

Et oversettelsesvalg henger alltid sammen med vurderinger knyttet til det konkrete oversettelsesoppdraget (*translation brief*). Derfor følger her beskrivelsen av et tenkt oppdrag for oversettelse av nedenstående tekst, hentet fra nettstedet <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9428/> [sist lastet ned 31.3.2023].

Translation brief: Teksten skal oversettes for deltakerne på en fagforeningskonferanse.

Rising cost of living in the UK

The cost of living has been increasing across the UK since early 2021. The annual rate of inflation reached 11.1% in October 2022, a 41-year high, before easing to 10.7% in November and 10.5% in December 2022. High inflation affects the affordability of goods and services for households.

[...]

Consumer prices, as measured by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), were 10.5% higher in December 2022 than a year before.

[...]

Increases in the costs of consumer goods, underpinned by strong demand from consumers and supply chain bottlenecks, have been factors causing rising inflation. Food prices have also been rising sharply over the past year.

Another important driver of inflation is energy prices, with household energy tariffs and road fuel costs increasing. From December 2021 to December 2022, domestic gas prices increased by 129% and domestic electricity prices by 65%. Gas prices increased to record levels after Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine and continued to rise during much of 2022 due to cuts in Russian supply. Electricity prices are linked to gas prices and have followed a similar trend.

On 8 September the then Prime Minister announced a new Energy Price Guarantee would be introduced on 1 October, to cap typical consumption at £2,500 a year. It was initially intended to last for two years, but the Chancellor announced on 17 October that it would only last six months. In the Autumn Statement 2022 he announced that the EPG would be increased in April 2023 to £3,000 for typical annual consumption and last to the end of March 2024.

[...]

The Bank of England has been raising interest rates to try and lower the inflation rate below its 2% target. This has led to higher borrowing costs for households, notably on mortgage interest rates. The reaction on financial markets to the mini Budget of 23 September has led mortgage providers to further increase interest rates on the mortgages they offer.

[...]

2023 Engelsk (juridisk tekst)

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Translation brief: Den oversatte teksten skal brukes på et seminar for jusstudenter der straffeprosessreglene i Norge skal sammenlignes med tilsvarende regler i nærstående land.

R v Andrewes (Respondent) Case ID: 2020/0166 Case summary Issue

Section 6(5) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 provides that, if the Court has decided that the defendant benefited from the relevant wrongdoing or conduct then it must make a confiscation order requiring the defendant to pay the recoverable amount of that benefit, but that the requirement to make a confiscation order applies "only if, or to the extent that, it would not be disproportionate to require the defendant to pay the recoverable amount." This appeal concerns the meaning of "disproportionate" in the context of that provision.

Facts

In 2004 Mr Andrewes obtained the post of Chief Executive Officer of a hospice by making a number of false or dishonestly inflated and misleading statements about his educational qualifications and experience in his application for that role. He remained employed in that role until 2015. During that time he also successfully applied to other remunerated offices at two NHS trusts on the basis of the same falsehoods plus one more about having obtained a doctorate (PhD.) from Plymouth University. His employment and appointments came to an end when the truth about his qualifications started to emerge. He was prosecuted and pleaded guilty to three counts, including obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception contrary to s.16(1) of the Theft Act 1968 and fraud by false representation under the Fraud Act 2006. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for those offences.

The Director of Public Prosecutions sought a confiscation order under section 6(5) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002. The Crown Court found that, by pleading guilty, Mr Andrewes had accepted that he had benefited from the wrongdoing. The Crown Court concluded that it would not be disproportionate within the meaning of section 6(5) of the 2002 Act to make a confiscation order in the sum of the recoverable amount of the benefit obtained by Mr Andrewes and accordingly made such an order. The Court of Appeal allowed Mr Andrewes' appeal and quashed the order. The Director of Public Prosecutions now appeals to the Supreme Court.

[...]

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Translation brief: Den oversatte teksten skal brukes på en konferanse som håper å tiltrekke stortingsrepresentanter fra samtlige politiske partier. Konferansens tema er «Kan hydrogen spille en nøkkelrolle i gjennomføringen av det grønne skiftet i Norge?»

Global Hydrogen Review 2021

Executive summary

[...]

IEA policy recommendations

Governments must take a lead in the energy transformation. In *The Future of Hydrogen*, the IEA identified a series of recommendations for near-term action. This report offers more detail about how policies can accelerate the adoption of hydrogen as a clean fuel:

- **Develop strategies and roadmaps on the role of hydrogen in energy systems:** National hydrogen strategies and roadmaps with concrete targets for deploying low-carbon production and, particularly, stimulating significant demand are critical to build stakeholder confidence about the potential market for low-carbon hydrogen. This is a vital first step to create momentum and trigger more investments to scale up and accelerate deployment.
- **Create incentives for using low-carbon hydrogen to displace unabated fossil fuels:** Demand creation is lagging behind what is needed to help put the world on track to reach net-zero emissions by 2030. It is critical to increase concrete measures on this front to tap into hydrogen's full potential as a clean energy vector. Currently, low-carbon hydrogen is more costly to use than unabated fossil-based hydrogen in areas where hydrogen is already being employed – and it is more costly to use than fossil fuels in areas where hydrogen could eventually replace them. Some countries are already using carbon pricing to close this cost gap but this is not enough. Wider adoption combined with other policy instruments like auctions, mandates, quotas and hydrogen requirements in public procurement can help de-risk investments and improve the economic feasibility of low-carbon hydrogen.
- **Mobilise investment in production, infrastructure and factories:** A policy framework that stimulates demand can, in turn, prompt investment in low-carbon production plants, infrastructure and manufacturing capacity. However, without stronger policy action, this process will not happen at the necessary pace to meet climate goals. Providing tailor-made support to selected shovel-ready flagship projects can kick-start the scaling up of low-carbon hydrogen and the development of infrastructure to connect supply sources to demand centres and manufacturing capacities from which later projects can benefit. Adequate infrastructure planning is critical to avoid delays or the creation of assets that can become stranded in the near or medium term.

[...]