasks or do so improperly, starting with an admonition, reprimand, fine, suspension to even depriving of the right to practise the profession. Proceedings in professional accountability cases concerning sworn translators are initiated and conducted by the Professional Accountability Commission at the Minister of Justice composed members are appointed by the Minister of Justice, by the Minister of Labour and by professional associations of translators. The ruling of the Professional Accountability Commission can be appealed against before a court.
If not:	
What is the status of translators of official documents?	-
What is the status of court interpreters?	-
What are the entry requirements to practice the profession?	-
Are legal translators /interpreters certified in your country (region)? If yes, are they certified by state authorities / courts/ agencies/ associations?	-
Are translations of legal documents accompanied by a certification of some sort? Does it state the name/qualifications of the translator?	-
Other relevant information regarding the profession of LITs:	-
REGISTER(S)	
Do you have register(s) of legal translators/ interpreters in your country (region)?	Yes.
If yes, is it a national register?	It is a national register.
Who keeps it? How is it	The national register of sworn translators is kept by the Minister of Justice. The data provided is the name, licence number, languages and contact

organised? Is it available online?	information. The register does not provide any information of the sworn translator's field of expertise. The register is available online at the website of the Ministry of Justice: https://www.arch-bip.ms.gov.pl/pl/rejestr-i-ewidencje/tlumacze-przysiegli/lista-tlumaczy-przysieglych/search.html
TENDERING OF TRANSLATION/INTERPRETING SERVICE	
How are court translating and interpreting assignments administered in your country (region) (through agency or individual translators and interpreters who are hired directly)?	Courts and law enforcement bodies do not employ translators or interpreters. Sworn translations are commissioned directly by courts, public prosecution, the police and other public administration authorities. However, if an interpreter cannot be found for the particular date or language, some courts and law enforcement bodies turn to agencies.
Are there tendering procedures regarding the provision of translating and interpreting services through private agencies in your country (region)?	Yes, especially when a sworn translators cannot be found directly. However, in recent years we see a rising number of tenders for provision of legal translation services for a given project.
CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)	
How is CPD training for LITs organised?	There is no national training programme for legal translators and interpreters. The courts, the public prosecution office and the police do not organize any training sessions for sworn translators and interpreters. CPD is provided by associations.
Is CPD mandatory? If yes, what is the legal basis?	CPD is mandatory under the Act on the Profession of the Sworn Translator. However, there is no training credits system and there is no sanction envisaged for not complying with this duty.
ASSOCIATIONS OF TRANSLATORS/INTERPRETERS	
How many translator/interpreter associations operate in your country (region)?	There are a few national organisations and some regional organisations of translators. Two largest national organisations that are focused on LITs are the Polish Society of Sworn and Specialized Translators TEPIŚ (Polskie Towarzystwo Tłumaczy Przysięgłych i Specjalistycznych TEPIŚ) and the Trade Union of Sworn Translators in Poland (Związek Zawodowy Tłumaczy Przysięgłych w Polsce).
What basic functions does your association provide for LITs (advice, support training, etc.)?	Advice, support, training, conferences, networking, publishing books, promoting the status of sworn translators.
CODE OF ETHICS AND/OR PRACTICE	
Do you follow a code of ethics and/or a code of practice?	Yes.
If yes, please give a brief description of the code (or append the text).	The Professional Code of Sworn Translators (Edition 2019) Includes the code of professional ethics (§1 - §15) and the code of best practices of the profession (§16 - §83). The Code's editorial board consisting of TEPIŚ members, representatives of the Ministry of Justice, universities, courts, notaries etc. recommended the Code not only to TEPIŚ members, but to all Polish legal translators and court interpreters. The Code (Polish language version) is available here: http://tepis.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/Kodeks-zawodowy-t%C5%82umacza-przysie%C5%82ego.pdf

ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Other useful information or comments you would like to share:	For more information contact The Polish Society of Sworn and Specialized Translators TEPIŚ at: tepis@tepis.org.pl

Country factsheet filled-in by:	<i>The Polish Society of Sworn and Specialized Translators TEPIŚ</i>
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PORTUGAL

Country (region):	PORTUGAL
STATUS OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS	
How is legal translation/ interpreting organised in your country (region)? (Please provide brief description)	Ad-hoc basis, no organisation
Do you have sworn translators/interpreters in your country(region)?	On an ad-hoc basis, i.e. swearing-in good for the particular act it refers too only
If yes:	
Is the profession of sworn translator/interpreter regulated by law? (If yes, please can you provide the text)?	No
What are the admission criteria to become a sworn translator/ interpreter?	None
Is authorisation granted for life or is there a mandatory renewal process for certification?	Ad-hoc basis only
What is the scope of services offered by sworn translators/interpreters?	Presumably interpreters interpret and translators translate
Do you have any special official requirements for a sworn translation (such as special paper, seal, signature, hologram, notary certification etc.)?	None
Do you have any special requirements for a sworn interpreter (wearing court badge etc.)?	No
Other relevant information or comments regarding the profession of a sworn translators/interpreters:	In sore need of regulation; nationally it seems hopeless, our hopes were pinned on (the transposition of) directive 64/2010 but were unfortunately dashed as well, so far
If not:	
What is the status of translators of official documents?	Anybody can do it
What is the status of court interpreters?	idem
What are the entry requirements to practice the profession?	Presumably to self-certify competence...

Are legal translators/ interpreters certified in your country (region)? If yes, are they certified by state authorities / courts/ agencies/ associations?	No
Are translations of legal documents accompanied by a certification of some sort? Does it state the name/qualifications of the translator?	Certificate signed by the alleged translator, notarised
Other relevant information regarding the profession of LITs:	Lawyers, solicitors, registrars and registry officials as well as (entire!) chambers of commerce have been legally acknowledged competence not just to certify translations but also to "make and certify" them...
REGISTER(S)	
Do you have register(s) of legal translators/interpreters in your country (region)?	Nooo, all that exists are lists in drawers, across the country
If yes, is it a national register?	No
Who keeps it? How is it organised? Is it available online?	No such thing
TENDERING OF TRANSLATION/INTERPRETING SERVICE	
How are court translating and interpreting assignments administered in your country (region) (through agency or individual translators and interpreters who are hired directly)?	Mostly Individual hire
Are there tendering procedures regarding the provision of translating and interpreting services through private agencies in your country (region)?	No, if you mean legal/court; yes if others (eg conference interpreting), namely for both European agencies headquartered in Lisbon
CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)	
How is CPD training for LITs organised?	Sporadic and ad-hoc
Is CPD mandatory? If yes, what is the legal basis?	No, none
ASSOCIATIONS OF TRANSLATORS/INTERPRETERS	
How many translator/interpreter associations operate in your country (region)?	APT (translation- mainly literary) APTRAD (translation and interpreting – general), ATAV (audio-visual translation/subtitling, ANAPI-LG (sign-language interpreting),), APIC + aiic-PT (conference interpreting), CNT (association of associations: translation+educators+LSPs), SNATTI (although mainly tourist information professionals, small number of T/I and covered in the Union's designation, plus for decades now running an advisory board on which every other association listed herein sits)

What basic functions does your association provide for LITs (advice, support training, etc.)?	Nothing geared specifically for LIT
CODE OF ETHICS AND/OR PRACTICE	
Do you follow a code of ethics and/or a code of practice?	None for LIT
If yes, please give a brief description of the code (or append the text).	-
ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Other useful information or comments you would like to share:	-
Country factsheet filled-in by:	SNATTI

SERBIA

Country (region):	Serbia
STATUS OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS	
How is legal translation/ interpreting organised in your country (region)? (Please provide brief description)	The Ministry of Justice appoints court interpreters among professional translators who meet statutory requirements.
Do you have sworn translators/interpreters in your country(region)?	Yes
If yes:	
Is the profession of sworn translator/interpreter regulated by law? (If yes, please can you provide the text)?	Yes, it is governed by the Regulations on Legal Interpreters (Serb. Pravilnik o sudskim tumačima) but we are still waiting for the law to be adopted.
What are the admission criteria to become a sworn translator/ interpreter?	Higher education diploma (university diploma), five years of professional experience, state exam.
Is authorisation granted for life or is there a mandatory renewal process for certification?	It is granted for life, but we are hoping for the mandatory renewal certification process to be introduced when the law gets adopted.
What is the scope of services offered by sworn translators/interpreters?	Very wide range of all sorts of interpreting and translation services, from court interpreting, official documents translation etc.
Do you have any special official requirements for a sworn translation (such as special paper, seal, signature, hologram, notary certification etc.)?	Court interpreters/sworn legal translators in Serbia hold certification appointing them and have the right to use the seal of court interpreters/sworn legal translators. We are waiting for regulations on e-signature.
Do you have any special requirements for a sworn interpreter (wearing court badge etc.)?	No.
Other relevant information or comments regarding the profession of a sworn translators/interpreters:	Court interpreters/sworn legal translators are an auxiliary judicial profession, mostly natural persons with entrusted public authority.
If not:	
What is the status of translators of official documents?	-
What is the status of court interpreters?	-
What are the entry requirements to practice the profession?	-

Are legal translators/interpreters certified in your country (region)? If yes, are they certified by state authorities / courts/ agencies/ associations?	-
Are translations of legal documents accompanied by a certification of some sort? Does it state the name/qualifications of the translator?	-
Other relevant information regarding the profession of LITs:	-
REGISTER(S)	
Do you have register(s) of legal translators/interpreters in your country (region)?	Yes.
If yes, is it a national register?	It is a national register, available online.
Who keeps it? How is it organised? Is it available online?	Ministry of Justice keeps the register, which is an Excel table, available online.
TENDERING OF TRANSLATION/INTERPRETING SERVICE	
How are court translating and interpreting assignments administered in your country (region) (through agency or individual translators and interpreters who are hired directly)?	Both
Are there tendering procedures regarding the provision of translating and interpreting services through private agencies in your country (region)?	No, but sometimes there is an exhausting process of negotiations regarding pricing and delivery deadlines.
CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)	
How is CPD training for LITs organised?	Continuous professional development for court interpreters is still not regulated by law.
Is CPD mandatory? If yes, what is the legal basis?	No.
ASSOCIATIONS OF TRANSLATORS/INTERPRETERS	
How many translator/interpreter associations operate in your country (region)?	One – CITAS: Court Interpreters and sworn legal Translators Association of Serbia
What basic functions does your association provide for LITs (advice, support training, etc.)?	All kinds of technical and legal support, professional development training, publications of professional terminology.

CODE OF ETHICS AND/OR PRACTICE	
Do you follow a code of ethics and/or a code of practice?	Association has got a Code of Conduct, but not on a state level
If yes, please give a brief description of the code (or append the text).	-
ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Other useful information or comments you would like to share:	-

Country factsheet filled-in by:	<i>Court Interpreters and Sworn Legal Translators Association of Serbia</i>
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