

The Translator's Charter

(approved by the Congress at Dubrovnik in 1963, amended in Oslo on July 9, 1994)

The International Federation of Translators

noting

that translation has established itself as a permanent, universal and necessary activity in the world of today that by making intellectual and material exchanges possible among nations it enriches their life and contributes to a better understanding amongst men

that in spite of the various circumstances under which it is practised translation must now be recognised as a distinct and autonomous profession and

desiring

to lay down, as a formal document, certain general principles inseparably connected with the profession of translating, particularly for the purpose of

- stressing the social function of translation,
- laying down the rights and duties of translators,
- laying the basis of a translator's code of ethics,
- improving the economic conditions and social climate in which the translator carries out his activity, and
- recommending certain lines of conduct for translators and their professional organisations, and to contribute in this way to the recognition of translation as a distinct and autonomous profession,

announces the text of a charter proposed to serve as guiding principles for the exercise of the profession of translator.

Section I

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE TRANSLATOR

1. Translation, being an intellectual activity, the object of which is the transfer of literary, scientific and technical texts from one language into another, imposes on those who practise it specific obligations inherent in its very nature.
2. A translation shall always be made on the sole responsibility of the translator, whatever the character of the relationship of contract which binds him/her to the user.
3. The translator shall refuse to give to a text an interpretation of which he/she does not approve, or which would be contrary to the obligations of his/her profession.
4. Every translation shall be faithful and render exactly the idea and form of the original, this fidelity constituting both a moral and legal obligation for the translator.
5. A faithful translation, however, should not be confused with a literal translation, the fidelity of a translation not excluding an adaptation to make the form, the atmosphere and deeper meaning of the work felt in another language and country.
6. The translator shall possess a sound knowledge of the language from which he/she translates and should, in particular, be a master of that into which he/she translates.
7. He/she must likewise have a broad general knowledge and know sufficiently well the subject matter of the translation and refrain from undertaking a translation in a field beyond his competence.
8. The translator shall refrain from any unfair competition in carrying out his profession in particular; he/she shall strive for equitable remuneration and not accept any fee below that which may be fixed by law and regulations.
9. In general, he/she shall neither seek nor accept work under conditions humiliating to himself/herself or his/her profession.
10. The translator shall respect the legitimate interests of the user by treating as a professional secret any information which may come into his/her possession as a result of the translation entrusted to him/her.
11. Being a "secondary" author, the translator is required to accept special obligations with respect to the author of the original work.

12. He/she must obtain from the author of the original work or from the user authorisation to translate a work, and must furthermore respect all other rights vested in the author.

Section II

RIGHTS OF THE TRANSLATOR

13. Every translator shall enjoy all the rights with respect to the translation he/she has made, which the country where he/she exercises his/her activities grants to other intellectual workers.

14. A translation, being a creation of the intellect, shall enjoy the legal protection accorded to such works.

15. The translator is therefore the holder of copyright in his/her translation and consequently has the same privileges as the author of the original work.

16. The translator shall thus enjoy, with respect to his/her translation, all the moral rights of succession conferred by his/her authorship.

17. He/she shall consequently enjoy during his/her lifetime the right to recognition of his/her authorship of the translation, from which it follows, *inter alia*, that

(a) his/her name shall be mentioned clearly and unambiguously whenever his/her translation is used publicly

(b) he/she shall be entitled to oppose any distortion, mutilation or other modification of his/her translation

(c) publishers and other users of his/her translation shall not make changes therein without the translator's prior consent

(d) he/she shall be entitled to prohibit any improper use of his/her translation and, in general, to resist any attack upon it that is prejudicial to his/her honour or reputation.

18. Furthermore, the exclusive right to authorise the publication, presentation, broadcasting, re-translation, adaptation, modification or other rendering of his/her translation, and, in general, the right to use his/her translation in any form shall remain with the translator.

19. For every public use of his/her translation the translator shall be entitled to remuneration at a rate fixed by contract or law.

Section III

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POSITION OF THE TRANSLATOR

20. The translator must be assured of living conditions enabling him/her to carry out with efficiency and dignity the social task conferred on him/her.

21. The translator shall have a share in the success of his/her work and shall, in particular, be entitled to remuneration proportional to the commercial proceeds from the work he/she has translated.

22. It must be recognised that translation can also arise in the form of commissioned work and acquire as such rights to remuneration independent of commercial profits accruing from the work translated.

23. The translating profession, like other professions, shall enjoy in every country a protection equal to that afforded to other professions in that country, by collective agreements, standard contracts, etc.

24. Translators in every country shall enjoy the advantages granted to intellectual workers, and particularly of all social insurance schemes, such as old-age pensions, health insurance, unemployment benefits and family allowances.

Section IV

TRANSLATORS' SOCIETIES AND UNIONS

25. In common with members of other professions, translators shall enjoy the right to form professional societies or unions.

26. In addition to defending the moral and material interests of translators, these organisations shall have the task of ensuring improvement in standards of translation and of dealing with all other matters concerning translation.

27. They shall exert their influence on public authorities in the preparation and introduction of legal measures and regulations concerning the profession.

28. They shall strive to maintain permanent relations with organisations which are users of translations (publishers' associations, industrial and commercial enterprises, public and private authorities, the Press, etc.) for the purpose of studying and finding solutions to their common problems.

29. In watching over the quality of all works translated in their countries, they shall keep in touch with cultural organisations, societies of authors, national sections of the Pen Club, literary critics, learned societies, universities, and technical and scientific research institutes.

30. They shall be competent to act as arbiters and experts in all disputes arising between translators and users of translations.

31. They shall have the right to give advice on the training and recruitment of translators, and to co-operate with specialised organisations and universities in the pursuit of these aims.

32. They shall endeavour to collect information of interest to the profession from all sources and to place it at the disposal of translators in the form of libraries, files, journals and bulletins, for which purpose they shall establish theoretical and practical information services, and organise seminars and meetings.

Section V

NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRANSLATORS

33. Where several groups of translators exist in a country, organised either on a regional basis or into different categories, it will be desirable for these groups to co-ordinate their activities in a central national organisation, at the same time preserving their identity.

34. In countries where societies or unions of translators are not yet in existence, it is suggested that translators should join forces to bring about the necessary establishment of such an organisation, in accordance with the relevant legal requirements of their country.

35. To ensure the attainment of their aims at world level by common effort, national translators' organisations are called upon to unite in the *Fédération internationale des traducteurs* (International Federation of Translators [FIT]).

36. Translators shall join their national organisations of their own free will and the same must apply to the societies with respect to their association with the International Federation of Translators.

37. The International Federation of Translators shall defend the material and moral rights of translators at the international level, keep in touch with progress

in theoretical and practical matters relating to translation, and endeavour to contribute to the spread of civilisation throughout the world.

38. The International Federation of Translators shall attain these objectives by representing translators at the international level, particularly through relations with governmental, non-governmental and supranational organisations, by taking part in meetings likely to be of interest to translators and translation at the international level, by publishing works, and by organising or arranging for the organisation of congresses at which questions concerning translation or translators may be examined.

39. In general the International Federation of Translators shall extend the activities of the societies of every country at the international level, co-ordinate their efforts and define its common policy.

40. The national societies and the International Federation of Translators, their central organisation, derive the strength necessary for the pursuit of their professional objectives from the feeling of solidarity existing among translators and from the dignity of translation which contributes to better understanding among nations and to the spread of culture throughout the world.