UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS IN BRATISLAVA

FACULTY OF APPLIED LANGUAGES

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SPECIALIZED TERMINOLOGY PREPARATION OF CONFERENCE INTERPRETERS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

Diploma Thesis

2020

Bc. Andrej Kiner

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Diploma Thesis

Study Programme:	Foreign Languages and Intercultural Communication
Field of Study:	Filology
Consultation Centre:	Department of Linguistics and Translatology
Tutor:	Mgr. Jozef Štefčík, PhD.

2020

Bc. Andrej Kiner

Affirmation

I hereby affirm that the thesis represents my own original research and writing and that I have referenced all appropriate source materials.

Date: **.....**

student's signature

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ABSTRACT

KINER, Andrej, Bc.: *Specialized Terminology Preparation of Conference Interpreters in the Context of the European Institutions* – University of Economics in Bratislava, Faculty of Applied Languages

Supervisor: Mgr. Jozef Štefčík, PhD. – Bratislava: FAJ EU, 2020, number of pages: 77

The aim of the diploma thesis is to provide general public with basic information about interpreting. The emphasis is put on interpretation in European institutions, describing recruitment process of interpreters and their terminological preparation. The paper is dedicated to general explanation of conference interpreting and its types, its historical background and evolution**.** The emphasis is put on European institutions and interpreting services they provide. In addition, the thesis outlines essential criteria that are to be met prior to being eligible to open competition and examined individual interpreting units working under the auspices of the European Union.

The practical part of the thesis discusses preparation of interpreters and includes the glossary of terms on a given topic, which represents an output of the paper. It is dedicated to environmental terminology, since environmental changes and protection are both very discussed issues.

Key words: Conference Interpreting, European Union, Glossary, Environment

ABSTRAKT

KINER, Andrej, Bc.: *Odborná terminologická príprava konferenčných tlmočníkov v kontexte európskych inštitúcií* – Ekonomická univerzita v Bratislave, Fakulta aplikovaných jazykov.
Vedúci bakalárskej práce: Mgr. Jozef Štefčík, PhD. – Bratislava: FAJ EU, 2020, počet strán: 77

Cieľom diplomovej práce je poskytnúť širokej verejnosti základné informácie o tlmočení. Dôraz sa kladie na tlmočenie v európskych inštitúciách, na proces prijímania tlmočníkov a ich terminologickú prípravu. Práca je venovaná všeobecnému výkladu konferenčného tlmočenia, jeho typov a historickému vývoju. Časť práce sa zameriava na tlmočnícke služby v jednotlivých európskych inštitúciách. Okrem toho rozoberá základné kritériá potrebné na prijatie do výberového konania a skúma jednotlivé tlmočnícke inštitúcie, ktoré pracujú pod záštitou Európskej únie.

Praktická časť práce pojednáva o príprave tlmočníkov a obsahuje glosár pojmov na danú tému, ktorý predstavuje výstup práce. Vzhľadom na akutálnosť danej situácie sme sa rozhodli spracovať terminológiu zaoberajúcu sa zmenami a ochranou životného prostredia.

Kľúčové slová: Konferenčné tlmočenie, Európska únia, Glosár, Životné prostredie

Content

Introduction

Recently, there has been rising concerns on environmental issues. The intensive development of civilization increases the demand on water consumption, which is currently considered one of the rarest natural resources. The development of water management in the urban landscape, its availability and quality determine the living conditions in the city. In particular, due to the great economic pressure of retail chains to build shopping centres in the outskirts of cities and the construction of plants and logistics centres, cities have grown disproportionately to the country, which is related to other problems. More and more municipal waste is generated in cities, but we are also responsible for waste from production activities. The quality of life in cities is thus largely influenced by the way waste is handled. Obviously, the consequences of human activities have caused a negative change in the quality of the environment and caused global environmental problems, such as global warming, water and air pollution, overpopulation and massive urbanization.

The diploma thesis outlines a bilingual Slovak-English glossary of terms focused on environmental terminology that serves as a terminological preparation for interpreters. The fact is, that environmental problems have brought much attention of many experts in this field, but also of European Union. Since the EU consists of 27 member states[1] and communication at plenary discussions would not be possible without interpreters. This led us and served as a prime motivation to compile a glossary of most used terms and collocations within EU institutions which would help interpreters during their preparatory phase.

The diploma thesis is divided into theoretical and practical part. The theoretical one strives to describe conference interpreting as such, providing deeper insight into consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. Besides, we have included a historical overview of interpreting, starting on the third millennium AC; however, as for modern interpretation, its roots date back to the post-war period of November 1945. Since the glossary is related to the EU, in addition to identifying main EU institutions and their

[1] Since February 1st there are only 27 member countries due to the United Kingdom withdrawal.

language services we concentrated on delineation of recruitment process and requirements of being eligible to work, permanently or temporary, for EU institutions.

The practical part involves terminology preparation of interpreters that results in the output of the thesis – the glossary reflecting current terminological needs of interpreters providing their service for individual institutions of the European Union. We endeavoured to focus on most relevant and discussed topic in the EU; this presents environmental impacts of agriculture, air and water pollution, side-effects of urbanization and consequent environmental impact of energy. The glossary processes not only brief but detailed description of terms and collocations, but also shows the proper use of these in an appropriate context that facilitates better comprehension of analysed terms and collocations.

1. Conference Interpreting

Currently, the university degree in translation and interpretation has many job opportunities. However, one of the most desired occupation of students and graduates is the work in international organizations, where translators, interpreters and other language professionals are in great demand. Probably, the most important international unit is the European Union, because it is one of the best known worldwide and offers many job opportunities to translators and interpreters in many countries. Therefore, the following chapter will be dedicated to defining conference interpretation and its brief history.

Conveying a message from a source language to the target one is what both interpretation and translation have in common, but interpreting differs from translating mainly in its form: oral form characterizes interpreting while translating is performed in the written one. „The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator hanging an original written text in the original verbal language into a written text in a different verbal language" (Munday, 2001, p. 4).

To define the term „interpretation" we will use Nolan's definition. According to him, „speaker's meaning is best expressed in his or her native tongue but it is best understood in the languages of the listeners" (Nolan, 2005, p.2). Another well-founded definition is provided by Dang and Bui who claim „interpreting is rendering information and ideas from one language into another language by means of speaking. Interpreters are concerned with the spoken word. They convey orally whether to an individual or a group the meaning of the spoken word, from one language to another" (Dang, Bui, 1997, p. 30).

The International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) defines interpreting as „the practice of conveying the meaning of a speaker's message orally and in another language to listeners who would not otherwise understand. Conference interpreting is carried out at multilingual meetings between for example representatives of national governments, international organisations or non-governmental organisations" (European Union, available at: <*https://ec.europa.eu/education/knowledge-centre-interpretation/conference-interpreting/conference-interpreting-explained_en*> [2020-1-3].

Stages of processing and conveying ideas in interpreting:

The whole process of interpreting relies on three basic principles: *understanding, analysing* and *re-expressing*. Jones (2002) provides us with following explanation of these stages:

Manifestly, the beginning stage – *understanding*, is not solely based on comprehending words and phrases but main ideas. In other words, an interpreter is predestined to understand the words so as to understand ideas themselves. If interpreters happen not to understand the words sufficiently or are unacquainted with syntax, presumably they will not grasp particular ideas. Albeit such an unlikely circumstance can happen and an interpreter will not understand a term, by the time he or she begins to interpret, they will have heard the entire speech giving them sufficient amount of time to deduce potential meaning of a word.

1.1. History of Conference Interpreting

The word "interpreter" comes from the Latin *interpres*, which was probably derived from *inter-partes*, what literally means „to share" or from *interpretari*, meaning „to interpret or narrate". The interpreters were not only the intermediaries in a multicultural communication, but also were privileged to interpret military commands or conduct negotiations to declare a ceasefire. What is more, they used to serve as spies and such a work required certain obedience and devotion to the sovereign or client. They were occasionally charged to kill a person when delivering a message or served as diplomats. It follows that the job of interpreters was dangerous and life threatening.

Interpreting has been undoubtedly present since ancient times. In spite of the fact that we possess only limited amount of information sources, we do know that discipline dates back to third millennium A.C. (Müglová, 2009, p. 84), many inscriptions on the Elephantine Princess's monuments were found and thus we can assume that the first interpreters known to be used were from Egypt. To prove this fact, there are hieroglyphics in the Persian Empire that clearly affirm aforementioned actuality.

Interpreting in the Middle Ages was practised mostly by groups of scholars who worked together, for instance, The Toledo School of Translators. „The arrival into the Iberian Peninsula of fanatical Almoravids and Almohads (Non-Arabic, Berber Muslims of Northern Africa) forced many Al-Andalus Muslims to seek shelter in the city of Toledo, where they coexisted with local Jews and Mozarabs" (Arráez-Aybar et al., 2015, p.4). They operated during 12th and 13th century and in addition to translating, they produced oral versions of translations from classical Arabic to Spanish.

During the Modern Age period, the Spanish interpreters played an important role again due to the significant discoveries in 15th and 16th centuries. According to Müglová, the Latin was the language of diplomacy and therefore used by interpreters until the first half of 17th century, particularly until the adoption of Peace of Westphalia in 1648 and since then the French language became widely spread among interpreters up to 20th century (Müglová, 2009, p. 91).

The contemporary history is marked by the birth of conference interpretation. Simultaneous interpretation is the most recent of all interpretation modalities. The first time it was used was at the Nuremberg trials – a milestone in interpretation, shortly after World War II. Until then, the interpretation was always consecutive; that is, the speaker spoke first and was followed by an interpreter who reproduced the discourse in the target language. However, everything changed with the creation of the International Military Court at the end of World War II to judge Nazi crimes, whose explicit mission was to carry out a fair and rapid trial towards the defendants. The „fast and fair" involved seeking a more agile way to translate into the four official languages of the trial: German, Russian, French and English. The Colonel Léon Dostert had an idea of simultaneous interpreting and showed its advantages, and with the technical help of IBM developed a system of microphones and headphones that, with some modifications, is still used up to the present (Baigorri Jalón, 2014, pp. 211-241).

However, the profession of interpreter has evolved considerably since the end of World War II, precisely after The Nuremberg Trials. One of the most significant changes

is the constant progress of simultaneous interpretation that exceeded consecutive interpretation, and there is a plethora of training courses and universities offering degree in interpretation.

1.2. Consecutive Interpreting

The subchapter will be dedicated to a fundamental description of consecutive interpreting. By such interpreting, we can understand an action in which an interpreter is in direct contact with a speaker. It means that consecutive interpreting takes place after interpreters process speaker's utterance. Interpreters render the message from one language into another after hearing a specific segment of speakers' speech, which might be, in some cases, the whole text. It follows that a message is structurally rendered without any significant distortion of meaning.

Consecutive interpreting relies exclusively on memorizing the content of the message, in particular, when its exceptional length does not characterize the message. However, under other conditions, when the message is extraordinary long, interpreters might encounter themselves facing lack of the ability to capture principal points of orators' utterance. In order not to lose any relevant information, they tend to use another sort of memory – the external one. The note taking is very vital in this profession and should be learned by every interpreter. Jones claims „a consecutive interpreter listens to a speech and then reproduces it in a different language. This means the interpreter must be able to recall ideas. [...] it is impossible for an interpreter to rely solely on good notes, […] the consecutive interpreter must, therefore, cultivate the use of short-term memory" (Jones, 2002, p.29). We may assume that being an interpreter is a very strenuous to a certain extent. Besides, they must be capable of understanding the message, which they can hear only once. According to Nolan, this is a stressful task and „the sustained alertness and concentration required to perform this job well have been compared with those required to be in air-traffic controller" (Nolan, 2005, p. 7).

1.3. Simultaneous Interpreting

In a globalized society like ours, interlinguistic and intercultural communication is necessary for both written documentation (translation) and oral interventions

(interpretation). In this context, interpretation becomes an essential task to solve the growing need for interlinguistic and intercultural communication in an increasingly globalized social environment.

This technique of interpretation has its roots in the late twenties of 20th century. In spite of the fact that simultaneous interpreting was commonly used in many conferences before, the Nuremberg Trial, which was conducted from November 1945 to October 1946, is considered as a milestone in simultaneous interpreting. In this kind of interpretation, the interpreter listens to the speaker via earphones. The interpreter is positioned in a soundproof booth „speaking into a microphone, reproduces the speech in a target language as it is being delivered in the source language" (Nolan, 2005, p. 3). The interpreters tend to work in teams of two when they sit together in booth, taking turns in shifts of mostly twenty or thirty minutes.

The word *simultaneous* might be little misleading, because interpreters need some time to understand and recognize a minimum of message before they reproduce it into target language. This delay differs from time to time, but it usually does not take more than seven or eight seconds on average. With the simultaneous system there is no need for interpreters to pause and wait for speaker´s message, so this method is very timesaving. When the wireless electronic equipment is absent, simultaneous interpretation is called whispering or chuchotage (Gaiba, 1998). Simultaneous interpreting consists of two phases: *the receptive and productive phase*. In the **receptive phase** interpreters must listen to the particular message of speaker and analyse what was recently said. Meanwhile, interpreters have to decide what information content is relevant and keep it in short-term memory. The main message is subsequently embedded and reproduced in a coherent sentence. During **productive phase,** interpreters deliver the orator´s information to their listeners while listening to the current message that is being said without altering the meaning. „This is the point where interpretation starts playing the primary role. In the context of global communication, interpreters work in order to help speakers of every nation to get their message across and convey their ideas" (Resta, 2013, p.2).

2. Interpretation in the European Union

The European Union, established in 1993, is an economic and political union consisting of 28 member states (27 from February 2020 due to the United Kingdom withdrawal) situated mostly in Europe. The motto of the EU is „United in diversity". It came into use in 2000 and signifies how all member countries have come together to form EU and how they strive for peace and prosperity in spite of their different cultural backgrounds, traditions, religions and languages. The European Union contemporary has 24 official languages; therefore, every citizen can submit petitions or request information in any official language. In addition, they can follow any debate held in the European Parliament in their mother tongue via live broadcast. Interpretation is the mean that guarantees that all citizens Europeans can express themselves in European institutions on equal terms without granting any privilege to those who dominate more than one language or who use a majority language. All official languages have identical recognition and legal value. The fact that any European citizen or representative has the possibility of expressing themselves in their own language is not a simple whim but is due to a principle of equality enshrined in the European Treaties (European Parliament, available at: *<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/about-parliament/en/organisation-and-rules/multilingualism>* [2020-1-20].

The profession of conference interpreter for the institutions of the European Union can be accessed in various ways that vary depending on the different institutions, the linguistic needs of the moment and the different admission procedures. All European institutions have interpreters, the difference is that some institutions directly manage their interpretation service and others use the interpretation service provided by another institution. Thus, the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Court of Justice each have their own interpretation service that they manage separately. On the other hand, *the Parliament, the Commission* and *the Court of Justice* do jointly carry out the hiring of interpreters through opposition competitions that are convened on an inter-institutional basis.

2.1. Interpreters at the EU

The possibilities of developing an interpreter career in European institutions can be materialized through two ways, that is, there are two types of hiring: **independent**

interpreters (freelancers) who are hired for specific meetings throughout the year and **permanent interpreters** who have passed an open competition and who work in permanent way as interpreters in the different meetings assigned to them (European Commission, available at: <*https://ec.europa.eu/info/jobs-european-commission/working-eu/interpreters-recruitment-european-commission_en#staff-interpreters*> [2020-1-21].

2.1.1. Application of a Freelance Interpreter

Independent interpreters usually work alongside interpreters permanent in the meetings that take place daily in the different European institutions. Independent interpreters can be of any nationality and can be hired for any language that the interpretation service requires. Those interested can present their candidacy to participate in an interpretation test that will allow them, if favourable, appear in the list of auxiliary conference interpreters. Consecutive and simultaneous interpretation tests for independent interpreters are organized, on an inter-institutional basis, by the interpretation services of the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Court of Justice. The following part of the thesis is to show particular steps of the recruiting process.

The European Parliament, the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Commission have an interpretation service, but the selection of freelance interpreters is achieved differently. To become an interpreter in service of the EU authorities, one needs to pass an accreditation test. In addition, certain criteria must be met concerning the minimum education level. The interpreter is to have BA in conference Interpretation for a minimum of 4 years, MA in Conference Interpretation or BA in any subject and a Post-graduate diploma in CI of at least one academic year of full-time study or to have professional experience as a conference interpreter at the quality required for international conventions (European Union, available at: <*https://europa.eu/interpretation/index_en.html*> [2020-1-23].

The most important point of the selection process is, by far, a language profile. The *International Association of Conference Interpreters* (AIIC) and the *Interinstitutional committee for translation and interpretation* distinguishes three categories of languages regarding interpreting. The native tongue or equivalent as such is understood as a language A – the active one, thus is mastered perfectly and interpreters

are capable of interpreting simultaneously and consecutively from all B and C languages, which are denominated as the passive ones. The B language is one which interpreters have a very high command of and is nearly at the level of mother tongue and can provide fluent SI and CI from the A language. This is also known as a retour language. The C language is one which is clearly understood and from which interpreters work into the A language. After accomplishing a required language combination, a candidate is eligible to proceed to next step in the selection (AIIC, available at: <*https://aiic.net/p/4004*> [2020-1-30].

After having passed aforementioned criteria candidates are invited to an online pre-selection test that consists of a simultaneous interpretation of 10-12 minutes into the language A from the passive language (German, English, Spanish, French or Italian). The test can be done in any moment, as long the device required for the test meets all the technical prerequisites.

The court will ask the candidate questions to assess their knowledge of the EU and its institutions. At the end of the test the court will communicate its decision. Candidates who pass the test will become part of the interinstitutional list of accredited independent interpreters.

2.1.2. Application of a Permanent Interpreter

European institutions organize open competitions to hire permanent interpreters through the European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO) if any vacancies exist. The EPSO also publishes a guide (available at the following address: <*https://epso.europa.eu/how-to-apply_en*> [2020-1-23]) for candidates who wish to attend a contest called by the EU, as well as a page dedicated to ongoing competitions called for translators and interpreters. In addition to the guide, there are also sample tests for applicants to prove their knowledge. These consist of different parts, such as reasoning skills tests, group exercise and oral presentation (European Personnel Selection Office, available at: <*https://epso.europa.eu/how-to-apply/sample-tests_en*> [2020-1-25]).

According to key qualifications available at EPSO, interpreters must have perfect command of one EU language and a complete command of at least two others. What is more, an appropriate qualification in conference interpreting or a degree plus one year's professional experience as an interpreter is required (European Personnel Selection

Office, available at: <*https://epso.europa.eu/career-profiles/languages_en*> [2020-1-25]).

The EPSO also has a web domain called ***Work for the EU*** *(*available at: *https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/working_en* [2020-1-25]) which contains in detail all the information available on recruitment, periods of internship and services, among others, for each of the following institutions: European Commission, European Parliament, European Council, Court of Justice, Court of Auditors, Economic and Social Committee, Committee of the Regions, European Ombudsman, as well as Agencies and bodies of the EU. In addition, the Directorates-General for Interpretation of the European Commission and the European Parliament jointly offer grants and grants to university centres and institutions legally constituted for the teaching and training of conference interpreters in order to promote postgraduate courses in this area of the interpretation.

The vast majority of important Western European universities offer two-year or even one-year programs interpretation programs, mostly in the form of a specialized master's degree or even a postgraduate degree. A good example is the schools associated in the European Masters in Conference Interpreting (EMCI), which brings together major European schools specializing in the training of conference interpreters and which is a partner organization of the European institutions (Ševeda, 2016, p. 137).

We will now examine the 3 European institutions that have their own interpretation service: *the European Commission* (executive body), *the European Parliament* (legislative body) and *the European Court of Justice* (judicial body), and we will also have a look at *the Council of the European Union*.

2.2. The European Commission

The European Commission is the executive organ of the European Union with 27 commissioners whose current president is the German Ursula von der Leyen. The headquarters of the Commission is in Brussels, Belgium, but the Commission also has offices in Luxembourg, representations in all EU countries and delegations in many capitals around the world (European Commission, available at: *https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission_en* [2020-1-26].

The Directorate-General for Interpretation (DG for Interpretation), known until 2003 as a Joint Interpreting and Conference Service – SCIC (*Service Commun*

Inteprétation-Conférences), is the interpretation and conference organization service of the Commission and depends on the European Commissioner for Education, Culture, Youth and Sport, Tibor Navracsics. Florika Fink-Hooijer has been head of the Directorate-General for Interpretation since 1 June 2016 and is responsible for guaranteeing the interpretation of meetings and conferences of the European Commission, as well as other institutions such as the European Council, the Committee of the Regions and the Economic and Social Committee (Publications Office of the European Union, available at: <*https://op.europa.eu/en/web/who-is-who/organization/-/organization/SCIC*> [2020-1-27]). The main tasks of the DG are:

- to guarantee the availability of skilled interpreters
- to guarantee the availability of interpreters for the languages of the new member countries
- to provide clients with meeting-rooms and ensure their maintenance
- to provide essential documentation to translators on time
- to ensure adequate use of up-to-date technologies.

The DG is organized in 3 directorates (Directorate A, B and C). The Directorate A has 3 interpretation departments with several units, for example, in our case, the Slovak Unit of interpreters is led by Katarína Skačániová and employs 14 interpreters and 66 freelancers (2018) (TASR, 2018).

The open competitions for interpreters are organized according to the personnel needs of each interpretation unit. It is necessary to meet a series of requirements to be able to present themselves, especially with regard to previous experience and the linguistic profile (ie passive languages requested in the different interpretation units). The exam consists of different parts: tests of consecutive and simultaneous interpretation and, and tests on extra-linguistic matters. Exceptionally, due to special or urgent needs, interpreters can be hired as temporary operatives.

2.3. The European Parliament

The European Parliament is an important institution within the European Union. It is a forum for political debates and decision making at the EU level, thus it is the legislative body of the European Union and has three headquarters: Brussels (Belgium), Luxembourg and Strasbourg (France). The EP represents the citizens of the European

Union, and currently has 751 deputies from the 28 EU countries. Since 1979, the members of the European Parliament (MEPs) are elected directly every 5 years by all Member State citizens to represent their interests. Besides being in one of the 7 political groups based on their political affiliation, MEPs participate in 22 Committees to prepare the work for plenary sessions. The current President of the EP is David Maria Sassoli (European Parliament, available at: <*https://www.europarl.europa.eu/portal/en*> [2019-12-19]).

This institution has its own interpretation service known as the Directorate General for Interpretation and Conferences of the European Parliament and is currently managed by Agnieszka Walter-Drop. „The Directorate General for Interpretation and Conferences of the European Parliament employs approximately 430 staff interpreters and has its disposal a reserve of some 4,000 freelance interpreters, while the European Court of Justice employs 70 permanent interpreters" (Apostolou, 2011, p.99). The total number of both staff and freelance (auxiliary conference interpreters) may vary at present since the last data available at the column ***European Parliament – never lost in translation*** come from 2007-2008 (European Parliament, available at: <*https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT%20IM-PRESS%2020071017FCS11816%200%20DOC%20XML%20V0//EN*> [2019-12-19]).

The DG Interpretation of the EP does not offer any training for linguists who wish to specialize in the interpretation of conferences or internship periods for conference interpreters since, under the principle of subsidiarity; such training corresponds to the national authorities of each Member State. The team of interpreters working for the EP consists of nine interpreters and around 50 freelancers (Kudzia, 2014). In this sense, the EP proposes practically the same routes as the SCIC of the European Commission.

An accreditation test for those who have intensions to work for the EP is very similar to the abovementioned one:

- If the candidate has a degree in conference interpretation and their linguistic combination is useful for the EP, they can request to take an accreditation test or participate in a general contest. The information of upcoming accreditation exams and prerequisites is available at the following address: <*https://europa.eu/interpretation/index_en.html*> [2020-1-5].
- If the candidate is interested in being a conference interpreter for the EP, but does not yet have the necessary degree, there are a number of European

universities that offer studies leading to a degree in translation and interpretation and there is even a possibility to apply for a traineeship program within the EU (European Parliament, available at: <*https://www.europarl.europa.eu/interpretation/en/study-and-traineeships.html*> [2020-1-9]).

2.4. The Court of Justice of the European Union

The Court of Justice, also known as the European Court of Justice, was established in 1952 in Luxembourg and is a judicial institution of the European Union in matters of EU law; and has been currently led by Koen Lenaerts. The court of Justice should not be mistaken with *European Court of Human Rights*, the supranational court which is charged with enforcement and supervising of the *Convention for the Protection of Human Rights* and is located in Strassburg. The Court of Justice is divided in 2 courts (**General Court** and **Court of Justice**) and consists of 27 judges who are assisted by 11 advocates whose function is to ensure that EU legislation is interpreted and applied in the same way in all EU countries (European Union, available at: <*https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/court-justice_en*> [2020-1-10]).

As regards the linguistic regime of the Court of Justice of the European Union, it is necessary to clearly distinguish between, on the one hand, the language of the case, which can be any of the official languages of the European Union, and, on the other hand, the internal working language of the Court of Justice, which is French. In this regard, those interested in performing internships or working as interpreters in the Court must have adequate knowledge of the French language in order to apply for such positions. The interpreter teams are composed according to:

- the language of the chosen case,
- the language of the Member States represented at the hearing, and
- the interpretation needs of the Judges, as well as the possible groups of visitors.

The number of languages used may therefore vary from one hearing to another. The role of the interpreter is not comparable to that of the lawyer-linguist. Indeed, interpreting does not consist in translating an original written text, but in faithfully rendering an orally expressed message to another language other than one of the speaker. The interpreter works, thus, in real time and in close contact with the speaker and the

person hearing the oral submissions while making communication possible between both sides. The Court of Justice also organizes visits that allow interested interpreters to directly attend a hearing or exercise in a soundproof booth. It follows that any conference interpreter, independent or permanent, who wishes to gain such experience, may contact the Interpretation Department through the contact form.

Regarding the possibilities of employment for interpreters in the Court of Justice of the European Union, this institution offers the same information on its website as the European Parliament and the European Commission where the procedure for being an interpreter is explained official through an opposition contest called by EPSO or to work as an accredited independent interpreter of the European Union. On the other hand, the Court of Justice offers the possibility to present a candidacy at any time by sending a motivation letter and a CV by email. In the motivation letter, it is necessary to specify that the interested person submits their candidacy for interpreter. The applications received will be kept for two years and can be taken into account when vacancies that fit the profile of the applicant occur. The European Court of Justice also announces a list of job vacancies on its web page. **Interpretation Directorate** approximately employs 70 permanent interpreters who operate with 24 official language of the EU (Court of Justice of the European Union, available at: <*https://www.europarl.europa.eu/interpretation/en/study-and-traineeships.html*> [2020-1-12].

2.5. The Council of the European Union

The prime function of the Council of the EU, sometimes referred to as the Council of Ministers, is to represent the governments of the Member States, adopt European legislation and coordinate EU policies. The members are the ministers of each EU country depending on which topic is to be discussed. Each Member State holds the Presidency for six-month shifts. In the Council, the ministers of each EU country meet to discuss, modify and adopt laws and coordinate national policies. Each minister is eligible to commit their Government in relation to the actions agreed in the meetings (European Union, available at: <*https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/council-eu_en*> [2020-1-14]). *The Council of the European Union* is often confused with the *European Council*, which is also one of the institutions of the EU and is a collective body composed

of heads of the state governments of member countries, European Council President and European Commission President whose task is to define the general political direction of the EU.

„The General Secretariat of the Council (GSC) is the permanent European civil service body providing all the necessary advice and support to both the European Council and the Council of the EU. The GSC comprises a total staff of around 3000. The Language Service forms part of Directorate General A3 (Translation and Document Production) within the GSC and accounts for some 1000 of total GSC staff numbers […] However, the Language Service does not provide interpreting (oral) services. For interpreting, the GSC draws on the interpreting services of the European Commission" (Language Service of the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, 2012, p.9).

3. Preparation of Interpreters

In addition to training, good interpretation requires, to a certain extent, the necessary level of talent and general insight, responsible preparation, for which it is necessary to have the necessary information and material sufficient time prior to a conference. Even after years of practice, good interpreters do not underestimate systematic preparation, text analysis and glossary compilation (Šveda, 2012). Being an interpreter is a very demanding profession, thus before a possible interpreter decides to invest considerable amount of money and energy into training, they should ask themselves several questions:

- Am I a good listener?
- Are my working languages strong enough?
- Am I interested in current affairs and can I follow and comprehend them comfortably?
- Can I comfortably perform in a very stressful environment and improvise despite high pressure?

These are only examples, yet there are much more criteria that should be met by every interpreter. If they are aware of all parameters and successfully become interpreters, it is crucial not to underestimate preparation prior to interpreting. Many ways and strategies that can be used, such as studying available materials or arranging a meeting with speaker.

Gile (1985) divides the preparation procedure into three phases. The first phase is what he calls *home preparation*, which takes place during the days or weeks before the interpreting act. The advantages of this preparation are obvious: interpreters can use their time as they need in order to understand problematic terms and seek solutions with the help of specialists or parallel documents. The second phase is the *last minute preparation*, which would take place at the event prior to its start. The main problem is time pressure. Interpreters only have a few minutes to ask specialists or colleagues about terms that can present problems. The last phase would be preparation during the interpretation itself, which will take place once it has already started. It has even more time and action limitations than the previous phase. However, in the booth, the interpreter often hears the words he or she was looking for in the target language, allowing him or her to resolve specific questions with a co-interpreter.

European Institutions

Gile claims that it is essential to identify the type of meeting, its format and organization (Gile, In: Setton et al., p. 340, 1998). There are many documents and material available in different sources. For example, the main interpreting bodies of the EU are **the European Parliament**, which has its Directorate General for Interpretation and **the European Commission**, with its Directorate-General for Interpretation, which provides interpretation services, in particular to **the Council, the Commission** and other institutions. The fundamental source of information for the interpreters working in the European Parliament is the **EpiWeb** information portal. In addition to various administrative documents, this portal also includes the Pericles system, where each interpreter can search for his working program for specific days and weeks. Thanks to the system, interpreters can then access the documents that are prepared for a specific meeting. Most often, it is the time schedule of the meetings in chronological order, and often there are legislative texts and articles ready for approval or discussion. This agenda can be used as a source of terminological preparation for the meeting, as it contains all the titles of the topics discussed, as well as the names of the individual speakers. If the meeting program is available in several languages, there is a simple possibility of selecting the basic terminology by comparing the different language versions. On the other hand, interpreters have only limited amount of information when it comes to committee meetings, hence they can only rely on their general overview in current events

and politics. Unlike the European Parliament, interpretation in **the Council of the European Union** is more technical and largely concentrated on one specific area. This is due to a different nature of this institution. The difference is that while in the European Parliament, in particular, politicians discuss as political figures, the European Council consists mainly of Member States' delegates, heads of states, experts from ministries and permanent diplomatic representatives who must speak on behalf of their mandate and instructions. This is why the nature of the debate at the European Council is much more specialized and complicated (Šveda, 2012).

Working for agencies and clients

In a contract mediated by agency, direct contact with the client is not often allowed. In such a case, the interpreter receives only the information and documentation that the agency (intermediary) obtains and provides. In many cases, the interpreter will be provided with little information and support before interpreting. It that case, the interpreter should convince the agency and accentuate that high-quality preparation will allow him/her to manage the performance well and subsequently satisfy client's needs. It is important that novice interpreters also emphasize the need for preparation and thus prevent themselves from being rejected by the agency. When communicating directly with the client, the interpreter has the advantage of easier information exchange and better clarification of requirements. Stressing the need for preparation and thus access to documentation is certainly not a sign of the inexperience or inability of the interpreter. On the contrary, good preparation not only allows for good performance of the interpretation itself, but also deepen knowledge of the interpreted topic, thus increasing the interpreter's expertise. Good orientation in the topic and good performance in interpreting are also a prerequisite for client satisfaction, and in the best case, client satisfaction is also a prerequisite for long-term cooperation with the interpreter, which is an ideal situation for both incorporated sides (Šveda, 2012).

3.1. Terminology Preparation - Glossary

Frequently, translators or interpreters are requested to transfer messages or texts that address very specific topics or with highly technical language: for these cases a particular terminology is needed, and so that the professional can perform efficiently, the

use of certain tools as glossaries has become a fundamental practice. For the translation and specialized interpretation when the use of specific terms, which are usually typical of each particular area, is required, the professionals do not always remember exactly specific terms, words, their meanings and their translation into other languages. In order to efficiently interpret the message, which has specific terminologies, it is advisable to prepare what is widely known among professional – a glossary, which is also an output of the diploma thesis. Glossary is „a type of reference work which lists a selection of words or phrases, or the terms in a specialised field, usually in alphabetical order, together with minimal definitions or translation equivalents" (Hartmann, James, 1998, p. 63). The terminology preparation consists of identifying the terms that appear in the documentation, trying to find their equivalents and, additionally, to understand them to finally integrate them into the memory, which does not always occur due to our cognitive abilities. When preparing terminology, the documentary sources interpreters mostly work with when preparing for a specific conference could also be the following:

- encyclopaedias
- reference books
- specialized dictionaries
- personal glossaries
- grammar manuals
- monolingual technical dictionaries
- bilingual technical dictionaries
- multilingual technical dictionaries
- informative works
- specialized magazines
- specialized books
- specialized books
- lexicons prepared by the interpreter

Standardization

When creating and codifying terms, it is necessary to keep in mind all the properties that the term should have, as well as the possible influence a language has on word formation. When creating terms and codifying them, it is therefore necessary to respect both the requirements for factual correctness and linguistic aspects. Thus,

standardization plays an important role in the whole process and enables all people to comprehend terms and collocations (Horecký, 1956, pp.7-8). The fundamental and important methods of creating terminological frameworks and conceptual systems can be found in international standards, which are created by the technical committee *ISO TC 37 – Terminology* and these methods can be used in any thematic area (Wrede, Štefčík, Drlík, 2016, p.43).

There is a list of most relevant standards concerning terminology:

ISO subcommittees	Standards
TC 37/SC 1 - Principles and methods	ISO 704:2000: Terminology work – Principles and methods ISO 860:1996: Terminology work – Harmonization of concepts and terms ISO 1087-1:2000: Terminology work – Vocabulary – Part 1: Theory and application
TC 37/SC 2 – Terminographical and lexicographical working methods	ISO 639-1:2002: Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 1: Alpha-2 code ISO 639-2:1998: Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 2: Alpha-3 code ISO 1951:1997: Lexicographical symbols and typographical conventions for use in terminography ISO 10241:1992: International terminology standards – Preparation and layout ISO 12199:2000: Alphabetical ordering of multilingual terminological and lexicographical data represented in the Latin alphabet ISO 12615:2004: Bibliographic references and source identifiers for terminology work ISO 12616:2002: Translation-oriented terminography ISO 15188:2001: Project management guidelines for terminology standardization
TC 37/SC 3 – Systems to manage terminology, knowledge and content	ISO 1087-2:2000: Terminology work – Vocabulary – Part 2: Computer applications ISO 12200:1999: Computer applications in terminology – Machine-readable terminology interchange format (MARTIF) – Negotiated interchange ISO 12620:1999: Computer applications in terminology – Data categories ISO 16642:2003: Computer applications in terminology – Terminological markup framework
TC 37/SC 4 - Language resource management	This subcommittee has not yet developed any standards but several standards are under development

Chart 1: List of most used standards concerning terminology

source: Towards Consolidation of European Terminology Resources, 2006, pp. 59-60

3.1. Glossary compilation

Glossography is in charge of compilation of glosses and glossaries; however, „the term seems not to be popular anymore as it does not appear in many contemporary English dictionaries, including dictionaries of linguistics. Even Sauer, who has written a book chapter about glosses and glossaries, does not use the term" (Nkomo, Madiba, 2011). Compilation of glossaries depends on each particular case: the client may send an already prepared glossary to the interpreter, or he/she may prepare his/her own glossary depending on the material that the client has sent to the interpreter. The objective of a **glossary** is to improve the quality of the conveyed message, so you must select the words that are going to be included with great care and avoid incorporating misconceptions. Ideally, the interpreter or translator recommends to it only add specific terminologies in alphabetical order or logically sorted by topic and avoid filling in the glossary of commonly used words that are usually known. „The preparation of a terminological source requires much work which costs money, directly or indirectly. When it is produced by a commercial company such as a publisher, there is an obvious and legitimate concern about its profitability […] When the sources are not commercial, the issue is the availability of people and time to do the work rather than profitability, but the effects are similar, i.e. less frequent updates than evolution in the field would require" (Gile, 2009, p.135). It is obvious that compiling a glossary have several functions. As we have already mentioned, it may serve for a purpose of self-learning. This fact is also supported by Setton who claims that: „making a list of terms and expressions in your working languages as you go through and compare the documents is an excellent way of learning and assimilating the terminology you may need in the meeting; this glossary can then be reviewed just before the meeting to prime the terms for immediate availability; consulted while working; and stored as a reference (and last-minute activator) for future meetings, updating it each time" (Setton et al., pp. 341-342, 1998).

Since a glossary and a dictionary are characterized by being a list of words that come with their meaning next to them, many times they are thought to be the same; however, dictionary explains the meaning of all terms of a given language, while a glossary explains the meaning of selected terms on a given topic or area. Therefore, the length of a glossary is much shorter and more specific, while the length of a dictionary is much broader. A glossary should include:

- The term or expression that is going to be defined
- The actual definition of the term or expression. A definition cannot be a rhetorical tautology that does not clarify the meaning of the concept and

that only provides an obvious, empty or redundant statement. The example is provided for better comprehension:

s*poon*

1. something used for eating
2. a utensil used for eating
3. a concave utensil used for eating
4. a concave utensil with a handle used for eating
5. an eating utensil that consists of a concave part on a handle that serves to bring liquid or soft food to the mouth

Despite all definition, obviously, the last delineation represents the credible description of the object and does not rise any ambiguous interpretations.

- The example of proper use of terms or expressions in a context
- Source of the definition
- Synonyms and terms with similar meaning can be also included

There is also number of tools which facilitate compilation of glossaries. These include, for example, *worlde.net* or *online-utility.org*. They search for the most repeated terms and collocations, putting them in an order based on their frequency. Note that the use of the software might be misleading: it is possible that the most frequent terms may be ordinary vocabulary and not relevant terms we look for.

3.1.1. Methodology

Motives of compiling the glossary have been already mentioned: the effect population has on the environment is becoming more important, since through our actions we are destroying surroundings and endangering the lives of future generations. Thus, this topic has become an object of many discussions held not only in EU institutions, but in significant international institutions and for this reason we have decided to compile a bilingual English-Slovak glossary bearing terms related to environmental issues.

3.1.1.1. Topic of Glossary

The life of human beings on Earth is conditioned by the way we use energy. The food consumed by our body, the coal used by a large part of the thermoelectric plants

worldwide and the immense amounts of oil used by many industries are all ways of having the necessary energy to access the comforts we enjoy today: fast and efficient transport, a hot water bath, artificial light, food preservation and many more. At the same time, energy production and consumption are primarily responsible for the temperature and climate changes on the planet, which has caused the melting of icebergs and the rise of sea level; as well as the increase of pollution in many cities. Energy reserves and energy consumption worldwide are matters of the greatest importance. It is closely related to the environment and this topic has also become very discussed issue within the European Union institutions and recently plays an important role in EU policies. The EU has been actively supporting the evolution of Europe towards a society with low carbon emissions and updates its regulations to facilitate public and private investments that require the transition to clean energy and become environmentally friendly. This process must not only be positive for the planet, but it must also be beneficial for the economy and consumers. Thus, we have chosen this field to be an output of the diploma thesis due to its increasing importance and threat it might represent for future generations. In this chapter we are going to present a glossary containing terms related to the environment: air pollution, toxics, greener style of living etc.

3.1.1.2. Definition of the Environment Terminology

Vocabulary of the Slovak language, especially in the beginning of new millennium, was considerably expanded to include new Europeanisms and internationalisms focused on the environment. This anglicism has gradually become established in almost all countries, particularly due to the need to address global environmental problems. Initially, the term environment encountered "ecology terminology", which was created from biology and was accepted and developed in Central and Eastern Europe. Several advocates of „purity of the Slovak language" and environmentalists opposed the term „*environment*" (in the Slovak language), but the language users faced the issue to create/derivate other words/parts of speech from existing term „*životné prostredie*"[2]. As Klinda claims, the „environmental terminology" began to develop in the 1990s. A breakthrough occurred in 1993 when the Government of the Slovak Republic and the National Council of the Slovak Republic passed the draft called

[2] As the Slovak term *environment* was not codified, it was very difficult to create or derivate other parts of speech, e.g. an adjective: *životné prostredie* ↔ ~~životno prostredný~~ → environmentálny

Slovak Republic: strategy, principles and priorities of the state governmental environmental policy. At this point, environmental terminology became naturalized in our language and has been gradually reflected in several government documents, scientific and professional papers, organizational unit names, etc. However, environmental lexicology and lexicography lagged behind the more developed countries. Slovakia did not register several publications, such as the *Encyclopaedic Dictionary of the Environment* (New York, 1971) by Paul Sarnoff of Hofstra University, nor the *Encyclopaedia of Environmental Science* (1974) or the *Dictionary of the Environment* (London, 1977), compiled by Michael Allaby and Chris Park. It was therefore essential to wait for the first *Terminological Dictionary of Ecology and Environmental Sciences* until 1993, when the *Institute of Landscape Ecology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences* under the leadership of Jozef Šteffek compiled and published this work (Klinda, p.5-7, 2000).

Additionally, we outline the definition the term *energy* as a part of environment and relevant vocabulary used within sector. The energy industry is a generic term for all industries related to the production and sale of energy, including fuel extraction, production, refining and distribution. Modern society consumes large amounts of fuel, and the energy industry is a crucial part of the infrastructure and maintenance of society in almost every country. In particular, the energy industry consists of the *fossil fuel industries*: the oil industry, including oil companies, oil refineries, transportation fuel and end-user sales at gas stations. In addition, it is *the gas industry*, including the extraction of natural gas, and the manufacture of coal gas, as well as distribution and sales. *The nuclear energy* forms part of the industry as well as *the renewable energy industry*, which includes renewable electricity and sustainable energy companies, including those involved in hydroelectric power, wind power, solar power generation, geothermal energy and the distribution, manufacture and sale of alternative fuels. It also includes *the plant energy industry*, based on the acquiring firewood, which is consequently used for cooking and heating. Last but not least, it also includes the electric power industry.

3.1.1.3. Language

Interpretation involves the oral translation of content from the source language into the target one – a language/translation pair. In spite of the fact that the diploma thesis is written in English, the target group we aimed for consists of Slovak interpreters and

translators who convey the information from English into Slovak, thus the language pair used in the glossary is English-Slovak.

3.1.1.4. Search for relevant materials and data excerption

As the glossary specializes in **legal terminology** used exclusively within EU institutions, the prime source of information proceeds from EU database *eur-lex.europa.eu*, that provides the official and comprehensive access to EU legal documents (laws, directives and other materials) available in all EU's official languages. Our primary methodological procedure was the search of individual and verified sources and consequent definition of terms; however, when it came to substances and chemicals, only direct translation was provided. Due to a plethora of documents available we thoroughly examined most relevant ones and selected most frequent terms and collocations.

The same principle was applied in terms of context. We read specific segments and in order to find appropriate and suitable use of terms in context. We based individual contexts on a wide range of scientific articles, monographies, journals and online sources. All original sources of definition and context are provided along with individual terms.

Subsequently, we processed all accumulated data. After excerpting all terms, we sorted them out according to field of use in an alphabetical order to match best the needs of interpreters. We focused solely on terms which were repeatedly used in at least 3 documents. To prove this, we used search engine on the database. The terminology contained in the glossary is composed of technical and legal terms, chemical substances, devices, facilities, scientific processes and phenomena used in a field of agriculture, air pollution, energy industry, urban development and urbanization, and last but not least, water industry. In total, we have gathered **177 expressions**.

Topic	Numbered index (pages)	Number of terms
Agriculture	32 – 43	38
Air pollution	44 – 54	40
Energy industry	55 – 65	38
Urban development	66 – 75	33
Water industry	75 – 83	28

Chart 2: Glossary structure

3.1.1.5. Glossary

3.1.1.5.1. Agriculture

- **agricultural raw material**

  poľnohospodárska surovina

  „poľnohospodársky produkt, ktorý nebol vystavený žiadnej operácii uchovávania ani spracovania"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (21.3.2020)

  „Article 2 establishes the criteria for requirements of agricultural raw material destined for the production of biofuels".

  source: https://www.ecolex.org/fr/details/legislation/ordinance-on-agricultural-raw-material-for-biofuel-and-bio-liquid-lex-faoc135446/ (21.3.2020)

- **animal by-products**

  vedľajšie živočíšne produkty

  „celé telá zvierat alebo ich časti, produkty živočíšneho pôvodu alebo iné produkty získané zo zvierat, ktoré nie sú určené na ľudskú spotrebu vrátane oocytov, embryí a spermy"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583235452109&uri=CELEX:32009R1069 (21.3.2020)

  „Animal by-products are divided into three categories according to their potential risk to human and animal health".

  source https://www.nibusinessinfo.co.uk/content/animal-product-categories (21.3.2020)

- **authorisation of a plant protection product**

  autorizácia prípravku na ochranu rastlín

  „administratívny akt, ktorým príslušný orgán členského štátu autorizuje uvedenie prípravku na ochranu rastlín na trh na svojom území"

  source https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (21.3.2020)

  „If the authorisation of a plant protection product issued on the basis of the previous legislation expires before the end of the approval of one of the active substances contained therein, a new zonal application for authorisation must be submitted".

  source: *https://www.bvl.bund.de/EN/Tasks/04_Plant_protection_products/03_Applicants/04_AuthorisationProcedure/ppp_authorProcedure_DEonly_basepage.html* (21.3.2020)

❖ **authorised landfill**

povolená skládka

„skládka, pre ktorú bolo vydané povolenie v súlade so smernicou 1999/31/ES"

source:https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583235452109&uri=CELEX:32009R1069 (21.3.2020)

„We were responsible for the detailed design and execution of the dredging of the contaminated sediments, subsequent dewatering and stabilisation, and ultimately their disposal in an authorised landfill".

source:https://www.deme-group.com/projects/wtp-valdemarsvik (21.3.2020)

❖ **biodynamic preparations**

biodynamické prípravky

„zmesi tradične používané v biodynamickom poľnohospodárstve"

source:https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (23.3.2020)

„Biodynamic preparations strengthen the quality of the compost by stabilizing nitrogen and other nutrients, multiplying microbial diversity, and bringing more sensitivity to the composting process".

source: https://www.biodynamics.com/preparations (23.3.2020)

❖ **centrifuge or separator sludge**

kal z odstrediviek alebo separátorov

„materiál, ktorý je vedľajším produktom čistenia surového mlieka a separácie odstredeného mlieka a smotany zo surového mlieka"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583235452109&uri=CELEX:32009R1069 (23.3.2020)

Centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing facilities must be heat treated in one of the following ways: heat to 70ºC or more for 60 minutes; or eat to 80ºC or more for 30 minutes".

source: http://www.refreshcoe.eu/results/centrifuge-separator-sludge%E2%80%A8/ (23.3.2020)

❖ **conformity assessment**

posudzovanie zhody

„postup, ktorým sa preukazuje, či boli splnené požiadavky tohto nariadenia týkajúce sa EÚ produktu na hnojenie"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583249905537&uri=CELEX:32019R1009 (21.3.2020)

„The main forms of conformity assessment are testing, certification, and inspection".

source: https://www.iso.org/conformity-assessment.html (21.3.2020)

- **conventional counterpart**

  tradičný ekvivalent

  „podobná potravina alebo krmivo vyrobenú bez pomoci genetických modifikácií, a pre ktorú je dôkladne stanovená história bezpečného používania"

  source:https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583233876309&uri=CELEX:32003R1829 (21.3.2020)

  „If a GM food has toxic components outside the natural range of its conventional counterpart, the GM food is not acceptable".

  source: VALLERO, Daniel. A. *Environmental Biotechnology: A Biosystem Approach*[3]

- **derived products**

  odvodené produkty

  „produkty získané prostredníctvom jednorazového alebo opakovaného ošetrenia, transformácie alebo jednotlivých krokov spracovania vedľajších živočíšnych produktov"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583235452109&uri=CELEX:32009R1069 (21.3.2020)

  „In view of the predicted shift to coal and coal derived products as energy sources and concern for the environment, increased attention has been directed to the area of producing a clean burning fuel from coal that will be suitable for use in electric power generating plants".

  source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/derived-product (21.3.2020)

- **engineered nanomaterial**umelo vyrobený nanomateriál

  „akýkoľvek úmyselne vyrobený materiál, ktorý má jeden alebo viac rozmerov rádovo 100 nm alebo menej alebo je zložený z oddelených funkčných častí vnútri alebo na povrchu, z ktorých mnohé majú jeden alebo viac rozmerov rádovo 100 nm alebo menej, vrátane štruktúr, aglomerátov alebo agregátov, ktoré majú veľkosť rádovo nad 100 nm, ale si zachovávajú vlastnosti, ktoré sú typické pre nanorozmery"

  source: https://www.svps.sk/dokumenty/legislativa/1169_2011.pdf (21.3.2020)

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3 https://books.google.sk/books?id=udVKUlznYpYC&pg=PT602&lpg=PT602&dq=%22conventional+counterpart%22&source=bl&ots=1q4F2FHGM5&sig=ACfU3U0eK-SVxQOF2kqc6fbQ7EIzmvPSEg&hl=sk&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjK28iQtbDoAhVF-aQKHS74C5MQ6AEwBXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22conventional%20counterpart%22&f=false

„Production and demand of engineered nanomaterials embedded in consumer products are growing significantly in the current years”.

source: https://www.hindawi.com/journals/jnm/2014/130198/ (21.3.2020)

- **fertilising product**

produkt na hnojenie

„látka alebo akýkoľvek iný materiál, ktorý sa aplikuje na rastliny alebo ich rizosféru, alebo na huby alebo ich mykosféru s cieľom poskytnúť týmto rastlinám alebo hubám živinu alebo zvýšiť účinnosť ich výživy”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583249905537&uri=CELEX:32019R1009 (21.3.2020)

Fertilising products are used to improve plant growth, mainly in agriculture”.

source: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2016/582010/EPRS_BRI(2016)582010_EN.pdf (21.3.2020)

- **genetically modified feed**

geneticky modifikované krmivá

„krmivá, ktoré obsahujú, skladajú sa alebo sú vyrobené z GMO”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583233876309&uri=CELEX:32003R1829 (23.3.2020)

„There is no scientific evidence showing that genetically modified feed affects milk yield or milk composition”.

source: https://albertamilk.com/ask-dairy-farmer/since-some-cows-are-fed-genetically-modified-feed/ (23.3.2020)

- **genetically modified food**

geneticky modifikované potraviny

„potraviny, ktoré obsahujú, skladajú sa alebo sú vyrobené z GMO”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583233876309&uri=CELEX:32003R1829 (23.3.2020)

„The report avoided to an extent the hot political issue of whether genetically modified food should be labelled”.

source: https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/18/gm-food-is-generally-safe-for-humans-and-the-environment-report-says (23.3.2020)

- **good experimental practice**

správna experimentálna prax

„prax v súlade s ustanoveniami usmernení Európskej a stredozemnej organizácie pre ochranu rastlín (EPPO) č. 181 a 152”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (23.3.2020)

„This Regulation determines the necessary requirements for conducting testing and analyses of plant protection products, in accordance with good experimental practice".

source: https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/regulation-on-good-experimental-practice-lex-faoc163675/ (23.3.2020)

❖ **good laboratory practice**

správna laboratórna prax

„prax o zosúlaďovaní zákonov, predpisov a správnych opatrení uplatňovaných na zásady správnej laboratórnej praxe a overovanie ich uplatňovania pri testoch chemických látok"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (21.3.2020)

„Good laboratory practice (GLP) standards were authored by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to ensure sound and repeatable non-clinical research".

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/nursing-and-health-professions/good-laboratory-practice (21.3.2020)

❖ **good plant protection practice**

správna prax ochrany rastlín

„prax, ktorou sa ošetrenia daných rastlín alebo rastlinných produktov prípravkami na ochranu rastlín v súlade s podmienkami ich autorizovaných použití vyberajú, dávkujú a načasujú tak, aby sa zabezpečila prijateľná účinnosť s minimálnym potrebným množstvom pri náležitom zohľadnení miestnych podmienok a možností kultivačných a biologických kontrol".

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (23.3.2020)

„Good Plant Protection Practice (GPPP) provides the basis for the proper and appropriate use of plant protection products (PPPs)".

source: http://www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie/media/pesticides/content/sud/professional/Good%20Plant%20Protection%20Practice%20(GPPP).pdf (23.3.2020)

❖ **harmful organisms**

škodlivé organizmy

„akékoľvek druhy, kmene alebo biotypy patriace do živočíšnej ríše alebo rastlinnej ríše alebo patogény, ktoré škodia rastlinám alebo rastlinným produktom"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (21.3.2020)

„Member States which have protected zones, have to conduct official surveys for the harmful organisms for which they have protected zones recognised".

source: https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/plant/docs/phb_ho_annual_report_2014_en.pdf (21.3.2020)

- **impurity**

nečistota

„akákoľvek zložka okrem čistej účinnej látky a/alebo čistého variantu, ktorá sa nachádza v technickom materiáli"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (23.3.2020)

„Soil impurities in sugarcane supplies affect clarification and filtration unit operations in the raw sugar manufacturing process".

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0260877416302047 (23.3.2020)

- **in-conversion product**

produkt z konverzie

„produkt, ktorý je vyrobený počas obdobia konverzie"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (21.3.2020)

„Operators shall ensure that organic and in-conversion products are transported to other operators or units, including wholesalers and retailers".

source: https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupMeetingDoc&docid=20669 (21.3.2020)

- **manure**

hnoj

„každý exkrement a/alebo moč hospodárskych zvierat okrem chovaných rýb so stelivom alebo bez neho"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583235452109&uri=CELEX:32009R1069 (21.3.2020)

„Manure use impacts on other environmental and sustainability issues as well as NO3− leaching".

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/manure (21.3.2020)

- **metabolite**

metabolit

„akýkoľvek metabolit alebo produkt rozkladu účinnej látky, safenera alebo synergenta, ktorý vzniká buď v organizmoch, alebo v životnom prostredí"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (24.3.2020)

„This approach produced highly labeled metabolites that were easily discriminated from the endogenous soil metabolites".

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0038071714003502 (24.3.2020)

- **mother plant**

  materská rastlina

  „identifikovaná rastlina, z ktorej sa odoberá rastlinný množiteľský materiál na reprodukciu nových rastlín"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (21.3.2020)

  „By providing the perfect conditions for shoot and root growth, these explants will multiply into new plants that are genetically identical to the mother plant".

  source: https://qaafi.uq.edu.au/blog/2019/07/could-tissue-culture-meet-avocado-plant-demand (21.3.2020)

- **non-chemical methods**

  nechemické metódy

  „alternatívne metódy k chemickým pesticídom na ochranu rastlín a ochranu proti škodcom vychádzajúce z agronomických techník"

  https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (24.3.2020)

  „There are several non-chemical methods available to eradicate or reduce the amounts of pathogens in the soil".

  source: http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-2309/EPP-7652web.pdf (24.3.2020)

- **organic fertiliser**

  organické hnojivo

  „materiál živočíšneho pôvodu používaný na udržanie alebo zlepšenie výživy rastlín a fyzických a chemických vlastností a biologickej aktivity pôdy

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583235452109&uri=CELEX:32009R1069 (21.3.2020)

  „Inorganic fertilisers are usually more concentrated and faster acting than organic fertilisers".

  source: https://www.rhs.org.uk/advice/profile?pid=304 (21.3.2020)

- **organic heterogeneous material**

  ekologický heterogénny materiál

  „skupina rastlín v rámci jedného botanického taxónu na najnižšej známej úrovni, ktorá sa vyznačuje vysokým stupňom genetickej a fenotypovej rozmanitosti medzi jednotlivými reprodukčnými jednotkami"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848

  „These collective properties indicate a potential utility of organic heterogeneous material for photonic integrated circuitry".

source: ZHAO, Yong Sheng. *Organic Nanophotonics: Fundamentals and Applications*

- **organic production unit**

  ekologická výrobná jednotka

  „výrobná jednotka s výnimkou obdobia konverzie, ktorá je riadená v súlade s požiadavkami, ktoré sa uplatňujú na ekologickú poľnohospodársku výrobu"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (21.3.2020)

  „The bees wax for new foundations shall come from organic production units".

  source: https://www.kiwa.com/globalassets/uber-kiwa/agb-regularien-und-formulare/bcs-zertifizierungsablauf/d-en_09-007_kiwa-bcs_organic-production-standard_v11_tf20190809.pdf (21.3.2020)

- **plant reproductive material**

  rastlinný množiteľský materiál

  „rastliny a všetky časti rastlín vrátane semien v ktoromkoľvek štádiu rastu, ktoré sú schopné vyprodukovať celé rastliny a sú určené na tento účel

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (24.3.2020)

  „To facilitate the collection and exchange of information, experience and good practices in the area of plant reproductive material legislation".

  source: https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_propagation_material/expert_group_en (24.3.2020)

- **polyculture**

  polykultúra

  „akvakultúrny chov dvoch alebo viacerých druhov väčšinou rôznych trofických úrovní v tej istej kultúrnej jednotke"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (21.3.2020)

  „The use of polycultures in agriculture, usually referred to as intercropping, is based on the traditional knowledge that carefully selected mixtures of crops are characterized by higher overall yields".

  source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/polyculture (21.3.2020)

- **post-harvest treatment**

  ošetrenie po zbere úrody

  „ošetrenie rastlín alebo rastlinných produktov po zbere úrody v izolovanom priestore, kde nie je možný únik, napríklad v sklade"

  https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (21.3.2020)

  „The post-harvest treatment of fruits and vegetables is a subject that has always been of practical interest".

source: https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/2117 (22.3.2020)

❖ **precautionary measures**

opatrenia predbežnej opatrnosti

„opatrenia s cieľom zabrániť kontaminácii produktmi alebo látkami, ktoré nie sú povolené na používanie v ekologickej poľnohospodárskej a zabrániť zmiešaniu produktov ekologickej poľnohospodárskej výroby s neekologickými produktmi"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (24.3.2020)

„Chief Executive Jim Bergin thanked Glanbia Ireland's milk suppliers, drivers and employees for continuing to take precautionary measures to keep dairy products flowing to Irish consumers at this challenging time".

source: https://www.tipperarylive.ie/news/home/527291/glanbia-puts-measures-in-place-to-keep-supplies-going.html (28.3.2020)

❖ **pressure sterilisation**

tlaková sterilizácia

„spracovanie vedľajších živočíšnych produktov, po ich zmenšení na veľkosť častí nepresahujúcu 50 mm, s teplotou v strede hmoty vyššou než 133 °C najmenej počas 20 minút bez prerušenia pri absolútnom tlaku najmenej 3 bary"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583235452109&uri=CELEX:32009R1069 (21.3.2020)

„Since then the high pressure sterilisation of foods has become widely accepted, and presently, there are several high pressure processed products on the market".

source: https://patents.google.com/patent/US20020076347 (21.3.2020)

❖ **preventive measures**

preventívne opatrenia

„opatrenia s cieľom zabezpečiť zachovanie biodiverzity a kvality pôdy; opatrenia na prevenciu a kontrolu škodcov a chorôb a opatrenia, ktoré sa majú prijať na zamedzenie negatívnym vplyvom na životné prostredie a na zdravie zvierat a rastlín"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (24.3.2020)

„Fifteen environmental hazards preventive measures were adopted by the farmers, of which the highest adopted preventive measures were hygiene practices on the farm".

source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/285856908_Preventive_Measures_Adopted_by_Nigerian_Farmers_for_the_Environmental_Hazards_in_Cocoa_Plantations (25.3.2020)

❖ **production unit**

výrobná jednotka

„všetky aktíva podniku, napríklad priestory pre prvovýrobu, lokality pre kultiváciu rias alebo chov živočíchov akvakultúry, chovné jednotky a priestory na uskladnenie plodín, produktov rastlinného pôvodu, produktov z rias, produktov živočíšneho pôvodu, surovín a akýchkoľvek ďalších relevantných vstupov"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (24.3.2020)

„Dairy farmers who decide to install a new kind of production on their units, for various reasons, out-standing among which the need to increase income from the production unit".

source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/278102293_The_process_of_constructing_new_competencies_in_the_family_agricultural_production_unit (24.3.2020)

❖ **residues**

rezíduá

„buď jedna alebo viaceré látky prítomné v alebo na rastlinách alebo v rastlinných produktoch, v jedlých živočíšnych produktoch, pitnej vode alebo inde v životnom prostredí, ktoré vznikajú v dôsledku používania prípravku na ochranu rastlín, vrátane ich metabolitov a produktov vznikajúcich pri ich rozklade alebo reakcii"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (21.3.2020)

„Agricultural residues include rice straw, wheat straw, rice husk, and corn stover, which are mostly left on the fields after harvests and used for fodder and landfill material or burnt in many places".

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/chemistry/agricultural-residues (21.3.2020)

❖ **rhizosphere**

rizosféra

„najbližší priestor okolo aktívneho koreňa, v ktorom sa odohrávajú procesy prijímania živín a vody"

source: https://slovnik.juls.savba.sk/?w=rizosf%C3%A9ra&s=exact&c=B4d4&cs=&d=kssj4&d=psp&d=sssj&d=orter&d=scs&d=sss&d=peciar&d=hssjV&d=bernolak&d=noundb&d=orient&d=locutio&d=obce&d=priezviska&d=un&d=pskcs&d=psken# (21.3.2020)

„Beneficial or harmful relationships exist between rhizosphere organisms and plants, which ultimately affect root function and plant growth".

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/rhizosphere (21.3.2020)

❖ **soil-related crop cultivation**

pestovanie plodín previazané s pôdou

„výroba v živej pôdnej vrstve alebo v pôde zmiešanej s materiálmi a produktmi povolenými v ekologickej poľnohospodárskej výrobe alebo hnojenej takýmito materiálmi a produktmi, pričom táto pôda je spojená s podornicovou vrstvou a so skalným podložím"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583234603719&uri=CELEX:32018R0848 (21.3.2020)

„However, certain cultivation practices which are not soil-related, such as the production of sprouted seeds or chicory heads and the production of ornamentals and herbs in pots that are sold in pots to the consumers, for which the principle of soil-related crop cultivation is not adapted or for which no risk exists that the consumer is misled regarding the production method, should be allowed".

source: https://www.hortidaily.com/article/6044182/eu-ten-year-reprieve-for-organic-hydroponic-growers/ (21.3.2020)

❖ **struvite**

struvit

„zriedkavý kosoštvorcový nerast s priesvitnými kryštálmi, vodnatý fosforečnan horčíka"

source:

https://slovnik.juls.savba.sk/?w=struvit&s=exact&c=X577&cs=&d=kssj4&d=psp&d=sssj&d=orter&d=scs&d=sss&d=peciar&d=hssjV&d=bernolak&d=noundb&d=orient&d=locutio&d=obce&d=priezviska&d=un&d=pskcs&d=psken# (21.3.2020)

„Struvite can be used as an alternative to agricultural fertilizers, including in potato cultivation, representing a step towards closing nutrient cycles and, by contributing to sustainable materials management, towards the circular economy".

source: https://www.cedelft.eu/en/publications/1815/the-potential-of-struvite-in-dutch-agriculture (21.3.2020)

❖ **substance of concern**

problémová látka

„akákoľvek látka, ktorá má prirodzenú schopnosť nepriaznivo pôsobiť na ľudí, zvieratá alebo životné prostredie a nachádza sa alebo sa vytvára v prípravku na ochranu rastlín v dostatočnej koncentrácii, aby predstavovala riziko takéhoto účinku"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583231191491&uri=CELEX:32009R1107 (21.3.2020)

„Identify the key functions that your substance of concern performs in the product or process”.

source: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/24152346/why_and_how_to_substitute_en.pdf/93e9c055-483c-743a-52cb-1d1201478bc1 (21.3.2020)

3.1.1.5.2. Air pollution

- **anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions**

  antropogénne emisie skleníkových plynov

  „uvoľnovanie rôznych plynov vznikajúcimi činnosťou človeka do atmosféry, najmä oxidu uhličitého, ktoré prispievajú k skleníkovému efektu"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

  *„Fossil fuel combustion is the country's major source of **anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions**".*

  source: https://www.epa.gov/report-environment/greenhouse-gases (29.3.2020)

- **air quality plans**

  plány kvality ovzdušia

  „plány, ktoré stanovujú opatrenia s cieľom dosiahnuť limitné hodnoty alebo cieľové hodnoty"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

  *„**Air quality plans** identify potential control measures and strategies, including rules and regulations that could be implemented to reduce air pollutant emissions from industrial facilities, commercial processes, on and off road motor vehicles, and other sources".*

  source: https://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/air-quality-plans (20.3.2020)

- **alert threshold**

  výstražný prah

  „úroveň, pri prekročení ktorej existuje pre obyvateľstvo ako celok riziko poškodenia zdravia ľudí už pri krátkodobej expozícii"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

  *„The EU has defined an **Alert threshold** of 240 µg ozone per m^3 air".*

  source: https://www.eea.europa.eu/help/glossary/eea-glossary/alert-threshold (21.3.2020)

- **ambient air**

  okolité ovzdušie

  „vonkajšie ovzdušie v troposfére"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

  *„Emissions of Pb into **ambient air** from vehicles burning leaded gasoline deposited the largest leaded particles close to the exhaust tailpipes".*

  source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/ambient-air (21.3.2020)

❖ **average exposure indicator**

indikátor priemernej expozície

„priemerná úroveň určená na základe meraní na mestských pozaďových miestach na celom území členského štátu, ktorá odráža expozíciu obyvateľstva"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

*„The **Average Exposure Indicator** expressed in µg/m^3 (AEI) shall be based upon measurements in urban background locations in zones and agglomerations throughout the territory of a Member State".*

source: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2008/50/annex/xiv/division/a/adopted (19.3.2020)

❖ **carbon monoxide**

oxid uhoľnatý

*„**Carbon monoxide** (CO) is one of the most common and widely distributed air pollutants".*

source: http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/123059/AQG2ndEd_5_5carbonmonoxide.PDF (19.3.2020)

❖ **certified emission reduction (CER)**

certifikované zníženie emisií

„jednotka vydaná podľa článku 12 Kjótskeho protokolu a jeho požiadaviek"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583960580405&uri=CELEX:32013R0525 (14.3.2020)

*„Every tonne of carbon emissions avoided within a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project results in a **Certified Emission Reduction** (CER)".*

source: https://www.fairclimatefund.nl/en/news/from-30-eurocents-to-25-euros-the-price-of-a-tonne-of-co (21.3.2020)

❖ **climate change mitigation-related support**

podpora súvisiaca so zmierňovaním zmeny klímy

„podpora zameraná na činnosti v rozvojových krajinách, ktoré prispievajú k cieľu stabilizácie koncentrácií skleníkových plynov v atmosfére na úrovni, ktorá by zabránila nebezpečnému antropogénnemu zasahovaniu do klimatického systému"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583960580405&uri=CELEX:32013R0525 (14.3.2020)

*„Member States shall endeavour to provide information on financial flows based on the so-called "Rio markers" for **climate change mitigation-related support** and climate change adaptation-related support".*

source: https://www.gaois.ie/crp/en/?txt=mitigation+and+adaptation+policies&lang=en&SearchMode=broad (14.3.2020)

❖ **coke battery furnace**

pec s koksovými batériami

„technologické zariadenia pracujúce v určenom tepelnom režime"

source: http://people.tuke.sk/ladislav.lukac/texty/ziaruvzdorne%20mat.htm (20.3.2020)

*„The directive does not apply to certain combustion plants, such as **coke battery furnaces**, gas turbines and engines used offshore".*

source: http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/2220a521-1c1e-48f2-925c-f779d871bdef.0006.02/DOC_2 (21.3.2020)

❖ **combustion plant**

spaľovacie zariadenie

„technické zariadenie, v ktorom sa oxidujú palivá s cieľom využiť takto vzniknuté teplo"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32015L2193 (5.3.2020)

*„The more efficiently the **combustion plant** converts the waste to useful energy, the greater amount of carbon dioxide which can be offset".*

source: https://recycleforgreatermanchester.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Carbon-in-Residual-R4GM-Higher-level-fact-sheets-August-2014_Layout-1-.pdf (29.3.2020)

❖ **contributions from natural sources**

príspevky z prírodných zdrojov

„emisie znečisťujúcich látok, ktoré nie sú priamo ani nepriamo spôsobené ľudskou činnosťou vrátane prírodných udalostí, ako sú sopečné erupcie, seizmická činnosť, geotermálne aktivity, prírodné požiare, silný vietor, morské aerosóly alebo atmosférické odchýlky"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

*„**Contributions from natural sources** to ambient aerosols vary widely with time (inter-annual and seasonal variability) and as a function of the distance to source regions".*

source: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24342088 (29.3.2020)

❖ **critical level**

kritická úroveň

„úroveň stanovená na základe vedeckých poznatkov, nad ktorou sa môžu vyskytnúť priame nepriaznivé vplyvy na niektorých prijímateľov, akými sú stromy, iné rastliny alebo prírodné ekosystémy, ale nie na ľudí"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

*„Calculation of **critical level** exceedance provides an indication of the suffieciency and effectivness of national, European and global ozone pollution abatement initiatives and policies".*

source: https://icpvegetation.ceh.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Flux-based%20critical%20levels%20of%20ozone%20pollution%20for%20vegetation.pdf (21.3.2020)

❖ **dioxins and furans**

dioxíny a furány

„polychlórované dibenzo-p-dioxíny a dibenzofurány"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32010L0075 (10.3.2020)

*„**Dioxins and furans** are common names for toxic chemicals that are found in very small amounts in the environment, including air, water and soil".*

source: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/healthy-living/your-health/environment/dioxins-furans.html (18.3.2020)

❖ **dual fuel engine**

dvojpalivový motor

„spaľovací motor, ktorý používa vznetové zapaľovanie a pri spaľovaní kvapalných palív pracuje na základe Dieselovho cyklu a pri spaľovaní plynných palív pracuje na základe Ottovho cyklu"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32015L2193 (5.3.2020)

*„A **dual fuel engine** is an engine designed to burn predominantly natural gas but with a small percentage of diesel as a pilot fuel to start ignition".*

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/dual-fuel-engine (18.3.2020)

❖ **dust**

prach

„celkom drobné, jemné a suché čiastočky hmoty, najmä také, ktoré sa usadzujú ako nečistota na povrchu predmetov al. za sucha pokrývajú cesty a pod"

source:https://slovnik.juls.savba.sk/?w=prach&s=exact&c=K205&cs=&d=kssj4&d=psp&d=sssj&d=orter&d=scs&d=sss&d=peciar&d=hssjV&d=bernolak&d=noundb&d=orient&d=locutio&d=obce&d=priezviska&d=un&d=pskcs&d=psken# (16.3.2020)

*„Man-made **dust** is common in urban areas".*

source: https://www.healthywa.wa.gov.au/Articles/F_I/Health-effects-of-dust (18.3.2020)

❖ **emission**

emisia

„vypúšťanie látok zo spaľovacieho zariadenia do ovzdušia"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32015L2193 (29.2.2020)

*„Between 1990 and 2017, the transport sector significantly reduced **emissions** of the following air pollutants: carbon monoxide and non-methane volatile organic compounds, sulphur oxides and nitrogen oxides".*

source: https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/transport-emissions-of-air-pollutants-8/transport-emissions-of-air-pollutants-8 (18.3.2020)

- **emission limit value**

  emisný limit

  „prípustné množstvo látky v odpadových plynoch zo spaľovacieho zariadenia, ktoré môže byť vypustené do ovzdušia za dané obdobie"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32015L2193 (29.2.2020)

  *„The European Parliament's Environment Committee agreed on setting stricter CO_2 **emission limit values** for new passenger cars".*

  source: https://www.dbresearch.com/servlet/reweb2.ReWEB?rwsite=RPS_EN-PROD&rwobj=ReDisplay.Start.class&document=PROD0000000000477588 (18.3.2020)

- **(certified) emission reduction unit (ERU)**

  jednotka zníženia emisií

  „jednotka vydaná podľa príslušných ustanovení prílohy k rozhodnutiu 13/CMP.1 alebo iných príslušných rozhodnutí orgánov UNFCCC alebo Kjótskeho protokolu"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583960580405&uri=CELEX:32013R0525 (14.3.2020)

  *„Under investment additionality, the value of the **Emissions Reduction Unit**/Certified Emission Reduction Unit shall significantly improve the financial or commercial viability of the project activity".*

  source: https://archive.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/ar4-wg3.pdf (18.3.2020)

- **long-term certified emission reduction unit (lCER)**

  dlhodobé certifikované zníženie emisií

  *„**Long-term certified emission reduction** credits have a lifespan of 60 years but must still be verified every five years".*

  source: Global Forest Governance: Legal Concepts and Policy Trends

- **temporary certified emission reduction (tCER)**

  dočasné certifikované zníženie emisií

  *„Two special types of CERs called **temporary certified emission reduction** (tCERs) and long-term certified emission reductions (lCERs) are issued for emission removals from afforestation and reforestation CDM projects“.*

  source: http://registry.it.csiro.au/def/agriculture/unfccc/_CER:1 (20.3.2020)

❖ **exposure concentration obligation**

záväzok zníženia koncentrácie expozície

„úroveň stanovená na základe indikátora priemernej expozície s cieľom znížiť škodlivé vplyvy na zdravie ľudí, ktorá sa dosiahne v danom období”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

„In addition to target and limit values, an exposure concentration obligation was established for PM2.5“.

source: https://www.irceline.be/en/documentation/faq/what-are-the-concentrations-that-may-not-be-exceeded (18.3.2020)

❖ **gas turbine**

plynová turbína

„rotujúci stroj, ktorý premieňa tepelnú energiu na mechanickú prácu”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32015L2193 (29.2.2020)

„Two of the most prominent techniques to improve energy conversion efficiency of a gas turbine-based combined heat and power plant are the use of recuperation and cogeneration”.

source: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13369-015-1835-2 (18.3.2020)

❖ **global warming potential (GWP)**

potenciál globálneho otepľovania

„celkový príspevok ku globálnemu otepľovaniu v dôsledku emisie jednej jednotky tohto plynu v pomere k jednej jednotke referenčného plynu, CO2, ktorý má priradenú hodnotu 1”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583960580405&uri=CELEX:32013R0525 (14.3.2020)

*„The 100 year **GWP** of methane is 25, therefore if 1 tonne of methane was released into the atmosphere, it would create the same warming as 25 tonnes of CO2".*

source: https://niwa.co.nz/atmosphere/faq/what-are-global-warming-potentials-and-co2-equivalent-emissions (18.3.2020)

- **greenhouse gas**

skleníkový plyn

„plyn, ktorý prispieva k prirodzenému skleníkovému efektu. Kjótsky protokol zahŕňa skupinu šiestich skleníkových plynov (GHGs) produkovanými ľudskými aktivitami: oxid uhličitý, metán, oxid dusný, čiastočne fluórované uhľovodíky, perfluórkarbóny a florid sírový"

source: http://www1.enviroportal.sk/pdf/indikatory/0080/8047/22_IL_Sklen_plyny_sektor.pdf (14.3.2020)

*„Carbon dioxide, a key **greenhouse gas** that drives global climate change, continues to rise every month".*

source: https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/global-warming/greenhouse-gases/ (18.3.2020)

- **hazardous substances**

nebezpečné látky

„všetky tekuté, plynné alebo pevné látky, ktoré predstavujú riziko pre zdravie alebo bezpečnosť"

source: https://osha.europa.eu/sk/themes/dangerous-substances (14.3.2020)

*„**Hazardous substances** (like fireworks and gasoline) can cause major damage in the event of an accident".*

source: https://www.government.nl/topics/hazardous-substances/hazardous-substances-in-the-human-environment (18.3.2020)

- **margin of tolerance**

medza tolerancie

„percento limitnej hodnoty, o ktoré môže byť táto hodnota prekročená na základe daných podmienok"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

*„The **margin of tolerance** is a new concept of EU legislation on air quality".*

source: Urban Air Pollution - European Aspects (Environmental Pollution) (29.3.2020)

- **micro/small isolated system**

izolovaná mikrosústava

„každá sústava, ktorá mala v roku 1996 spotrebu menšiu ako 500 GWh a ktorá nie je prepojená s inými sústavami"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:62017CJ0262&from=SK (14.3.2020)

*„The BAT-AELs for such engines shall therefore only apply in **small isolated system** and **micro isolated system** as from 1 January 2025 for new engines, and as from 1 January 2030 for existing engines".*

source: https://www.euromot.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/LCP-BREF-EUROMOT-Position-Paper-2018-03-22.pdf (17.3.2020)

❖ **multi-fuel firing combustion plant**

spaľovacie zariadenie na spaľovanie viacerých druhov palív

„každé spaľovacie zariadenie, ktoré môže spaľovať súčasne alebo striedavo dva alebo viac druhov palív"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32010L0075 (10.3.2020)

*„In the case of a **multi-fuel firing combustion plant**, the emission limit values shall be set in accordance with Article 40"*

source: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/industry/stationary/lcp/chapter3.htm (20.3.2020)

❖ **national exposure reduction target**

národný cieľ zníženia expozície

„percentuálne zníženie priemernej expozície obyvateľstva členského štátu stanovené na referenčný rok s cieľom znížiť škodlivé vplyvy na zdravie ľudí, ktoré sa má dosiahnuť v danom období tam, kde je to možné"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

*„Member States will be required to achieve a **national exposure reduction target** for PM2.5, over the period 2010 to 2020".*

source: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/annualreport/air_pollution_uk_2017_issue_1.pdf (17.3.2020)

❖ **nitrogen dioxide**

oxid dusičitý

*„**Nitrogen dioxide** pollution is emitted from vehicle exhaust, and the burning of coal, oil, diesel fuel, and natural gas, especially from electric power plants".*

source: https://toxtown.nlm.nih.gov/chemicals-and-contaminants/nitrogen-oxides (20.3.2020)

❖ **nitrogen oxides**

oxidy dusíka

*„Man-made emissions of **nitrogen oxides** dominate total emissions in Europe, with the UK emitting about 2.2 million tonnes of NO_2 each year“.*

source: http://www.apis.ac.uk/overview/pollutants/overview_nox.htm (20.3.2020)

- **ozone precursor substances**

  prekurzory ozónu

  „látky, ktoré prispievajú k tvorbe prízemného ozónu”

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

  *„These **ozone precursor substances** include volatile organic gases, such as hydrocarbons (HC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO)“.*

  source: Traffic and Environment (The Handbook of Environmental Chemistry) (29.3.2020)

- **pollutant**

  znečisťujúca látka

  „akákoľvek látka, ktorá môže spôsobiť znečistenie jednotlivých zložiek životného prostredia”

  source: https://envirozataze.enviroportal.sk/AtlasSanMetod/Jar/WordDocuments/gloss_zneisujcaltkanaelytejtopublikcie.htm (15.3.2020)

  *„The gaseous air **pollutants** of primary concern in urban settings include sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide“.*

  source: https://www.britannica.com/science/air-pollution (20.3.2020)

- **post-combustion plant**

  zariadenie na dodatočné spaľovanie

  „zariadenie, ktoré je určené na čistenie odpadových plynov spaľovaním, ktoré nie sú prevádzkované ako samostatné spaľovacie zariadenia”

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32010L0075 (10.3.2020)

  *„Note, that the base case efficiency of the O2/ CO2 recycle plant is lower than the efficiency of the PF **post-combustion plant** due to the use of lignite“.*

  source: https://www.vgb.org/vgbmultimedia/VGB+Capture+and+Storage-p-1373.pdf (20.3.2020)

- **rated thermal input**

  menovitý tepelný príkon

  „množstvo tepla privedeného do spaľovacej komory kotla palivom za jednotku času”

  source: https://www.dakon.cz/slovnik/tepelny-prikon/ (17.3.2020)

*„The combustion of fuel in installations with a total **rated thermal input** below 50 MW contributes significantly to emissions of pollutants into the air".*

source: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/greenweek2013/sites/default/files/content/presentations/8-4_musella.pdf (20.3.2020)

- **refinery fuel**

  rafinérske palivo

  „tuhý, kvapalný alebo plynný horľavý materiál získaný z destilácie a konverzie pri rafinácii ropy vrátane rafinérskeho vykurovacieho plynu, syntéznych plynov, rafinérskych olejov a ropného koksu"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32015L2193 (29.2.2020)

  *„Recovering hydrogen from **refinery fuel** gas can help refineries to satisfy high hydrogen demand".*

  source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/refinery-fuel-gas (20.3.2020)

- **sulphur dioxide**

  oxid siričitý

  *„Toxic **sulphur dioxide** is one of the main contributors to human death and disease from air pollution across the planet".*

  source: https://www.greenpeace.org.au/research/so2report/ (21.3.2020)

- **urban background locations**

  mestské pozaďové miesta

  „miesta v mestských oblastiach, kde sú úrovne reprezentatívne pre expozíciu bežného mestského obyvateľstva"

  source: https://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2010-137 (18.3.2020)

  *„The **Average Exposure Indicator** expressed in µg/m^3 (AEI) shall be based upon measurements in urban background locations in zones and agglomerations throughout the territory of a Member State".*

  source: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2008/50/annex/xiv/division/a/adopted (19.3.2020)

- **volatile organic compounds (VOC/VOCs)**

  prchavé organické zlúčeniny

  „iné organické zlúčeniny z antropogénnych a biogénnych zdrojov než metán, ktoré sú schopné tvoriť fotochemické oxidanty reakciou s oxidmi dusíka za prítomnosti slnečného svetla"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32008L0050 (5.3.2020)

*„**VOCs** are emitted by a wide array of products numbering in the thousands“.*

source: https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/volatile-organic-compounds-impact-indoor-air-quality (19.3.2020)

- **waste incineration plant**

spaľovňa odpadov

„akákoľvek stacionárna alebo mobilná technická jednotka a zariadenie určené pre tepelné spracovanie odpadov so zužitkovaním vznikajúceho spaľovacieho tepla alebo bez neho”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1583863769017&uri=CELEX:32010L0075 (10.3.2020)

*„The total dust concentration in the emissions into the air of **a waste incineration plant** shall under no circumstances exceed 150 mg/Nm3 expressed as a half-hourly average“.*

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:107E:0001:0110:EN:PDF (18.3.2020)

3.1.1.5.3. Energy industry

- **aerothermal energy**

  aerotermálna energia

  „energia uložená vo forme tepla v okolitom ovzduší"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32009L0028 (16.3.2020)

  *„Air conditioning with **aerothermal energy** is a system that uses the energy of ambient air to produce cold through thermodynamics".*

  source: https://guisanac.com/2020/03/04/why-aerothermal-is-the-next-step-in-renewable-energy/ (21.3.2020)

- **agricultural biomass**

  poľnohospodárska biomasa

  „biomasa, ktorá je produktom poľnohospodárstva"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (17.3.2020)

  *„The **agricultural biomass** resource can be used as a source of energy to produce heat, electricity and transport fuels".*

  source:https://www.eubia.org/cms/wiki-biomass/biomass-resources/agriculture/ (21.3.2020)

- **ambient energy**

  energia z okolia

  „prirodzene sa vyskytujúca tepelná energia a energia akumulovaná v prostredí s obmedzenými hranicami, ktorá môže byť uložená v okolitom vzduchu"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (17.3.2020)

  *„This procedure consists in converting **ambient energy** into electrical energy to be reused in powering electronic devices".*

  source:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/276319549_Harvesting_Ambient_Environmental_Energy_for_Wireless_Sensor_Networks_A_Survey (21.3.2020)

- **biomass**

  biomasa

  „biologicky rozložiteľné časti výrobkov, odpadu a zvyškov biologického pôvodu"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32009L0028 (16.3.2020)

  *„**Biomass** and biofuels made from biomass are alternative energy sources to fossil fuels—coal, petroleum, and natural gas".*

  source: https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/biomass/biomass-and-the-environment.php (21.3.2020)

- **biomass fuels**

palivá z biomasy

„plynné a tuhé palivá vyrábané z biomasy"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (17.3.2020)

*„Commercial and Industrial residues, wastes or co-products, of organic origin, can be potentially used or converted to **biomass fuel**".*

source: http://www.esru.strath.ac.uk/EandE/Web_sites/06-07/Biomass/HTML/biomass_fuel.htm (21.3.2020)

❖ **cogeneration**

kombinovaná výroba

„výroba tepla a elektriny alebo mechanickej energie, ktorá prebieha v rovnakom čase a v jednom procese"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (19.3.2020)

*„Public support schemes for promoting **cogeneration** should focus mainly on support for cogeneration based on economically justifiable demand for heat and cooling".*

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:052:0050:0060:EN:PDF (21.3.2020)

❖ **high-efficiency cogeneration**

vysokoúčinná kombinovaná výroba

„výroba v malých zariadeniach kombinovanej výroby a v zariadeniach kombinovanej výroby veľmi malých výkonov prinášajúca úspory primárnej energie sa môže považovať za vysokoúčinnú kombinovanú výrobu"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32012L0027 (14.3.2020)

*„The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union adopted the Directive 2004/8 EC whose purpose is to increase energy efficiency and develop **high efficiency cogeneration** of heat and power".*

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1876610215027666 (19.3.2020)

❖ **district heating/cooling**

diaľkové vykurovanie

„distribúcia tepelnej energie vo forme pary, horúcej a teplej vody alebo vychladených kvapalín z centrálneho zdroja výroby prostredníctvom siete do viacerých budov"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32009L0028 (16.3.2020)

*„**District heating** and **cooling** networks will be smarter as they make the electric grid smarter".*

source: http://kchbi.chtf.stuba.sk/upload_new/file/Miro/Proc%20problemy%20odovzdane%20zadania/Pomothy/%5B3%5D.pdf (21.3.2020)

- **economically justifiable demand**

  ekonomicky zdôvodnený dopyt

  „dopyt, ktorý neprekračuje potreby vykurovania alebo chladenia a ktorý by bol inak uspokojený za trhových podmienok inými procesmi výroby energie ako kombinovaná výroba"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (19.3.2020)

  *„Public support schemes for promoting cogeneration should focus mainly on support for cogeneration based on **economically justifiable demand** for heat and cooling".*

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:052:0050:0060:EN:PDF (21.3.2020)

- **electricity from cogeneration**

  elektrina z kombinovanej výroby

  „elektrina vyrobená v procese spojenom s výrobou využiteľného tepla"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (19.3.2020)

  *„Such **electricity from cogeneration**, together with useful heat, is then used as a parameter for the determination of the incentives (and/or reductions of charges) which the plant can receive".*

  source: https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/82056281.pdf (21.3.2020)

- **energy efficiency first**

  prvoradosť energetickej efektívnosti

  „čo najdôslednejšie zohľadňovanie alternatívnych opatrení efektívnych z hľadiska nákladov a úspory energie v energetickom plánovaní a politických a investičných rozhodnutiach"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018R1999 (19.3.2020)

  *„Putting **energy efficiency first** is a key objective of the EU, as energy savings are the easiest way of saving money for consumers and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions".*

  source: https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/energy-efficiency-first-accelerating-towards-2030-objective-2019-sep-25_sk (21.3.2020)

- **energy from renewable sources**

  energia z obnoviteľných zdrojov energie

„energia z obnoviteľných nefosílnych zdrojov, a to veterná, slnečná, aerotermálna, geotermálna a hydrotermálna energia a energia oceánu, vodná energia, biomasa, skládkový plyn, plyn z čističiek odpadových vôd a bioplyny"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32009L0028 (16.3.2020)

*„At the EU level, the share of **energy from renewable sources** in total final energy consumption in 2018 reached 18 percent".*

source: https://www.total-croatia-news.com/lifestyle/41067-eu-average (21.3.2020)

❖ **energy infrastructure**

energetická infraštruktúra

„fyzické zariadenie alebo príslušenstvo spadajúce do kategórií energetickej infraštruktúry, ktoré sa nachádza v Únii alebo spája Úniu s jednou alebo viacerými tretími krajinami"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32013R0347 (19.3.2020)

*„Europe's **energy infrastructure** still relies on national systems, with too few interconnections between countries".*

source: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/dg_energy_handbook_final.pdf (21.3.2020)

❖ **energy management system**

systém energetického manažérstva

„súbor vzájomne súvisiacich alebo vzájomne pôsobiacich prvkov plánu, ktorým sa stanovuje cieľ energetickej efektívnosti a stratégia na dosiahnutie tohto cieľa"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (19.3.2020)

*„Central **Energy Management System** for smart grids helps to limit power grid imbalances and provide consumers with the information and insight needed to improve energy consumption".*

source: https://www.cgi.com/belgium/en/media/brochure/central-energy-management-system-smart-grids (21.3.2020)

❖ **energy performance contracting**

zmluva o energetickej efektívnosti

„dohoda na zmluvnom základe uzatvorená medzi príjemcom a poskytovateľom opatrenia na zlepšenie energetickej efektívnosti, ktorá sa overuje a monitoruje počas celého trvania zmluvného vzťahu"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (19.3.2020)

*„**Energy Performance Contracting** is a smart, affordable and increasingly common way to make building improvements that save energy and money".*

source: https://www.eec.org.au/for-energy-users/tools-methodologies-menu/energy-performance-contracting#/energy-performance-contracting (21.3.2020)

❖ **energy savings**

úspory energie

„množstvo usporenej energie určené meraním a/alebo odhadom spotreby pred a po vykonaní opatrenia na zlepšenie energetickej efektívnosti"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (19.3.2020)

*„**Energy savings** are achieved by increasing energy efficiency, in the broadest sense".*

source: http://energycoalition.eu/ (21.3.2020)

❖ **energy service**

energetická služba

„hmotný prospech, úžitok alebo statok získaný kombináciou energie s energeticky účinnou technológiou alebo s činnosťou, ktorá môže zahŕňať prevádzku, údržbu a kontrolu potrebnú na dodanie služby"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (19.3.2020)

*„For the implementation of energy efficiency measures in the form of the guaranteed **energy service** (GES) it is necessary to elaborate the so-called purposeful energy audit".*

source: https://www.ecologic.sk/en/services/22-guaranteed-energy-service (21.3.2020)

❖ **forest biomass**

lesná biomasa

„biomasa, ktorá je produktom lesníctva"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (17.3.2020)

*„**Forest biomass** burning has both advantages (renewable energy) and disadvantages (some air pollutant emissions)".*

source: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/1002036.pdf (21.3.2020)

❖ **geothermal energy**

geotermálna energia

„energia uložená vo forme tepla pod pevným zemským povrchom"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32009L0028 (16.3.2020)

*„In 2012, **geothermal energy** contributed 0.2% of total net production in the EU-27 countries".*

source: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/environmental-data-centre-on-natural-resources-old/natural-resources/energy-resources/geothermal-energy (21.3.2020)

❖ **gross final consumption of energy**

hrubá konečná energetická spotreba

„energetické komodity dodávané na energetické účely pre priemysel, dopravu, domácnosti, služby vrátane verejných služieba, vrátane strát elektriny a tepla počas distribúcie a prenosu"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32009L0028 (16.3.2020)

„The share of energy from renewable sources shall be calculated as the gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources divided by the ***gross final consumption of energy*** *from all energy sources, expressed as a percentage".*

source: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2009/28/article/5/data.xht?view=snippet&wrap=true (21.3.2020)

❖ **hydrothermal energy**

hydrotermálna energia

„energia uložená vo forme tepla v povrchových vodách"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32009L0028 (16.3.2020)

„As with any other form of geotechnical utilisation, also ***hydrothermal energy*** *generation constitutes an intervention into the natural balance of the earth's upper crust".*

source: KALTSMITSCH et al. *Renewable Energy: Technology, Economics and Environment*[4]

❖ **jointly acting renewables self-consumers**

spoločne konajúci samospotrebitelia energie z obnoviteľných zdrojov

„kupina aspoň dvoch spoločne konajúcich samospotrebiteľov energie z obnoviteľných zdrojov, ktorí sa nachádzajú v rovnakej budove alebo bytovom dome"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (19.3.2020)

„Empowering ***jointly acting renewables self-consumers*** *also provides opportunities for renewable energy communities to advance energy efficiency at household level and helps fight energy poverty through reduced consumption and lower supply tariffs".*

source: https://www.emissions-euets.com/internal-electricity-market-glossary/1333-self-generation (21.3.2020)

❖ **minimisation of energy consumption**

minimalizácia spotreby energie

[4] https://www.amazon.com/Renewable-Energy-Technology-Economics-Environment/dp/3540709479

„minimalizácia internej spotreby energie (napr. vyššia účinnosť napájacieho čerpadla"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584706032590&uri=CELEX:32017D1442 (19.3.2020)

„PTICOLD project proposes a new approach, aiming at a multi-criteria management of the cold chain, with a main role for ***minimisation of energy consumption****".*

source: https://anr.fr/Project-ANR-15-CE21-0011 (21.3.2020)

❖ **minimisation of heat losses**

minimalizácia tepelných strát

„minimalizovanie strát zostatkového tepla, napr. tých, ku ktorým dochádza prostredníctvom trosky, alebo tých, ktoré možno znížiť izolovaním zdrojov žiarenia"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584706032590&uri=CELEX:32017D1442 (17.3.2020)

„A key aspect in the realisation of this target is ***minimisation of heat losses*** *and maximisation of using solar heat".*

source: https://www.researchgate.net/scientific-contributions/2009988317_F_G_H_Koene (21.3.2020)

❖ **nearly zero-energy building**

budova s takmer nulovou spotrebou energie

„namená budovu s veľmi vysokou energetickou hospodárnosťou"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1584706513947&uri=CELEX:32010L0031 (17.3.2020)

„One of the emerging milestones in building construction is the development of ***nearly zero energy buildings".***

source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287595473_Sustainable_Design_of_a_Nearly_Zero_Energy_Building_Facilitated_by_a_Smart_Microgrid (21.3.2020)

❖ **offshore wind energy**

veterná energia na mori

„elektrická energia vyrobená veternými turbínami nachádzajúcimi sa na mori, či už blízko, alebo ďaleko od pobrežia"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32009R0663 (17.3.2020)

„The discussion is based on the comparison of ***offshore wind energy*** *with other renewable energies and even with conventional power".*

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0960148110003332 (21.3.2020)

❖ **overall efficiency**

celková účinnosť

„ročný súčet výroby elektriny a mechanickej energie a využiteľného tepla vydelený vstupujúcim palivom použitým na výrobu tepla v procese kombinovanej výroby a na hrubú výrobu elektriny a mechanickej energie"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (17.3.2020)

*„Cleaner production is the continuous application of an integrated preventive environmental strategy to processes, products, and services to increase **overall efficiency** and reduce risks to humans and the environment".*

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/cleaner-production (21.3.2020)

❖ **primary energy consumption**

primárna energetická spotreba

„hrubá domáca spotreba s výnimkou neenergetickej spotreby"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (17.3.2020)

*„Therefore, lowering the **primary energy consumption** is an important part of an energy transition, alongside the switch to alternative and renewable energy sources".*

source: https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/indicator-primary-energy-consumption#at-a-glance (21.3.2020)

❖ **recycled carbon fuels**

fosílne palivá vyrobené z odpadu

„kvapalné a plynné palivá vyrábané z kvapalných alebo tuhých odpadových tokov neobnoviteľného pôvodu"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (17.3.2020)

*„**Recycled Carbon Fuels** are produced from liquid or solid waste streams of non-renewable origin, including fossil waste such as plastics".*

source: https://zerowasteeurope.eu/2019/04/recycled-carbon-fuels-governments-rush-put-circular-economy-and-climate-mitigation-at-stake-warns-new-briefing/ (21.3.2020)

❖ **renewable energy obligation**

povinnosť využitia energie z obnoviteľných zdrojov energie

„vnárodný systém podpory, v rámci ktorého sa vyžaduje od výrobcov, dodávateľov a spotrebiteľov energie, aby do svojej výroby zahrnuli daný podiel energie z obnoviteľných zdrojov energie"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32009L0028 (16.3.2020)

*„When a **renewable energy obligation** is instituted, the costs of the regulatory measure are borne by power consumers".*

source:
https://www.iit.comillas.edu/batlle/Docs/2008%20A%20method%20to%20allocate%20the%20Renewable%20Energy%20Sources%20subsidies%20among%20final%20energy%20consumers%20_%20Batlle.pdf (21.3.2020)

❖ **renewables power purchase agreement**

zmluva o nákupe elektriny z obnoviteľných zdrojov

„zmluva, na základe ktorej sa fyzická alebo právnická osoba zaviaže nakupovať elektrinu z obnoviteľných zdrojov priamo od výrobcu elektriny"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (19.3.2020)

„Member States shall assess the regulatory and administrative barriers to long-term ***renewables power purchase agreements****".*

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018L2001&from=EN (21.3.2020)

❖ **renewables self-consumer**

samospotrebiteľ energie z obnoviteľných zdrojov

„koncový odberateľ, ktorý vyrába elektrinu z obnoviteľných zdrojov pre vlastnú potrebu, pričom môže samovyrobenú elektrinu z obnoviteľných zdrojov skladovať alebo predávať"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (19.3.2020)

„The distinction may perhaps be made based on the volume that a ***renewables self-consumer*** *feeds into the grid, or on the ratio between this volume and his own consumption".*

source: SIOSHANSI. F. *Behind and Beyond the Meter: Digitalization, Aggregation, Optimization, Monetization*

❖ **repowering**

modernizácia

„obnovenie elektrárne vyrábajúcej energiu z obnoviteľných zdrojov vrátane úplnej alebo čiastočnej výmeny zariadení alebo prevádzkových systémov a vybavenia na účely nahradenia kapacity alebo zvýšenia efektívnosti alebo kapacity zariadenia"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (19.3.2020)

*„****Repowering*** *a wind farm implies dismantling the existing wind turbines and installing new turbines of a larger size with new technology".*

source: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/we.2450 (21.3.2020)

❖ **residual energy mix**

zvyškový energetický mix

„celkový ročný energetický mix pre členský štát, okrem podielu, na ktorý sa vzťahujú zrušené potvrdenia o pôvode"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (19.3.2020)

„DAPEEP calculates CO2 emissions and radioactive waste based on the National ***Residual Energy Mix****“.*

source: https://www.aib-net.org/sites/default/files/assets/facts/domain-protocols/AIB-2019-DPGR-DAPEEP%20DP%20EECS.pdf (21.3.2020)

- **smart grid**

  inteligentné siete

  „elektrickú sieť, ktorá môže nákladovo efektívnym spôsobom spájať správanie a konanie všetkých užívateľov napojených na ňu vrátane výrobcov, spotrebiteľov a tých, čo vyrábajú a spotrebúvajú, aby sa zabezpečil ekonomicky efektívny a udržateľný elektroenergetický systém s nízkymi stratami a vysokou kvalitou, zabezpečením dodávok a bezpečnosťou”

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32013R0347 (19.3.2020)

  *„**Smart grid** technology is enabling the effective management and distribution of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydrogen“.*

  source: https://innovationatwork.ieee.org/smart-grid-transforming-renewable-energy/ (21.3.2020)

- **smart metering system**

  inteligentný merací systém

  „elektronický systém, ktorý dokáže merať spotrebu energie, pričom udáva viac informácií ako bežný merač, a dokáže prenášať a prijímať údaje pomocou istej formy elektronickej komunikácie”

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (19.3.2020)

  *„Such a **smart metering system** may be used for one or more utilities, such as gas and electricity, rather than having several single purpose metering systems“.*

  source: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/sites/iee-projects/files/projects/documents/esma_publishable_report_en.pdf (21.3.2020)

- **useful heat**

  využiteľné teplo

  „teplo vyrobené v procese kombinovanej výroby určené na uspokojenie ekonomicky zdôvodneného dopytu po teple alebo chlade”

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584640664205&uri=CELEX:32012L0027 (19.3.2020)

  *„Such electricity from cogeneration, together with **useful heat**, is then used as a parameter for the determination of the incentives (and/or reductions of charges) which the plant can receive“.*

  source: https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/82056281.pdf (21.3.2020)

❖ **waste heat and cold**

odpadové teplo a chlad

„teplo alebo chlad, ktoré nevyhnutne vzniká ako vedľajší produkt v priemyselných alebo energetických zariadeniach"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584636841801&uri=CELEX:32018L2001 (19.3.2020)

„Member States shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy and/or ***waste heat and cold*** *in existing heating and cooling systems".*

source: https://www.egec.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/RED-European-Parliament-Amendments-on-District-heating_072017.docx (21.3.2020)

3.1.1.5.4. Urban Development

- **active customer**

  aktívny odberateľ

  „koncový odberateľ alebo skupina spoločne konajúcich koncových odberateľov, ktorí spotrebúvajú alebo uskladňujú elektrinu vyrobenú vo svojich priestoroch"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584471930807&uri=CELEX:32019L0944 (24.3.2020)

  *„A smart grid requires participation of **active customers**".*

  source: JAMASB. T. *The Future of Electricity Demand: Customers, Citizens and Loads*

- **air traffic management**

  manažment letovej prevádzky

  „dynamický integrovaný manažment letovej prevádzky a vzdušného priestoru vrátane letových prevádzkových služieb, spravovania vzdušného priestoru a usporiadania toku letovej prevádzky - bezpečne, ekonomicky a účinne - poskytovaním zariadení a plynulých služieb v spolupráci so všetkými stranami zahŕňajúci palubné a pozemné funkcie"

  source: https://www.lps.sk/sk/tlacove-centrum/aktuality/item/324-atm-ans (28.3.2020)

  *„As air traffic grows, so does the need for efficient, globally harmonized and interoperable **Air Traffic Management**".*

  source:https://www.iata.org/en/programs/ops-infra/air-traffic-management/ (28.3.2020)

- **bottleneck**

  úzke miesto

  „fyzická, technická alebo funkčná prekážka, ktorá vedie k narušeniu systému s dôsledkami pre plynulosť diaľkových alebo cezhraničných tokov"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (24.3.2020)

  *„Under-investment in infrastructure can produce chronic **bottlenecks** when rapid economic growth takes place, implying that the capacity is insufficient to keep up with the demand".*

  source: https://transportgeography.org/?page_id=1422 (28.3.2020)

- **category of regions**

  kategória regiónu

  „začlenenie regiónov do kategórie „menej rozvinuté regióny", „prechodné regióny" alebo „vyspelejšie regióny"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584383845372&uri=CELEX:32013R1303 (23.3.2020)

*„The opinion calls for a reduction in the mandatory percentage of ERDF funds to be allocated to the thematic objectives in each **category of regions**“.*

source: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/COR_12_28 (28.3.2020)

❖ **citizen energy community**

občianske energetické spoločenstvo

„právny subjekt založený na dobrovoľnej a otvorenej účasti spoločníkov, ktorých hlavný cieľ je poskytovať svojim členom environmentálne, hospodárske alebo sociálne komunitné prínosy”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584471930807&uri=CELEX:32019L0944 (24.3.2020)

*„**Citizens Energy Communities** (CEC) should play a key role in electrification and decarbonisation of the society by providing flexibility and efficiency to the system“.*

source: https://cdn.eurelectric.org/media/3804/citizens_energy_communities_final-2019-030-0282-01-e-h-A79923F7.pdf (28.3.2020)

❖ **community-led local development strategy**

sprostredkovateľský orgán

„každý verejný alebo súkromný subjekt, za ktorého činnosť je zodpovedný riadiaci orgán”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584383845372&uri=CELEX:32013R1303 (23.3.2020)

*„The **community-led local development** (CLLD) is one of the integrated approaches for territorial development for the period of 2014 – 2020 according to the Partnership Agreement of the Republic of Bulgaria“.*

source: http://ope.moew.government.bg/en/pages/vodeno-ot-obshtnostite-mestno-razvitie/102#1 (28.3.2020)

❖ **cross-border section**

cezhraničný úsek

„úsek, ktorým sa zabezpečuje kontinuita projektu spoločného záujmu medzi najbližšími mestskými uzlami na oboch stranách hranice dvoch členských štátov alebo medzi členským štátom a susednou krajinou”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (23.3.2020)

*„On May 11, a temporary checkpoint was officially open at **the cross-border section** of Eastern Route of the Russia-China Gas Pipeline“.*

source: http://www.richsen.cn/news/shownews.php?lang=en&id=19 (28.3.2020)

❖ **direct actions**

priame opatrenia

„výskumné a inovačné činnosti vykonávané samotnou inštitúciou"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584380828523&uri=CELEX:32013R1291 (23.3.2020)

*„UK uncut is a movement taking non-violent **direct action** against cuts to UK public services, against austerity measures, and particularly to focus the attention on tax dodging companies".*

source: http://campaignhandbook.gef.eu/uk-uncu-direct-actions-campaigns/ (25.3.2020)

❖ **electric vehicle**

elektrické vozidlo

„automobil poháňaný elektrickým motorom"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584471930807&uri=CELEX:32019L0944 (24.3.2020)

*„**Electric vehicles** (EVs) have been introduced as a clean energy initiative, as they have low or zero emissions".*

source: https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20200218005864/en/Strategic-Analysis-Electric-Vehicle-Ecosystem-United-Kingdom (28.3.2020)

❖ **energy storage**

uskladňovanie energie

„premena elektrickej energie na formu energie, ktorú možno skladovať, uskladňovanie takejto energie a následná premena takejto energie na elektrickú energiu alebo použitie ako iný energetický nosič"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584471930807&uri=CELEX:32019L0944 (24.3.2020)

*„Without **energy storage**, wind and solar technologies are limited to minimal annual capacity and adoption".*

source: https://www.powermag.com/energy-storage-a-trillion-dollar-holy-grail/ (28.3.2020)

❖ **European added value**

európska pridaná hodnota

„hodnota projektu, ktorý okrem potenciálnej hodnoty pre samotný dotknutý členský štát vedie k výraznému zlepšeniu buď dopravných spojení alebo dopravných tokov medzi členskými štátmi"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (23.3.2020)

*„**EU added value** has become a central term of the EU budget debate".*

source: https://cor.europa.eu/en/engage/studies/Documents/eu-added-value-test-to-justify-eu-spending.pdf (28.3.2020)

❖ **freight terminal**

terminál nákladnej dopravy

„štruktúra vybavená na účely prekládky nákladu medzi minimálne dvoma druhmi dopravy"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (23.3.2020)

*„Truck **freight terminals** are predominantly located near highways and industrial facilities".*

source: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17162479 (25.3.2020)

❖ **indirect actions**

nepriame opatrenia

„výskumné a inovačné činnosti, na ktoré Únia poskytuje finančnú podporu a ktoré vykonávajú účastníci"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584380828523&uri=CELEX:32013R1291 (23.3.2020)

*„That Regulation needs to be complemented by rules for participation in **indirect actions** undertaken under Horizon 2020, and for exploitation and dissemination of the results of those actions".*

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1584382408735&uri=CELEX:32013R1290 (28.3.2020)

❖ **infrastructure manager**

manažér infraštruktúry

„akýkoľvek orgán alebo podnik zodpovedný najmä za zriadenie alebo udržiavanie infraštruktúry"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (23.3.2020)

*„All those operating the railway system, **infrastructure managers** and railway undertakings, should bear the full responsibility for the safety of the system".*

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1584467808804&uri=CELEX:32004L0049 (28.3.2020)

❖ **intelligent transport system**

inteligentný dopravný system

„vyspelé aplikácie, ktoré bez toho, aby zahŕňali inteligenciu ako takú, slúžia na poskytovanie inovatívnych služieb pre rôzne druhy dopravy a v oblasti riadenia dopravy a umožňujú lepšiu informovanosť rôznych užívateľov a bezpečnejšie, koordinovanejšie a inteligentnejšie využívanie dopravných sietí"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1589129282370&uri=CELEX:32010L0040 (27.3.2020)

*„**Intelligent Transport Systems** (ITS) are vital to increase safety and tackle Europe's growing emission and congestion problems".*

source: https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/its_en (28.3.2020)

❖ **interoperability**

interoperabilita

„schopnosť infraštruktúry v rámci druhu dopravy umožniť bezpečné a neprerušované dopravné toky"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (23.3.2020)

*„The **interoperability** enabled by this legal regime has led to a dizzying pace of innovation and consumer choice".*

source: https://www.hollywoodreporter.com/thr-esq/movie-studios-back-oracle-supreme-court-fight-computer-code-1279929 (28.3.2020)

❖ **logistic platform**

logistická platforma

„oblasť, ktorá je priamo spojená s dopravnou infraštruktúrou transeurópskej dopravnej siete"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (23.3.2020)

*„In developed countries, port, and particularly **logistic platform** development has played a crucial role in facing up to this challenge".*

source: https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/36237/FAL_274_Logistic_Plataforms.pdf?sequence=1 (25.3.2020)

❖ **macro-regional strategy**

makroregionálna stratégia

„integrovaný rámec, ktorý schválila Európska rada na riešenie spoločných výziev"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584383845372&uri=CELEX:32013R1303 (23.3.2020)

*„To date, four EU **macro-regional strategies** have been adopted".*

source: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/cooperate/macro_region_strategy/pdf/mrs_factsheet_en.pdf (28.3.2020)

❖ **multimodal transport**

multimodálna doprava

„preprava cestujúcich alebo nákladu, alebo oboch, použitím dvoch alebo viacerých druhov dopravy"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (23.3.2020)

*„Choosing **multimodal transport** over unimodal transport has some very practical advantages".*

source: HOEKS. M. *Multimodal Transport Law: Law Applicable To Multimodal Contract (Aviation Law and Policy Series)*

❖ **project of common interest**

projekt spoločného záujmu

„projekt, ktorý je potrebný na realizáciu prioritných koridorov a oblastí energetickej infraštruktúry"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1589129534701&uri=CELEX:32013R0347 (27.3.2020)

*„The European Commission adopted the fourth list of **Projects of Common Interest** (PCI) for implementing cross-border energy infrastructure in the EU".*

source: https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/commission-publishes-4th-list-projects-common-interest-making-energy-infrastructure-fit-energy-union-2019-oct-31_en (28.3.2020)

❖ **public expenditure**

verejný výdavok

„každý verejný príspevok na financovanie operácií"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584383845372&uri=CELEX:32013R1303 (23.3.2020)

*„**Public expenditure** is necessary to address the diverse social, economic and regulatory requirements of an economy".*

source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/public-expenditure (25.3.2020)

❖ **public law body**

verejnoprávny subject

„znamená akýkoľvek podnik, ktorý môžu verejnoprávne orgány priamo alebo nepriamo dominantne ovplyvňovať na základe vlastníctva, ich finančnej účasti"

source: https://www.nrsr.sk/web/Dynamic/Download.aspx?DocID=266475 (23.3.2020)

*„This indicium can therefore also be viewed from the opposite angle; we can ask whether the institution is materially distinct in its structure, powers or legal status from comparable **public law bodies**".*

source: VARUHAS. J, STARK. W. S. *The Frontiers of Public Law*

❖ **public-private partnership**

verejno-súkromné partnerstvo

„partnerstvo, v ktorom sa subjekty verejného sektora alebo subjekty poverené vykonávaním verejnej služby na miestnej, regionálnej, národnej alebo medzinárodnej úrovni zaviažu spoločne s Úniou podporovať vývoj a vykonávanie programu alebo činností"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584380828523&uri=CELEX:32013R1291 (23.3.2020)

*„**Public-private partnerships** shall be implemented in such a way that full participation of the best European players is not impeded".*

source: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/public-private-partnerships.asp (25.3.2020)

- **public-public partnership**

  partnerstvo v rámci verejného sektora

  „partnerstvo, v ktorom sa subjekty verejného sektora alebo subjekty poverené vykonávaním verejnej služby na miestnej, regionálnej, národnej alebo medzinárodnej úrovni zaviažu spoločne s Úniou podporovať vývoj a vykonávanie programu alebo činností"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584380828523&uri=CELEX:32013R1291 (23.3.2020)

  *„The project is still treated as a **public-public partnership** because it started in the 1980s, before UK water was privatised".*

  source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241460689_Public-public_partnerships_in_health_and_essential_services/link/56a792f908ae997e22bbf6d5/download (25.3.2020)

- **recharging point**

  nabíjacia stanica

  „rozhranie, ktoré v určitom čase umožňuje nabíjanie jedného elektrického"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584471930807&uri=CELEX:32019L0944 (24.3.2020)

  *„The EcoGem ADAS is also responsible for continuous awareness of **recharging points** and optimised recharging planning".*

  source: MAYER. G, VALLDORF. *Advanced Microsystems for Automotive Applications 2011: Smart Systems for Electric, Safe and Networked Mobility*

- **research and innovation activities**

  výskumné a inovačné činnosti

  „spektrum činností v oblasti výskumu, technického rozvoja, demonštračných činností a inovácie vrátane podpory spolupráce s tretími krajinami a medzinárodnými organizáciami"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584380828523&uri=CELEX:32013R1291 (23.3.2020)

  *„EU **research and innovation activities** are managed, through a number of departments, agencies and bodies".*

  source: https://europa.eu/european-union/topics/research-innovation_en (28.3.2020)

- **research infrastructures**

  výskumné infraštruktúry

  „zariadenia, zdroje a služby, ktoré výskumné komunity využívajú na realizáciu výskumu a podporu inovácie vo svojich oblastiach"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584471930807&uri=CELEX:32019L0944 (24.3.2020)

„A series of exchange of experience (EoE) workshops to promote mutual learning and identify best practices, facilitating their adoption among managers of ***research infrastructures*** *and stakeholder networks".*

source: https://www.esfri.eu/ (28.3.2020)

- **River Information Services**

  riečne informačné služby

  „informačné a komunikačné technológie na vnútrozemských vodných cestách"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (23.3.2020)

  „Periskal Group has become an important player on European level for ***River Information Services****".*

  source: http://www.periskal.com/en/inland-skippers/products/ris-river-information-services/river-information-services-ris (28.3.2020)

- **smart metering system**

  inteligentný merací systém

  „elektronický systém schopný merať elektrinu napájanú do siete alebo elektrinu spotrebovanú zo siete"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584471930807&uri=CELEX:32019L0944 (24.3.2020)

  „Customers should have the right to request the installation of a ***smart metering system*** *at a fair price".*

  source: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/AF%20Mercados%20NTUA%20CBA%20Final%20Report%20June%2015.pdf (28.3.2020)

- **smart specialisation strategy**

  stratégia pre inteligentnú špecializáciu

  „národné alebo regionálne inovačné stratégie, ktoré určujú priority s cieľom vytvoriť konkurenčnú výhodu tým, že rozvíjajú a spájajú silné stránky výskumu a inovácií s potrebami podnikov na riešenie nových príležitostí"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584383845372&uri=CELEX:32013R1303 (23.3.2020)

  „For this reason, over the programming period 2014-2020, developing a Research and Innovation strategy for ***Smart Specialisation Strategy*** *(RIS3) has been a prerequisite in order to receive funding from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)".*

  source: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/research-topic/smart-specialisation (28.3.2020)

❖ **strategic policy framework**

strategický politický rámec

„dokument alebo viaceré dokumenty vytvorené na národnej alebo regionálnej úrovni, ktorým sa stanovuje obmedzený počet súdržných priorít určených na základe dôkazov a časový rámec na realizáciu týchto priorít"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584383845372&uri=CELEX:32013R1303 (23.3.2020)

*„Under the **Strategic Policy Framework** 2010–15 the ILO defined decent work for all working women and men as the overall goal".*

source: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_236253.pdf (28.3.2020)

❖ **telematic applications**

telematické aplikácie

„systémy využívajúce informačné, komunikačné, navigačné technológie alebo technológie na určovanie polohy/lokalizačné technológie na efektívne riadenie infraštruktúry"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (23.3.2020)

*„The cost of implementing **telematic applications** for freight should be taken into account in the decision-making process".*

source: https://otif.org/fileadmin/user_upload/otif_verlinkte_files/06_tech_zulass/01_CTE_09_2016/TECH-16010-CTE9-6.1-e-TAF.pdf (28.3.2020)

❖ **urban node**

mestský uzol

„mestská oblasť, kde je dopravná infraštruktúra transeurópskej dopravnej siete"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584465184534&uri=CELEX:32013R1315 (23.3.2020)

*„In essence the project seeks not only to develop an understanding of **the urban node** within the context of Shanghai, but also begin to challenge preconceptions and reveal new opportunities at a multitude of scales".*

source: https://archinect.com/joseph-hines/project/decoding-the-urban-node (25.3.2020)

3.1.1.5.5. Water industry

- **aquifer**

  kolektor podzemnej vody

  „podpovrchová vrstva alebo vrstvy hornín s dostatočnou pórovitosťou a priepustnosťou umožňujúce, buď významné prúdenie podzemnej vody"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

  *„Concerns related to extent include **aquifer** depletion and excessive ground water in aquifers".*

  source: https://www.epa.gov/report-environment/ground-water (1.4.2020)

- **artificial water body**

  umelý vodný útvar

  „útvar povrchovej vody vytvorený ľudskou činnosťou"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

  *„For artificial and heavily modified surface water bodies the differentiation shall be undertaken in accordance with the descriptors for whichever of the surface water categories most closely resembles the heavily modified or **artificial water body** concerned".*

  source: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2000/60/annex/ii/data.xht?view=snippet&wrap=true (1.4.2020)

- **available groundwater resource**

  využiteľný zdroj podzemnej vody

  „znamená celkový dlhodobý priemerný ročný prítok do útvaru podzemnej vody zmenšený o dlhodobý ročný odtok potrebný na dosiahnutie cieľov ekologickej kvality v povrchových vodách"

  source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

  *„Overall, stakeholders have recognised the need to understand how **the available groundwater resource** works so that sustainable management and development plans can be adopted".*

  source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214581815002232 (1.4.2020)

- **body of groundwater**

  útvar podzemnej vody

  „vymedzený objem podzemnej vody v rámci kolektora alebo kolektorov podzemnej vody"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„A **body of groundwater** must be within an aquifer or aquifers".*

source: https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/157c2240-b988-417b-9137-a14e89db41d8/Groundwater%20characterisation%20report.pdf (1.4.2020)

- **body of surface water**

útvar povrchovej vody

„vymedziteľný a významný prvok povrchovej vody, ako napríklad jazero, nádrž, potok, rieka alebo kanál"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„A **body of surface water** achieves good chemical status when pollutant concentrations do not exceed environmental quality standards".*

source: https://ades.eaufrance.fr/Spip?p=/glossary-g (1.4.2020)

- **coastal water**

pobrežná voda

„povrchová voda, ktorá sa nachádzajú smerom k pevnine od čiary, ktorej každý bod je vo vzdialenosti jednej morskej míle"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„Protection of **coastal water** resources requires not only minimizing pollutants carried in runoff, but also minimizing changes in a site's natural runoff flow regime".*

source: https://www.coastal.ca.gov/water-quality/ (1.4.2020)

- **direct discharge to groundwater**

priame vypúšťanie do podzemnej vody

„znamená vypúšťanie znečisťujúcich látok do podzemnej vody bez ich priesaku cez pôdu alebo pôdne podložie"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„If a **direct discharge to groundwater** of domestic-type waste water effluents cannot meet the requirements stipulated in these technical rules then the activity should not be authorized".*

source:https://www.epa.ie/pubs/consultation/Proposed%20Guidance%20on%20the%20Authorisation%20of%20Direct%20Discharges%20to%20Groundwater.pdf (1.4.2020)

- **fisheries and aquaculture area**

rybolovná a akvakultúrna oblasť

„oblasť s pobrežím mora, rieky alebo jazera, vrátane oblasti, v ktorej sa vyskytujú rybníky, alebo povodie s významnou úrovňou zamestnanosti v odvetví rybolovu alebo akvakultúry"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584730887859&uri=CELEX:32014R0508 (1.4.2020)

*„BFAR is national government agency mandated to implement **fisheries and aquaculture area** management".*

source: https://docplayer.net/137097483-Structure-of-application-text-project-title-advancing-preferential-rights-of-fisherfolks-over-municipal-waters-benefits-stream.html (1.4.2020)

❖ **good groundwater chemical status**

dobrý chemický stav podzemnej vody

„chemický stav útvaru podzemnej vody"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„Aim to achieve good quantitative and **good groundwater chemical status** by 2015 in all those bodies currently at poor status".*

source: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/300524/genw0910bsri-e-e.pdf (1.4.2020)

❖ **good groundwater status**

dobrý stav podzemnej vody

„znamená stav, ktorý dosahuje útvar podzemných vôd, keď je jeho kvantitatívny a jeho chemický stav aspoň "dobrý"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„**Good groundwater status** is obtained when a body of groundwater achieves, as a minimum level, "good" quantitative and chemical status".*

source: https://ades.eaufrance.fr/Spip?p=/glossary-g (1.4.2020)

❖ **good surface water chemical status**

dobrý chemický stav povrchových vôd

„chemický stav požadovaný na splnenie environmentálnych cieľov (dosiahnuté koncentrácie znečisťujúcich látok nepresahujú environmentálne normy)"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„Aim to achieve good ecological and **good surface water chemical status** in water bodies by 2015".*

source: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/300524/genw0910bsri-e-e.pdf (1.4.2020)

❖ **good surface water status**

dobrý stav povrchovej vody

„stav, ktorý dosahuje útvar povrchovej vody, ak je jeho ekologický a jeho chemický stav aspoň "dobrý"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„To achieve the overall aim of **good surface water status**, the Directive requires that surface waters be of at least good ecological status and good chemical status".*

source: http://www.wfduk.org/sites/default/files/Media/Characterisation%20of%20the%20water%20environment/Recommendations%20on%20surface%20water%20status%20classification_Final_010609.pdf (1.4.2020)

❖ **groundwater**

podzemná voda

„všetka voda, ktorá je pod zemským povrchom v zóne nasýtenia a v priamom styku s pôdou"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„**Groundwater** pollution is often caused by pesticide contamination from the soil, this can infect our drinking water and cause huge problems".*

source: https://www.water-pollution.org.uk/groundwater-pollution/ (2.4.2020)

❖ **groundwater quality standard**

norma kvality podzemných vôd

„norma kvality životného prostredia vyjadrená ako obsah konkrétnej znečisťujúcej látky alebo skupiny znečisťujúcich látok alebo ako indikátor znečistenia v podzemných vodách"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/sk/TXT/?qid=1584733653833&uri=CELEX:32006L0118 (2.4.2020)

*„The agency also proposed adopting the federal drinking water standard for E. coli as a state **groundwater quality standard**".*

source: https://www.michaelbest.com/Newsroom/213122/Evers-Administration-Takes-First-Step-to-Establish-Controversial-Groundwater-Quality-Standards-for-PFAS-Substances-and-Glyphosate-in-Wisconsin (3.4.2020)

❖ **groundwater status**

stav podzemnej vody

„celkové vyjadrenie stavu útvaru podzemnej vody, ktorý je určený jeho kvantitatívnym alebo chemickým stavom"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„The conceptual model can be applied to **groundwater status** risk assessment and pollution risk assessment at the local scale“.*

source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/256463825_Conceptual_model_for_groundwater_status_and_risk_assessment_-_Case_study_of_the_Zagreb_aquifer_system (2.4.2020)

- **heavily modified water body**

výrazne zmenený vodný útvar

„útvar povrchovej vody, ktorého charakter sa v dôsledku fyzikálnych zmien spôsobených ľudskou činnosťou podstatne zmenil”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„The maximum ecological potential of a given **heavily modified water body** is defined on the basis of its biological quality potential“.*

source: https://www.vannportalen.no/globalassets/nasjonalt/engelsk/the-complaint-to-the-esa-concerning-hydropower-and-the-wfd-in-norway/2---esa-sporsmal-til-no-februar-2012.pdf (2.4.2020)

- **inland water**

vnútrozemská voda

„všetka stojatá alebo tečúca voda na zemskom povrchu a všetka podzemná voda”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„**Inland water** bodies have suffered in many areas from industrial pollution and poor land management“.*

source: http://encyclopedia.uia.org/en/problem/135703 (2.4.2020)

- **input of pollutants into groundwater**

vstup znečisťujúcich látok do podzemných vôd

„priame alebo nepriame vnášanie znečisťujúcich látok do podzemných vôd spôsobené ľudskou činnosťou”

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/sk/TXT/?qid=1584733653833&uri=CELEX:32006L0118 (2.4.2020)

*„It is also provided for the prevention or limitation of the **input of pollutants into groundwater** in an effort to fight adverse impacts on all groundwater bodies“.*

source: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/legal/law/7/module_3_10.htm (2.4.2020)

- **maritime spatial planning**

námorné priestorové plánovanie

„proces, prostredníctvom ktorého príslušné orgány členského štátu analyzujú a organizujú ľudské činnosti v morských oblastiach v záujme dosiahnutia ekologických, hospodárskych a sociálnych cieľov"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584730887859&uri=CELEX:32014R0508 (2.4.2020)

*„Although some Member States have undertaken **maritime spatial planning** for several years now, most are developing such plans for the first time".*

source: https://seas-at-risk.org/28-maritime-spatial-planning/950-a-guide-to-maritime-spatial-planning-with-nature-in-mind.html (2.4.2020)

❖ **river basin**

povodie

„územie, z ktorého všetok povrchový odtok odteká prostredníctvom sietí potokov, riek a prípadne jazier do mora"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„Water quality in Danube **River basin** (DRB) is under a great pressure due to the diverse range of the human activities including large urban center, industrial, agriculture, transport and mining activities".*

source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269313635_The_main_factors_of_water_pollution_in_Danube_River_basin (2.4.2020)

❖ **river basin district**

správne územie povodia

„územie pevniny a mora tvorené jedným alebo viacerými susednými povodiami spolu s prislúchajúcimi podzemnými a pobrežnými vodami"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„A river basin management plan is produced for each **river basin district** in England".*

source: https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/environment-and-business/working-together/ (2.4.2020)

❖ **sub-basin**

čiastkové povodie

„územie, z ktorého všetok povrchový odtok odteká prostredníctvom sústavy potokov, riek a prípadne jazier do daného miesta vodného toku"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„Zhangweinan canal **sub-basin** (ZWN) has the most serious water resource shortage and water pollution problems in north of China".*

source: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20923104/ (2.4.2020)

❖ **surface water**

povrchová voda

„vnútrozemská voda, okrem podzemnej vody"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„**Surface water** in in the area close to both farms was polluted with organic substances (CODMn), however they did not exceed the limit set for surface water".*

source: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fsufs.2018.00042/full (2.4.2020)

❖ **surface water status**

stav povrchovej vody

„celkové vyjadrenie stavu útvaru povrchovej vody, ktorý je určený jeho ekologickým stavom alebo jeho chemickým stavom"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„Surveillance monitoring predominantly ensures the assessment of the overall **surface water status** within a river basin or sub-basin of a river basin district".*

source: https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/8/6/217/htm (2.4.2020)

❖ **transitional waters**

brakická voda

„útvary povrchovej vody v blízkosti výustení riek, ktoré majú čiastočne slaný charakter v dôsledku svojej blízkosti k pobrežným vodám, ale ktoré sú podstatne ovplyvnené prítokmi sladkej vody"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„**Transitional waters** are highly productive ecosystems with a long history of anthropogenic exploitation, that has compromised their natural equilibrium".*

source: https://www.mdpi.com/journal/water/special_issues/Ecological_Assessment_Transitional_Waters (2.4.2020)

❖ **waste water/wastewater**

odpadová voda

„komunálna a priemyselná odpadová voda a odpadová voda z domácností"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584732082005&uri=CELEX:32006R0166 (2.4.2020)

*„Proper **wastewater** management contributes to public health, provides environmental benefits and can be economically profitable".*

source: https://www.minzp.sk/files/iep/iep_working_paper_estimating-environmental-benefits-wastewater-treatment-slovakia_20180413.pdf (2.4.2020)

❖ **water services**

vodohospodárske služby

„zariadenia na odvádzanie odpadovej vody a jej čistenie/odber, vzdúvanie, akumuláciu, úpravu a distribúciu povrchovej alebo podzemnej vody"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„Environmental management is vital across the whole spectrum of **water services** to ensure compliance with regulatory standards and global best practice".*

source: https://www.sgs-caspian.com/en/environment/water (2.4.2020)

❖ **water use**

využívanie vody

„vodohospodárske služby spolu s akoukoľvek inou činnosťou"

source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?qid=1584550580114&uri=CELEX:32000L0060 (29.3.2020)

*„A basic view of **water use** by sector can inform strategies to improve efficiencies and reallocate water to maintain or improve system health".*

source: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17985HLPWGuideManagingWaterEnvironment.pdf (2.4.2020)

Conclusion

The main objective of the diploma thesis was to provide general society, but mainly interpreters, with a terminological preparation in form of glossary of terms containing legal vocabulary focusing on environment. The quality of the environment is essential for our health, our economy and our well-being. However, it faces various serious problems: climate change, unsustainable consumption, or various forms of pollution. In the context of climate change, the EU defines and implements climate policies and strategies and plays a leading role in international climate negotiations. EU environmental directives, which have been evolving for several decades, are among the highest in the world. Environmental policy helps the EU economy to be more environmentally friendly, to protect Europe's natural resources and to preserve the health and well-being of the people living in the EU.

The paper consisted of two parts: theoretical and practical. The theoretical part dealt with conference interpretation as scientific discipline. We examined its evolution and types (simultaneous and consecutive interpreting). In the next chapter, in addition, we followed up interpretation in the context of European institutions, such as European Parliament, European Commission, European Court of Justice and the Council of European Union, while we had a deeper look at interpretation services of these institutions. With the expansion of the EU, the number of its official languages has also grown, and today the most languages are used among all organizations; for example, the UN has only six. Multilingualism is therefore at the heart of the EU. It must ensure that its legislation is understood by all 500 million citizens and that it is possible to listen to what citizens want to say, in their own languages. To this end, the EU employs thousands of translators and interpreters as permanent staff, or as freelance workers. The EU is thus clearly one of the largest employers of linguists in the world. We went into the recruitment process and working opportunities of each institutions.

The practical part served as a source of terminology preparation of interpreters – the bilingual English-Slovak glossary. It also discussed the compilation process a of the glossary; we explained prime motivation of choosing this topic, examined relevant terminology and described vocabulary excerption. We worked mostly with EU laws, directives and official documents. Our primary methodological procedure was the search of individual and verified sources and consequent definition of terms. Due to a plethora

of documents available we thoroughly examined most relevant ones and selected most frequent terms and collocations. Subsequently, we processed all accumulated data and after excerpting all terms, we sorted them out according to field of use in an alphabetical order to match best the needs of interpreters. In order to facilitate the comprehension of terms and collocations, we included the use of these in a relevant context.

The elaboration of the terminological work and the terminological glossary is a very demanding work. The basis of such work is a detailed search of resources, both print and internet. Verification of resources plays an important role, and the search of a proper use of terms in a context might help us in this regard. The glossary is believed to serve as a tool in interpreters' preparation and as a source of inspiration for students of interpreting and translating studies.

Resumé

V diplomovej práci nesúcej názov „Odborná terminologická príprava konferenčných tlmočníkov v kontexte európskych inštitúcií“ si dala za cieľ rozobrať problematiku konferenčného tlmočenia. Našu pozornosť sme zároveň upriamili na Európsku úniu ako na subjekt, v ktorom multilingválnosť zohráva dôležitú úlohu. Venovali sme sa jednotlivým inštitúciám a rozobrali sme individuálne tlmočnícke služby prislúchajúce Európskemu parlamentu, Európskej komisii, Rade Európskej únie, a v neposlednom rade aj Európskemu súdnemu dvoru. Práca je členená na dve časti, teoretickú a praktickú. Teoretická časť je členená do dvoch kapitol, ktoré sú venované vyššie uvedeným skutočnostiam, zatiaľ čo praktická časť predstavuje výstup práce vo forme glosára obsahujúceho terminológiu na vybranú tému.

Tlmočenie v súčasnom globalizovanom svete predstavuje formu sprostredkovanej jazykovej komunikácie a svoje opodstatnené miesto si vydobylo aj v rámci Európskej únie, nakoľko sa v rámci jej štruktúr komunikuje 24 oficiálnymi jazykmi.

Ako prvé sme v teoretickej časti definovali tlmočenie, ktoré sa zaoberá sprostredkovaním informácií v ústnej forme medzi dvoma či viacerými cudzími jazykmi. Od prekladateľstva sa odlišuje hlavne formou, nakoľko to sa venuje prekladu písaného slova.

Pod konzekutívnym tlmočením rozumieme postupu, pri ktorom je tlmočník v priamom kontakte s rečníkom. Znamená to, že k samotnému tlmočeniu dochádza po tom, ako tlmočník po vypočutí preloží a následne podá správu zainteresovanej strane. Tlmočníci prekladajú správu z jedného jazyka do druhého po vypočutí konkrétnej pasáže, no v niektorých prípadoch sa tlmočí celý text. Z toho vyplýva, že správa je štruktúrovane podávaná bez významného posunu významu. Konzekutívny tlmočník sa spolieha výlučne na zapamätanie obsahu správy, a to predovšetkým v prípade, že rečníkov diskurz nie je obzvlášť dlhý. V opačnom prípade sa tlmočník môže obrátiť na tlmočnícky zápis a predísť tak k strate informácií.

Počiatky simultánneho tlmočenia datujeme do obdobia druhej svetovej vojny. Presnejšie do októbra 1945, kedy sa v nemeckom meste Norimberg konal medzinárodný vojnový tribunál, ktorý dnes poznáme pod rovnomenným názvom – Norimberský proces. Pri takomto výklade tlmočník počúva rečníka cez slúchadlá. Tlmočník je umiestnený vo

zvukotesnej kabíne vybavenej zariadením pre prenos zvuku (mikrofón, slúchadlá), a reprodukuje reč v cieľovom jazyku v reálnom čase, súbežne s rečníkom. Slovo simultánne môže byť trochu zavádzajúce, pretože tlmočníci potrebujú nejaký čas na to, aby porozumeli a rozpoznali aspoň minimálny obsah správy predtým, ako ju reprodukujú do cieľového jazyka. Toto oneskorenie sa čas od času líši, ale zvyčajne to netrvá v priemere viac ako sedem alebo osem sekúnd. Pri súčasnom systéme nie je potrebné tlmočníkov pozastaviť a čakať na správu rečníka, takže táto metóda veľmi šetrí čas a uprednostňuje sa pred konzekutívnym tlmočením.

Druhá kapitola je venovaná Európskej únií. EÚ vznikla v roku 1993 uzatvorením Maastrichtskej zmluvy. Európska únia má v súčasnosti 24 úradných jazykov, preto každý občan môže požadovať informácie v ktoromkoľvek úradnom jazyku. Okrem toho môžu sledovať všetky diskusie, ktoré sa konajú v Európskom parlamente v ich materinskom jazyku prostredníctvom živého vysielania. Tlmočenie je prostriedok, ktorý zaručuje, že všetci občania, Európania, sa môžu v európskych inštitúciách vyjadriť za rovnakých podmienok bez toho, aby poskytovali akékoľvek privilégium tým, ktorí ovládajú viac ako jeden jazyk. Všetky úradné jazyky majú rovnaké uznanie a žiaden nie je nadriadený nad ostatnými. Skutočnosť, že každý európsky občan má možnosť vyjadriť sa vo svojom vlastnom jazyku je dôsledkom zásady rovnosti zakotvenej v európskych hodnotách.

Možnosť rozvoja kariéry tlmočníka v európskych inštitúciách sa môže realizovať dvoma spôsobmi: tlmočníci na voľnej nohe, ktorí sú najatí na konkrétne stretnutia počas celého roka, a stáli tlmočníci, ktorí prešli riadnym konkurzom a trvale pôsobia ako tlmočníci na rôznych stretnutiach. Tlmočníci na voľnej nohe zvyčajne pracujú spolu so stálymi tlmočníkmi na stretnutiach, ktoré sa konajú každý deň v rôznych európskych inštitúciách. Tí na voľnej nohe môžu mať akúkoľvek štátnu príslušnosť a môžu byť najatí na tlmočenie do ktoréhokoľvek jazyka, ktorý tlmočnícka služba vyžaduje. Nábor tlmočníkov vykonávajú jednotlivé tlmočnícke služby príslušné pre každú inštitúciu. Európsky parlament, Európsky súdny dvor a Európska komisia majú vlastné tlmočnícke služby, no výber tlmočníkov pracujúcich na voľnej nohe prebieha odlišne. Ak sa chcete stať tlmočníkom v službách orgánov EÚ, je potrebné úspešne absolvovať akreditačný test. Okrem toho musia byť splnené určité kritériá týkajúce sa minimálnej úrovne vzdelania. Tlmočník musí mať bakalársky titul v obore *Tlmočenie* po dobu minimálne 4 roky; magisterský titul v konferenčnom tlmočení; alebo bakalársky v ľubovoľnom obore a postgraduálne vzdelanie v oblasti tlmočenia a mať prax ako konferenčný tlmočník na

úrovní požadovanej tlmočníckym orgánom. Európske inštitúcie organizujú verejné výberové konania na najímanie stálych tlmočníkov prostredníctvom Európskeho úradu pre výber pracovníkov (*EPSO*), ale iba ak existujú neobsadené pracovné miesta. Podľa EPSO musia tlmočníci dokonale ovládať jeden z oficiálnych jazykov a ovládať aspoň dva ďalšie. Okrem toho sa vyžaduje primeraná kvalifikácia v tlmočení a ročná odborná prax.

Tretia kapitola je venovaná príprave tlmočníkov a je koncipovaná ako praktická časť diplomovej práce. Okrem odbornej prípravy si kvalitné tlmočenie do istej miery vyžaduje aj istú dávku talentu a všeobecné znalosti z rozličných oblastí, zodpovednú prípravu, na ktorú je potrebné mať potrebné podklady a materiál v dostatočnom predstihu pred konferenciou. Dokonca ani po rokoch praxe by dobrí tlmočníci nemali podceniť systematickú prípravu, analýzu textu a zostavovanie slovníkov a glosárov. Základným zdrojom informácií pre tlmočníkov pracujúcich v Európskom parlamente je informačný portál *EpiWeb*. Okrem rôznych administratívnych dokumentov obsahuje tento portál aj systém *Pericles*, kde si každý tlmočník môže vyhľadať svoj pracovný program na konkrétne dni a týždne. Vďaka systému majú tlmočníci prístup k dokumentom, ktoré sú pripravené na jednotlivé stretnutia.

Od prekladateľov alebo tlmočníkov sa často vyžaduje znalosť v problematike, ktorá je špecifická vysoko technickým jazykom. Pri odbornom tlmočení, kedy sa vyžaduje použitie technických či právnych výrazov, si odborníci nepamätajú vždy presne konkrétne výrazy, slová, ich významy a ich preklad do iných jazykov. S cieľom účinne pretlmočiť správu sa odporúča pripraviť si glosár. Cieľom glosára je zlepšiť kvalitu podávanej správy. Odporúča sa pridať iba vybrané termíny a kolokácie v abecednom poradí alebo logicky zoradené podľa témy a vyhnúť sa excerpcii bežne používaných slov, ktoré sú všeobecne známe. Pretože aj glosár a slovník predstavujú usporiadaný súbor slov, ktorým prislúcha náležitý výklad, mnohokrát sa navzájom mylne zamieňajú. Slovník však vysvetľuje význam všetkých výrazov daného jazyka, zatiaľ čo glosár vysvetľuje význam vybraných výrazov pre danú tému alebo oblasť.

Vplyv populácie na životné prostredie sa čoraz väčšmi negatívne prejavuje, pretože svojimi činmi ničíme okolie a ohrozujeme životy budúcich generácií. Táto téma sa tak stala predmetom mnohých diskusií nielen v štruktúrach EÚ, ale aj vo významných medzinárodných inštitúciách, a preto sme sa rozhodli zostaviť dvojjazyčný, anglicko-slovenský, glosár obsahujúci pojmy týkajúce sa životného prostredia. Pre potreby práce bolo potrebné vytýčiť si terminológiu zameranú na túto oblasť. Z našich zistení sme sa

dozvedeli, že slovná zásoba rozoberajúca životné prostredie vychádzala z ekológii, nakoľko sa zopár zástancov čistoty slovenského jazyka ohradilo voči termínu *environment*. Postupne ale používatelia jazyka však čelili otázke, ako vytvoriť/odvodiť ďalšie slovné druhy (napr. prídavné meno) od spojenia „*životné prostredie*“. „Environmentálna terminológia“ sa začala rozvíjať v 90. rokoch. Prelom nastal v roku 1993, keď vláda Slovenskej republiky a Národná rada Slovenskej republiky schválili návrh s názvom *Slovenská republika: stratégia, zásady a priority štátnej environmentálnej politiky štátu*. V tomto okamihu sa terminológia životného prostredia ustálila v našom jazyku, čo sa odzrkadlilo v niekoľkých dokumentoch, vedeckých a odborných prácach, názvoch organizácií a pod. Keďže sa glosár špecializuje na právnu a technickú terminológiu používanú predovšetkým v inštitúciách EÚ, hlavný zdroj informácií vychádza z databázy EÚ *eur-lex.europa.eu*, ktorá poskytuje komplexný prístup k právnym dokumentom EÚ (zákony, smernice a iné materiály), ktoré sú k dispozícii vo všetkých úradných jazykoch EÚ. Naším metodickým postupom bolo vyhľadávanie jednotlivých a overených zdrojov a následné vymedzenie pojmov. Pokiaľ však ide o látky a chemikálie, v glosári sme uviedli iba priamy preklad. Z dôvodu množstva dostupných dokumentov sme dôkladne preskúmali tie najrelevantnejšie a vybrali najčastejšie termíny a kolokácie.

Rovnaká metóda bola aplikovaná pri hľadaní vhodného kontextu a použití termínu/kolokácie. Jednotlivé kontexty pochádzajú z vedeckých článkov, monografií, časopisov a online zdrojov. Všetky zdroje sú uvedené spolu s jednotlivými pojmami. Následne sme spracovali všetky zozbierané údaje a po excerpcii všetkých výrazov sme ich zoradili podľa oblasti použitia v abecednom poradí, aby čo najlepšie zodpovedali potrebám tlmočníkov.

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