

<<联合国文件翻译案例讲评>>

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内容概要

本书以案例讲评形式介绍了联合国中文翻译部门对翻译质量的一般要求和译文审订中经常发现的问题，可作为翻译考试前的练习材料使用。

所讨论的翻译理念、方法和技巧不局限于联合国，也适用于其他国际组织、政府部门、公司企业的翻译，故本书对所有翻译从业人员以及在校英语和翻译专业学生也会有所帮助。

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作者简介

1984年毕业于天津南开大学外文系英国语言文学专业，获学士学位。

1984—1986年就读于北京外国语学院联合国译员训练班第六期(研究生学历)，获联合国笔译员应聘考试合格证书。

1986—1988年任中国外交部新闻司新闻发布处随员。

1988年至今就职于联合国日内瓦办事处语文处中文翻译科，现为资深笔译员及天津南开大学兼职教授。
翻译出版作品《天眼》，与曹菡艾合编出版《联合国文件翻译》。

<<联合国文件翻译案例讲评>>

书籍目录

前言

鸣谢

第一部分 裁军文件

案例1 裁军谈判会议逐字记录

案例2 《特定常规武器公约》会议简要记录

案例3 非杀伤人员地雷军事专家会议工作文件

案例4 《全面禁止核试验条约》案文

第二部分 贸易和发展文件

案例5 贸发会议新闻稿

案例6 旅游业问题高级别会议讨论概要

案例7 初级商品与发展问题专家会议报告

案例8 世界投资报告

第三部分 人权文件

案例9 人权特别报告员的报告

案例10 经济、社会、文化权利委员会的结论性意见

案例11 人权事务委员会关于来文的决定

案例12 人权出版物：非公民的权利

第四部分 国际法文件

案例13 国际法委员会临时简要记录

案例14 国家的单方面行为问题工作组报告

案例15 跨界含水层法条款草案

案例16 国际法委员会报告

附录

一、补充练习参考译文

二、翻译工作中常用的网上搜索方法

三、联合国文件编号和在线查阅办法

四、主要国际组织和机构名录

参考资料

章节摘录

SPECIAL PLENARY MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE HELD TO MARK THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE PROTOCOL ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (PROTOCOL V)

1. The PRESIDENT pointed out that on 12 May 2006 , Switzerland and Liechtenstein had deposited the nineteenth and twentieth instruments of ratification of Protocol V on explosive remnants of war , and that since the stipulated period of six months had now passed , the Protocol had entered into force. In the interim , 26 States had notified the depositary of their consent to be bound by the Protocol : Albania , Bulgaria , Croatia , the Czech Republic , Denmark , El Salvador , Finland , France , Germany , the Holy See , India , Ireland , Liberia , Liechtenstein , Lithuania , Luxembourg , Malta , the Netherlands , Nicaragua , Norway , Sierra Leone , Slovakia , Sweden , Switzerland , Tajikistan and Ukraine.

2. Protocol V should constitute a source of hope for all those who were in daily danger from explosive remnants of war and the most dangerous of them , submunitions. In that regard the Protocol lay down the polluter-pays principle and also established rules for making munitions more reliable , though ultimately all would depend on the way in which the instrument was implemented. In that respect , there was much to be done to coordinate clearance efforts with those carried out under other arrangements , hence the importance of universal accession to the Protocol. He trusted that the draft decision on the universalization of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and the draft decision relating to the sponsorship programme , which were to be presented to the Conference for approval , would make a contribution in that direction . The delegations would also be called on to take a decision on existing and future proposals concerning the problem of explosive remnants of war and submunitions , for which Protocol V marked the beginning of a solution. The States parties to Protocol V , aware of the urgency of those problems , had already decided to hold an informal meeting in order to get down to work without delay.

3. At the invitation of the President , Mr , TANAKA (United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs) read out a message addressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the States parties on the occasion of the entry into force of Protocol V. In his message , the Secretary-General , noting that the consequences of wars persisted long after the cessation of hostilities as a result of the fact that explosive ordnance which had been abandoned in the field or remained in place because it had not exploded continued to threaten civilians and military personnel for decades , paid tribute to the firm resolve of the States parties to the Convention to fight the humanitarian impact of such explosive remnants , in particular the 26 States which had declared their consent to be bound by Protocol V . He pointed out that the entry into force of a legal instrument , however praiseworthy it might be , was only the beginning of a long series of actions. The States parties to the Protocol would now be responsible for ensuring its implementation. They would have to overcome many difficulties , and they would have to strongly support the removal and destruction of explosive remnants of war by integrating those activities into mine action programmes , to mobilize resources , to share experience and information and to cooperate closely with other States .

4. The Secretary-General urged those States that had not yet done so to declare their consent to be bound by Protocol V and , in the meantime , to apply its provisions voluntarily and take all necessary measures to protect the civilian population and humanitarian personnel from the horrendous effects of explosive remnants of war.

5. The Secretary-General was very busy and had been unable to come to Geneva himself on the occasion of the entry into force of Protocol V , but that in no way lessened his firm commitment to the solution of all issues relating to disarmament and non-proliferation.

6. The PRESIDENT said he believed he was expressing the general sentiment in requesting the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs to convey to the United Nations Secretary-General the appreciation of the States parties to the Convention for his message.

7. Mr. SOMMARUGA (President of the Council of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining) , welcoming the entry into force of Protocol V on explosive remnants of war , called on the States parties to the instrument to display all the political firmness required to achieve the priority goal of the Protocol , which was to protect the civilian population following armed conflicts. He expressed the hope that it would soon be possible to mark the entry into force of a new legal instrument effectively

addressing the problem of cluster munitions. 8. Now that Protocol V had entered into force , the States parties would have to study how best to implement it. To that end , the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining could put its technical know-how , its advice and especially its instruments at their disposal. In particular , it could , drawing on its experience with mine action standards , methods and techniques , extend its information management software , IMSMA , more systematically to all matters relating to explosive remnants of war. In general , the Centre would continue to provide independent technical inputs and direct support to international efforts to minimize suffering caused by the weapons or explosive remnants of war covered by the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Protocols annexed thereto. He noted that the sponsorship programme to be agreed by the States parties to the Convention at the present Review Conference , which was to be implemented by the Centre , would in itself constitute a very valuable instrument to ensure that representatives of countries affected by the problem of explosive remnants of war participated in the work of the States parties. The Centre would do its utmost to provide the States parties to the Convention with any help they might need in assisting the civilian populations affected by explosive remnants of war.

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