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**Translation of the Implicit in a Political Discourse:
A speech by European Commission President Ursula VON
DER LEYEN
A UNION THAT STANDS STRONG TOGETHER**

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Introduction

Introduction

Translation and its various fields has expanded through the recent years and played a crucial role in the dissemination of political ideologies and propaganda, shaping public opinion and perception both domestically and abroad. Political speeches, manifestos, and media content are translated to reach broader audiences and influence hearts and minds. However, the translation of political texts is not devoid of bias or manipulation, as translators navigate linguistic nuances and cultural contexts to convey messages that align with specific meanings.

In modern times, translation has become indispensable in international diplomacy, where accurate communication is essential for negotiation, conflict resolution, and the maintenance of peace. Political discourse constitutes the fabric of societies, shaping ideologies, policies, and collective identities, serving as the medium through which power is exercised, contested, and legitimized in both democratic and authoritarian regimes.

In the context of the ongoing hostilities, the translation of implicit messages in political discourse becomes even more important. Political leaders, policy makers and stakeholders often use covert communication strategies to convey a subtle message, appeal to a particular group or maintain a particular image. Implicit messages in political discourse can take many forms, such as rhetorical techniques, code words, or strategic omissions. These implicit messages are intended to influence public opinion, build support, or shape perceptions of conflict. Analyzing implicit messages in wartime political discourse requires careful examination of context, subtext, and underlying motives. This includes deciphering the intended meaning of the words used by political actors and understanding the broader meaning of their words.

Based on the foregoing, we wanted to get closer to this concept and specifically attempt to translate the implicit meaning from English to Arabic using our corpus “ *A*

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UNION THAT STANDS STRONG TOGETHER” . Where we will answer on the research problem : What is the most suitable strategy to translate implicit in a political discourse ?

From this question we derived the following sub-questions :

- Is the interpretive theory the most suitable strategy to translate implicit in political discourse?
- What are the procedures that are followed during the application of the interpretive theory?
- What are the strategies that can be used in translating implicit in political discourse ?
- What are the challenges in translating implicit meanings ?

I- Hypotheses

- To answer these questions, several hypotheses clash:
 - The use of interpretive theory as the most suitable strategy to translate implicit in political discourse.
 - The use of VINAY and DARBELNET methods such as: adaptation, transposition, modulation in order to succeed in translating implicit in the political discourse.

The reasons behind our choice for this topic are , first the enduring nature of ongoing wars across various regions has profoundly stimulated our intellectual curiosity and engendered a profound interest in the intricate dynamics of the political landscape, compelling us to delve deeper into the multifaceted realms of the political field. We also had the desire to discover how the translation of implicit in the political realm could be done and what strategy could be used in order to achieve a great result. Furthermore, Research on translating implicit elements in political discourse contributes to the field of translation studies, linguistics, and political science. By examining translation strategies,

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impacts, and challenges, scholars advance theoretical understanding and practical applications in this important interdisciplinary area .

In order to complete our study effectively, we divided our work into two chapters to address the issues raised, to confirm or deny the predetermined hypotheses, and to define our goals clearly.

In the first chapter, we will present the definitions of some concepts, “translation”, “political discourse”, “implicit”, we will also include the characteristics of a political discourse and the implicit with the importance of translating a political discourse.

The second chapter will provide an explanation of the interpretive theory, with its procedures and its bases, including the contribution of the Descriptive and Analytical approaches, then we will define others strategies for translating implicit and present the corpus with a set of samples to illustrate our main study in this thesis .To conclude we will provide a summary that will present the outcomings of the study as well as potential directions for future investigations.

During our research we encountered several difficulties, including the lack of references in Arabic related to the implicit .It was also difficult for us to extract the samples we analyzed due to the complexity of the context and the choice of the suitable strategy to translate them.

To conduct our research successfully, we relied on some important books and articles that helped us such as: *Politics as Text and Talk: Analytic Approaches to Political Discourse* written by Paul Chilton and Christina Schaffner. And *Discourse and Power* by Teun Van Dijk.

Introduction

*Chapter One:
Political discourse
and the translation of
implicit*

Translation has a major role in mediating political messages across linguistic and cultural boundaries, allowing for the dissemination of political ideas, policies, and perspectives on a global scale. It is through translation that political actors seek to communicate with diverse audiences, both domestically and internationally, fostering understanding and influencing public opinion.

1. Definition of Translation

Translation can be defined as the process of rendering text or speech from one language into another, preserving its meaning, style, and tone. It encapsulates the essence of conveying content across linguistic boundaries while maintaining the original expression and intent (BASSNETT, 2002:128)

Furthermore the scholar Mona Baker sees translation as an act of converting text or speech from one language into another while retaining its meaning, context, and cultural nuances. It involves linguistic and cultural mediation to ensure effective communication across language barriers (BAKER, 1992:32).

إتفقت المعاجم العربية والغربية منذ القدم على تعريف الترجمة تعريفا بسيطا محدودا إلا أنه يستوفي أركانها الثلاثة: لغة أجنبية ولغة أم ومترجم. فقد وردت الكلمة في معجم لسان العرب في مادة "ترجم" كالاتي :

: " التّرجمان هو المفسر للسان. وفي حديث هرقل: قال لترجمانه، التّرجمان، بالضم والفتح: هو الذي يترجم الكلام، أي ينقله من لغة إلى أخرى، والجمع التراجم."

ووردت في معجم الصحاح في اللغة بالتعريف نفسه:

" يقال قد ترجم كلامه إذا فسر له بلسان آخر. ومنه التّرجمان وجمعه التراجم."

ويقصد بالتفسير بيان الشيء وإيضاحه. وقد كانت تطلق على السيرة بهذا المعنى، إذ تتناول تأريخ شخصية ومناقبها وانجازاتها. وقد تعرض الأقدمون إلى مادة "ترجمة" وشرحها معظمهم بأنها تعني التفسير. وما يلاحظ على هذه التعريفات

أنها تركز بالدرجة الأولى، على الترجمة الشفهية. وما تزال التفرقة بين المترجم والترجمان قائمة اليوم على أن الثاني يختص بالشفهي فيما يعني الأول بالتحريير. وتطلق الكلمة على ناتج العملية نصاً كان أو كتاباً كاملاً.

1. Definition of Political Discourse

In recent years, we have noticed that political discourse is present in our daily lives by politicians who employ a variety of methods to get to their point. Political discourse refers to the use of language in political contexts ,involving the production, distribution, and interpretation of texts, statements, and other communicative practices by politicians, political actors, and citizens. It encompasses a wide range of genres and discursive practices, such as political speeches, debates, interviews, campaign advertisements, manifested, and media coverage of political events. Political discourse serves as a crucial means for the articulation of political ideologies, the construction of collective identities, the negotiation of power relations, and the formation of public opinion .(TEUN, 2008:153).

Political discourse refers to the language and communicative practices employed in political contexts, encompassing the various ways in which individuals and groups engage in political interaction, negotiation, and persuasion. It includes both formal and informal modes of communication, such as political speeches, debates, interviews, press conferences, public rallies, as well as online platforms and social media. Political discourse not only reflects and shapes political realities but also plays a significant role in the construction of political identities, the formation of public opinion, and the dissemination of political ideologies. (CHILTON, SCHAFFNER, 1997:88).

«السياسة فعل السائس وهو يسوس الدواب إذا قام عليها وراضها والوالي يسوس رعيته. »

(الأنصاري، 1995: 108).

الخطاب لغة فهو من مادة "خطب" يقال: خاطب خطابا فهو مصدر وزنه فاعل فعلا، فالأصل خطب خطبة وهي المصدر ويقال خطب الناس وخطب فيهم (عكاشة: 2005 11) والنوع الذي يهمننا في هذه الدراسة هو الخطاب السياسي، الخطاب السياسي هو استخدام لغة مدروسة واختيار كلمات محددة لنقل أفكار وآراء سياسية بغرض التأثير على الجمهور أو اتخاذ قرارات سياسية. يتنوع الخطاب السياسي في أساليبه ويتعامل مع مواضيع تتعلق بالحكم والسلطة والمشاكل الاجتماعية. (عكاشة 11) 2005b:

تتعدد التعريفات حول الخطاب السياسي، و من أبرزها التي ترى بأنه: " نص ذو سيمات مركبة من الإيحاءات المعنوية، لها أبعادها، ولها مميزات تفرقها عن غيره من الخطابات داخل اللغة الواحدة " 1 يركز التعريف السابق على الجانب التضميني للخطاب السياسي، فالخطاب السياسي – تبعا للمنظور السابق – يعتمد على لغة موحية وربما كانت غامضة وفضفاضة تعتمد على التضمينات والإحالات الأمر الذي يجعل هذا النمط الخطابى خاصا ومختلفا عن بقية الأنماط الخطابية. (عودة، 34 2007-52):

كما يراد عنه بكونه " خطاب السلطة الحاكمة و هو خطاب موجه عن قصد إلى المتلقي المقصود للتأثير عليه " (ميروك, 2021)

كما يعد الوسيلة الرئيسية التي يستخدمها محترفو السياسة في مخاطبة بعضهم أو مخاطبة أفراد الشعب. و عادة ما يرتبط الخطاب السياسي بوجود أحداث معنية تسبق إلقاء نصه مثل وجود انتخابات معنية أو تفاصيل مرتبطة باجتماع معين أو إعلان عام (خضر, خصائص الخطاب السياسي: 2022, 77)

2. Characteristics of Political Discourse

Given the fact that political discourse is produced by a politician , then it must be produced in an institution . In short , political discourse is an institutional discourse, it must be uttered or written by a politician in an institutional. In addition , it must also reach a political act in an institution , such as governing (BAYLON, 1991:218-222).

Another characteristic of a political discourse lies in the idea that it is a class of genres defined by the domain of politics (TEUN, 2001:01-17) . This means that government

Chapter One: Political discourse and the translation of implicit

deliberations, parliamentary debates, party programs and presidential speeches are genres of political discourse . Defining the genres of this specific discourse rests upon context , the kind of discourse is communicated , the result that this one intends to achieve , and the consequences of the political discourse : laws legislated, policies decided , or laws reviewed .

Political discourse may constitute a genre, a domain or a field. Moreover, it is an incredible achievement at a particular time and particular place, and it has the major elements; the addressor (the speaker who produces the speech) , the addressee (the hearer who is the recipient of the speech) and the political speech itself (AL-MAJALI, 2015:23).

3. The Importance of Translating a Political Discourse

Translating political text is a crucial task that requires attention to detail and accuracy. It plays a significant role in promoting effective communication, fostering international relations, and ensuring the understanding of political concepts and ideologies across different cultures and languages.

• Promoting Effective Communication

Translating political text enables effective communication between individuals, organizations, and governments from different linguistic backgrounds. By accurately conveying the meaning and intent of political messages, translations facilitate the exchange of ideas and information, allowing for informed decision-making and constructive dialogue. According to a study conducted by (LIU and FENG, 2012: 296-304), accurate translation of political discourse helps bridge language barriers and contributes to successful intercultural communication.

• Fostering international relations and diplomacy

Political texts often play a crucial role in shaping international relations and diplomacy. Translating these texts is vital for building bridges between nations and fostering mutual understanding. Accurate translation ensures that political documents, such as treaties, arguments, and official statements, are correctly interpreted, preventing misunderstanding and conflicts.

• Preserving Cultural and Political Nuances

Political texts contain cultural references, historical contexts, and specific terminology that require nuanced translation. Accurate translation preserves these elements ensuring that the intended meaning and cultural connotations are retained. This is essential for maintaining the integrity and authenticity of political messages, ideologies, and political discourse across different languages and cultures. The study by (PYM,2014:269-285) emphasizes the importance of translating political texts while considering cultural and ideological dimensions to maintain the original intent.

4. Implicit

The term “implicit” in political discourse describes any unspoken or underlying messages or implication found in political statements, discussions or rhetoric. It describes the covert methods by which political actors provide their viewpoints, ideologies, or agendas without making them clear. Political discourse may contain hints, coded words , symbolic actions or nonverbal cues with additional meanings or implication , these types of messages frequently play on emotions, prejudices, or common cultural allusions in an effort to sway public opinion or further political goals.

“Implicit elements in political discourse can include underlying assumptions, subtext, insinuations, or implicit biases that influence the interpretation and understanding of the discourse”. (FAIRCLOUGH, 2013:143).

Implicit translation in political discourse requires considering the specific political, social, and historical context in both the source and target languages. This entails adapting the translation to reflect the political realities and references of the target audience, ensuring that the implicit elements make sense and resonate within the new context.

“The presence of implicit elements in political discourse can have significant implications of power dynamics, the construction of identities and the manipulation of public opinion”. (VAN LEEUWEN, 2018:96).

By employing implicit communication, political actors can shape public opinion, influence policy decisions, and frame the narrative in a way that aligns with their goals. This form of communication relies on shared understanding, cultural references, and the ability to tap into the audience's preconceptions and beliefs. It is a strategic tool that can be used to sway public perception and garner support without explicitly stating political agendas or intentions.

“Through implicit communication, political actors may seek to appeal to emotions, tap into cultural or ideological assumptions, or employ persuasive tactics without explicitly stating their intentions”.(TEUN ,2009: 76).

4.1 Characteristics of implicit:

The characteristics of implicitness in political translation are crucial for ensuring that the translated text accurately reflects the source text's political implications, ideologies, and intentions. They help the translator navigate the complexities of political discourse and effectively convey the message to the target audience. It's worth noting that the specific

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characteristics of implicitness in political translation can vary depending on the specific political context, text type, and target audience.

The implicit in translation involves the nuanced rendering of subtle meanings, cultural connotations, and context-specific elements. Translators often grapple with conveying implicit information that may not be explicitly stated in the source text. This process requires a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures, as well as a sensitivity to the implied nuances present in the original content.(HUNG. 2005: 112).

Implicit content often carries cultural connotations that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. Translators need to be culturally sensitive and adept at conveying these nuances to ensure the translated text maintains the intended meaning. Implicit elements are closely tied to the context in which they are used. Translators must possess a deep understanding of the broader context of the source text to accurately convey implicit meanings and references.(BAKER.1992:32).

In some cases, implicit content may intentionally be ambiguous or open to interpretation. Translators must carefully decide whether to preserve or modify this ambiguity while ensuring clarity and coherence in the target language (BAKER.2006:95)

Political translation frequently involves dealing with legal and political concepts that may vary across different countries and systems , Implicitness requires the translator to adapt and bridge the gaps between the legal and political systems of the source and target languages , ensuring that the translated text is legally and politically accurate .

5. The interpretive theory

The theory of interpretation, or theory of sense, called by some theory of the School of Paris, is based on an extremely important principle: translation is not a work on words or languages, it is a work on the message.

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Whether oral or written, literary or technical, translation always involves two successive operations: **UNDERSTAY** and **SAY**.

After understanding, you have to de-verbalize and then re-express, say things in another language. Danica SELESKOVITCH and Marianne LEDERER, who founded and strongly defended this theory, have had the great merit of showing that this process is important and natural.

Both phases obviously imply a certain skill on the part of the translator: knowledge of the source language, understanding of the subject, mastery of the target language, but also method, ability to apply reflexes and, as per the text, an aptitude which produces better results examining equivalences than just using matches. Through many examples, both technical and literary, taken from a professional experience, the author shows how the translation operation is first a research work on the sentence and then its expression through equivalences.

In the interpretive theory of translation, which focuses on comprehension, de-verbalization, and reformulation, the aim is to understand the source text, extract its meaning, and then express it in the target language in a way that captures the intended message.

5.1 The procedures of the interpretive theory in translation:

5.1.1 Comprehension

Comprehension is an essential step in explaining a theory. Translators read and analyze source texts to fully understand their content, structure and context. They focus on linguistic elements such as grammar, syntax and vocabulary, as well as the wider cultural and contextual aspects of the text. This step involves identifying the main concepts, themes and intentions conveyed by the source text. In the comprehension process, the translator's goal is to understand the author's intent, the sentiment or tone expressed, and any implied messages

or cultural references. They take into account the historical, social and cultural factors that may have influenced the source text. This understanding is the basis for further oral and translation decisions. Here is an example to illustrate this step :

Source Text: "His speech was filled with profound wisdom and insights." To comprehend the source text, the translator needs to understand the meaning and implications of the words used. In this case, the translator comprehends that the speaker's speech was characterized by deep knowledge and perceptive observations.

5.1.2 Deverbalization

Deverbalization refers to looking beyond specific words and expressions in a source text to focus on the underlying meaning. The purpose of the translator is to capture the main messages, concepts and ideas, not to translate word for word. This step involves the semantic and conceptual aspects of the text. During translation, translators analyze the structure, logic and reasoning of the source text. They define the relationship between the ideas, the rhetorical techniques used, and the overall flow of the text. By doing so, the translator can capture the basic meaning and intent of the source text and prepare it for the next stage of reformulation.

Example (Arabic): "كان خطابه مليء بالحكمة العميقة والرؤى."

5.1.3 Reformulation

Reformulation involves reconstructing the meaning of the source text in the target language. Translators take into account the target audience, its cultural and linguistic background, and the purpose of the translation. This step focuses on expressing the meaning of the source text in a way that resonates with the target audience while remaining faithful to the source. Translators choose style, register, tone and structure to ensure that the translation is coherent and natural in the target language. They may need to adapt cultural references,

idiomatic expressions or linguistic conventions to make the text more accessible and understandable to the intended audience. This step requires linguistic creativity and a deep understanding of the source and target languages to effectively convey the nuances, emotions, and intended impact of the source text. Example of Reformulation (Arabic): " كان خطابه مليءً *كان خطابه مليء* *بالحكم والرؤى العميقة*." In this example we applied the interpretative theory by first comprehending the source text, then deverbalizing it by capturing the underlying meaning, and finally reformulating it into Arabic to convey the intended message.

It is important to note that these activities are not strictly linear, but interrelated and iterative. Translators often reflect on and improve their understanding of the source text, applying comprehension, deverbalization, and reformulation steps throughout the translation process in order to obtain an accurate and meaningful translation.

6. Strategies to translate implicit in the political discourse

Finding the right strategies to translate the implicit in political discourse is indispensable for an informed citizenship, effective governance, and international diplomacy. It allows individuals to move beyond the surface of words, uncovering the underlying motivations and strategies that shape political decisions. This skill is not only vital for maintaining a well-informed citizenry but also for fostering cooperation and understanding in the complex and dynamic world of politics. These strategies can be defined as:

6.1. Considering the nonverbal cues

Considering nonverbal cues in the translation of implicit messages in political discourse is crucial because these cues can provide valuable insights into the speaker's

intentions, emotions, and the underlying meaning of the discourse. Nonverbal cues encompass body language, facial expressions, gestures, and tone of voice. Let's explore how to take them into account with a reference: For example, imagine a political leader delivering a speech with a serious tone, stern facial expression, and forceful gestures. These nonverbal cues can signal a sense of urgency, determination, or even a warning. The translation should aim to capture and convey these implicit cues to the target audience, ensuring that the emotional impact and subtext are effectively conveyed. (SCHAFFNER, & KELLY-HOLMES, 2008 :233-256)

6.2. Understand cultural references

Understanding cultural references is crucial when translating the implicit messages in political discourse, as these references often carry deep cultural significance that may not be immediately apparent to individuals from different cultural backgrounds. To understand cultural references, it's essential to have a comprehensive understanding of the target culture. Study its history, literature, current events, and political landscape. Pay attention to cultural symbols, historical figures, and significant events that may be alluded to in the political discourse. (BHABHA.2006:45).

6.3. Consider audience and purpose

Considering the audience and purpose is crucial in the translation of implicit content in political discourse. Implicit elements often carry nuanced meanings, cultural references, and context-specific nuances that may not be universally understood. Translators must carefully assess their target audience and the intended purpose of the political discourse to ensure effective communication. (BAKER 2006:78).

6.4. The study of historical context

Studying the historical context is crucial when translating the implicit messages in political discourse. Historical events, political ideologies, and past speeches can provide valuable insights into the underlying meanings and references embedded in the discourse. Translators need a deep understanding of the historical and cultural context that shapes political discourse. This includes knowledge of significant events, movements, and figures that may be referenced implicitly. Historical context shapes the meanings of words and phrases, and these meanings can change over time. Translators need to be aware of the historical evolution of language to capture the intended meanings accurately (BAKER.2006:84).

7. Challenges in translating implicit meanings

When translating implicit meanings in political discourse from English to Arabic, it is important for translators to have a deep understanding of both languages, cultural backgrounds, and political contexts. They should consider using footnotes or contextual glosses to explain cultural references, employing idiomatic expressions that carry similar connotations, and collaborating with native speakers or subject matter experts to ensure accurate translations that capture the intended implicit meanings. However Translating implicit meaning in political discourse poses its own set of challenges.

Acknowledging these challenges is important, especially in understanding the complexities of political language and its implicit meanings across different languages and cultures. This allows for accurate and nuanced translations. By recognizing these challenges, translators can adopt appropriate strategies to convey the intended implicit meanings

effectively. It ensures that the translated discourse maintains its intended impact, captures the subtleties of rhetorical devices, preserves cultural references, and accurately represents the underlying political ideologies.

Here are some common difficulties encountered in this process:

7.1 Cultural Nuances

Implicit meanings in political discourse often rely heavily on cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and historical contexts that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Translating these cultural nuances accurately can be challenging and may require extensive cultural knowledge or localization expertise. (HUNG, E. 2005:23-34)

For example, if an English political speech references a specific historical event, translating it into Arabic requires finding an equivalent historical event that resonates with the Arabic-speaking audience. As an example: translating a reference of the American Civil Rights Movement to an event with similar significance in the Arab world, such as the Arab Spring, which can be translated as (الربيع الأسود).

7.2 Linguistic Ambiguity

Political discourse often utilizes language that is intentionally vague or ambiguous to convey implicit meanings. Translating such ambiguity accurately can be challenging. For instance, if a political statement in English says, "We need to think outside the box," translating it directly into Arabic without considering the Arabic idiom equivalent may result in a loss of the intended meaning. An appropriate translation could be (We should think beyond tradition's limits), "يجب أن نفكر بما هو خارج نطاق التقليد".

7.3 Contextual Understanding

Understanding the context surrounding political discourse is crucial for interpreting implicit meanings. However, when translating political speeches or texts across languages, the translator may not have the same depth of knowledge or familiarity with the specific political, social, or historical background. This can lead to potential misinterpretations or inaccuracies in conveying the implicit meaning. (MAIER, C. 2005: 124).

For example in the political field : "Our government is committed to transparency and accountability. We believe in fostering a participatory democracy where the voices of our citizens matter". "حكومتنا ملتزمة بالشفافية و المساءلة. نحن نؤمن بتشاركية ديمقراطية أين تههم أصوات مواطنينا". In this sample, the translated statement is crafted to be culturally sensitive, emphasizing government priorities and the democratic values that resonate in the Arabic-speaking context.

7.4 Translating Political Ideologies

Translating implicit meanings in political discourse involves conveying the underlying political ideologies and perspectives accurately. Different languages and cultures may have varying ideological frameworks or historical contexts, making it challenging to capture the full depth and nuances of the implicit meaning when translating political ideologies across languages. (KATAN.2004). For example, translating the phrase "liberal democracy" into Arabic requires considering the historical, cultural, and political landscape to ensure an accurate representation of the ideology. The translated term might be "الديمقراطية الليبرالية" while taking into account the specific cultural and political nuances of the Arabic-speaking audience.

In summary, this chapter has delved into the intricate relationship between interpretive theory and the translation of implicit elements within political discourse. The exploration of these themes has shed light on the multifaceted nature of political communication and the critical role that interpretive frameworks play in deciphering the implicit layers embedded in political discourse. This chapter has woven together the threads of interpretive theory and the translation of implicit elements in political discourse. The interpretive lens provides a theoretical framework for navigating the complexities of political communication, while the exploration of translation strategies offers practical insights into the challenges and opportunities inherent in decoding implicit messages. Together, these themes contribute to a more nuanced and insightful understanding of the intricate interplay between language, power, and meaning in the realm of political discourse.

*Chapter Two:
Study and Analysis of
the corpus*

Chapter Two of this thesis embarks a practical exploration of the application of the interpretive theory as a powerful framework for deciphering implicit meanings within political discourse. This interpretive approach delves into three key steps – comprehension, deverbalization, and reformulation – employed to unveil the implicit meanings embedded in political context from English to Arabic. With the choice of a set of samples from the corpus read by the European commission’s president Ursula *VON DER LEYEN* entitled “*A UNION THAT STANDS STRONG TOGETHER*”.



1. URSULA VON DER LEYEN

According to the article on the Britannica site Ursula *VON DER LEYEN* is born in October 8, 1958, Brussels, Belgium, she is a politician who was the first woman to serve as Germany’s minister of defence (2013–19). In July 2019 she became the first woman to be elected president of the European Commission.

In October 2018, after a poor showing by the CDU in regional elections, MERKEL announced that she would not seek another term as party leader. *VON DER LEYEN* declined to campaign for the position, which was eventually filled by MERKEL protégé Annegret KRAMP-KARRENBAUER. That *VON DER LEYEN*, who had once been regarded as MERKEL’s heir apparent, did not even present herself as a candidate was seen by some as evidence that the defence portfolio continued to be a poisoned chalice. With her domestic political career apparently stalled and parliament probing

irregularities and possible nepotism within the defence department procurement process, *VON DER LEYEN*'s deliverance would come from an unexpected source.

The term of European Commission president Jean-Claude JUNCKER was scheduled to end in November 2019, and his replacement was to be selected by the European Council—the heads of government of the 28 member countries of the EU. Final approval would rest with the European Parliament, but that process was complicated by the results of elections in May 2019, which saw the centrist ruling coalition lose its long-held majority. When closed-door negotiations began in June 2019, EU leaders struggled to find a compromise candidate who would be acceptable to the centre-right and centre-left blocs while garnering support from enough Green, liberal, and Euroskeptic members of the European Parliament to win confirmation.

After a fruitless summit resulted in little more than the elimination of the three leading candidates, European Council Pres. Donald Tusk shepherded a package deal that filled the EU's top roles with a quartet of western Europeans. Belgian Prime Minister Charles Michel was nominated to succeed Tusk, Spanish Foreign Minister Josep BORRELL was tapped to inherit the foreign policy portfolio from Federica MOGHERINI, and International Monetary Fund chief Christine LAGARDE was selected to follow Mario DRAGHI at the head of the European Central Bank. Most surprising, however, was the nomination of *VON DER LEYEN* to succeed JUNCKER as president of the European Commission. Although she was the daughter of an esteemed European Community official, *VON DER LEYEN* herself was seen as something of an outsider to the Brussels establishment, and, despite the fact that she had received the endorsement of the centrist and liberal parliamentary blocs, there remained doubts about the likelihood of her confirmation.

On July 16, 2019, *VON DER LEYEN* was narrowly confirmed, receiving 383 of 747 votes (with 374 needed). The following day she resigned as Germany's defense minister and

was succeeded by KRAMP-KARRENBAUER. *VON DER LEYEN* was due to replace JUNCKER on November 1, but disagreements over the makeup of her cabinet delayed the transfer of power by one month. On December 1 she became the first woman to serve as president of the European Commission. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ursula-von-der-Leyen> viewed on 31 July 2023.

2. Presentation of the corpus

What is the speech about

Ursula *VON DER LEYEN* delivered on Wednesday, September 14, 2022 in Strasbourg her annual **State of the Union speech**, unveiling the main political priorities for the next working year. Russia's war in Ukraine and the worsening energy crisis were recurring themes in the address, giving the special occasion a markedly sombre undertone. But with nearly two years in her term, the Commission's president ranged widely onto other topics, too, including protecting democracy, the transition to a net-zero economy, securing critical raw minerals and harmonizing tax rules for small businesses.

She was also careful to avoid the gripes in previous years that she paid too little attention to European francophone. This year's address was scrupulously fair to both German and French; with sections in both lasting the same amount of time (though the overall speech was English-heavy).

The Commission's chief also gave her backing for a 'European Political Community', an idea pushed by French President Emmanuel MACRON earlier this year, that would offer an alternative to full EU membership for countries ranging from 'the UK to Ukraine' who share EU values on trade, the rule of law and democracy.

After praising Ukraine as a nation of heroes and emphasising the importance of courage and solidarity, von der Leyen asserted that Europe would prevail in the fight against

Putin. She also stressed that “**sanctions are here to stay**” and that it is time for resolve, not appeasement.

The **only tangible aid promised for Ukraine was 100 million euros to support the rehabilitation of damaged Ukrainian schools**. The president also announced that the Commission will work with Ukraine to ensure seamless access to the Single Market.

Yet for all the talk about the courage of the Ukrainian people and EU solidarity efforts, there was no mention of defence in her speech – a surprise, given that this year’s the Commission made strides this year to strengthen the bloc’s military capabilities.

“Russia keeps on actively manipulating our energy market.”

The president placed the blame for the current energy crisis firmly at the feet of PUTIN (a point she hammered home in the debate that followed), while also acknowledging that the climate crisis has aggravated the situation. Taking inspiration from the bloc’s people – specifically workers in ceramics factories in central Italy who moved to early morning shifts to benefit from lower energy prices – she called for Member States to reduce their overall [electricity consumption](#). (Later in the day, Parliament [voted in favour](#) of revising the Energy Efficiency Directive to raise the EU target for reducing final and primary energy consumption.)

As for a more immediate and targeted attempt to mitigate escalating energy prices, the president announced that **the Commission was proposing a cap on revenues of companies that produce electricity at low cost**. Those profits, which she put at more than €140 billion, will then be channelled back to those who need it most.

She also proposed reforms to the gas market – citing that the TTF benchmark has not adapted – and the electricity market, specifically **decoupling electricity prices from gas prices**. The latter was of particular interest to **MEPs** in the debate that followed, and many pressed **VON**

DER LEYEN for a timeline. Her response was that she hoped and expected the Council to decide on &the revenue cap by the end of September, and that decoupling electricity and gas will come by the end of the year.

“I believe that it is time to enshrine solidarity between generations in our Treaties.”

At the end she argued that the moment has arrived for **a European Convention in order to amend the Treaties**, especially if the EU is serious about preparing the world for tomorrow and creating a larger Union. As she said, “we need to improve the way we do things and the way we decide things.” From; <https://www.theparliamentmagazine.eu/news/article/key-takeaways-2022-state-of-the-european-union> viewed on 31 July 2023.

3. Analysis of the implicit in the corpus

In her speech entitled *"A UNION THAT STANDS STRONG TOGETHER"*, Ursula *VON DER LEYEN*, President of the European Commission, addressed a crucial aspect of contemporary European politics. The European Union has been a symbol of regional cooperation and integration, and *VON DER LEYEN*'s speech highlights the political dimension of this unity. She delves into the complexities of fostering a sense of belonging between different EU member states, highlighting the importance of solidarity and shared values in tackling the multiple challenges facing the European continent today.

VON DER LEYEN's speech goes beyond mere rhetoric as it embraces the ongoing political discourse on the role of the EU in shaping the collective future of its member states.

Implicitness in a speech refers to the ideas, messages, or themes that are not explicitly stated, but which can be inferred or understood by the audience through context, tone, or the speaker's choice of words. In this speech several implicit ideas and messages can be identified:

3.1.The threat of division

Although VON DER LEYEN emphasizes unity and solidarity in her speech, the implicit message is that division or division among member states can weaken the European Union. The call for unity implies that there may be underlying challenges or differences that need to be addressed.

3.2.The importance of collective action

The speech highlights collective responses to challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. This implicitly suggests that individual Member States may not have the same degree of impact or success in addressing these issues alone, highlighting the need for joint efforts. The value of shared values: While Von der Leyen explicitly mentions shared values such as democracy and human rights, the implicit message is that living these values is essential for the strength and cohesion of the EU. Any deviation from these values could weaken the Union.

3.3.Global challenges and the role of the EU

The speech implicitly conveys that global challenges, such as climate change and geopolitical issues, are complex and require a united front. The EU's ambition to be a world leader means that individual member states may struggle to exert equal influence on the international stage.

3.4.Resilience and adaptability

While resilience is explicitly discussed, the implicit message is that the EU must adapt and evolve to meet new challenges. The speech suggests that the strength of the EU lies not only in its unity, but also in its ability to react flexibly to changing circumstances.

3.5. Recognition of internal and external constraints

The discourse implicitly recognizes that the EU faces both internal constraints related to democracy and the rule of law, and external constraints from other global actors. These challenges are not explicitly detailed, but are suggested as issues that require collective attention.

3.6. Hope and inspiration

Implicitly, the speech aims to inspire member states and citizens by presenting a vision of a strong and united EU. This means that by working together and upholding common values, the EU can overcome challenges and remain a positive force in the world.

4. Methodology

In our methodology for translating samples from the corpus *"A UNION THAT STANDS STRONG TOGETHER"* we meticulously applied the interpretive theory following the key steps elucidated by Danika SELESKOVITCH and Marianne LEDERER. The first crucial step is comprehension, wherein we immerse ourselves in the source text, seeking a deep understanding of not only the explicit words but also the implicit meanings and cultural connotations. Subsequently, we engage in deverbalization, a process in which we transcend the literal translation of words to extract the core concepts and underlying messages. This step is paramount in capturing the essence of the discourse and recognizing the cultural nuances that may not have a direct linguistic equivalent. Finally, we embark on the reformulation phase, wherein we skilfully craft the translated text, weaving together the comprehended and deverbalized elements to convey the intended meaning in the target language. Through these key steps, our methodology embraces the interpretive theory, ensuring a nuanced and contextually rich translation that goes beyond Linguistic rendering, resonating with the depth and subtleties inherent in the speech *"A UNION THAT STANDS STRONG TOGETHER."*

5.Full translation of the speech from Arabic to English

A UNION THAT STANDS STRONG TOGETHER

INTRODUCTION

Madam President,

Honourable Members,

My fellow Europeans,

Never before has this Parliament debated the State of our Union with war raging on European soil.

We all remember that fateful morning in late February.

Europeans from across our Union woke up dismayed by what they saw .Shaken by the resurgent and ruthless face of evil.Haunted by the sounds of sirens and the sheer brutality of war.

But from that very moment, *a whole continent has risen in solidarity.*

At the border crossings where refugees found shelter. In our streets, filled with Ukrainian flags. In the classrooms, where Ukrainian children made new friends.

From that very moment, *Europeans neither hid nor hesitated.*

They found the courage to do the right thing.

And from that very moment, *our Union as a whole has risen to the occasion.*

Fifteen years ago, during the financial crisis, it took us years to find lasting solutions.

A decade later, when the global pandemic hit, it took us only weeks.

But this year, as soon as Russian troops crossed the border into Ukraine, our response was united, determined and immediate.

And we should be proud of that.

We have brought Europe's inner strength back to the surface.

الاتحاد الذي يقف قويا معا.

مقدمة

سيدتي الرئيسة،

الأعضاء الكرام،

زملائي الأوروبيين،

لم يسبق لهذا البرلمان قط أن يناقش حالة إتحادنا في ظل الحرب المستمرة على الأراضي الأوروبية.

نتذكر كلنا ذلك الصباح المشؤوم في أواخر فيبرايير-

إستيقظ الأوروبيون من جميع أنحاء أتحادنا مذعورين من أفعال الشيطان.
مفزعين بأصوات صفارات الإنذار و وحشية الحرب المطلقة

منذ تلك اللحظة لم يختبئ الأوروبيون و لم يترددوا

لقد وجدوا الشجاعة لفعل ما يجب

لكن منذ تلك اللحظة تضامنت القارة برمتها

قبل خمسة عشر عاما، أثناء الأزمة المالية، إستغرق الأمر منا سنوات عديدة
لإيجاد حلول دائمة

و بعد عقد من الزمن، عندما ضرب الوباء العالمي، إستغرق الأمر منا أسابيع
فقط

و لكن هذا العام، بمجرد أن عبرت القوات الروسية الحدود الى أوكرانيا، كان
ردنا موحدًا و حازمًا و فورياً

لقد نجحنا في إعادة القوة الداخلية لأوروبا الى السطح

And we will need all of this strength. The months ahead of us will not be easy. Be it for families who are struggling to make ends meet, or businesses, who are facing tough choices about their future.

Let us be very clear: much is at stake here. Not just for Ukraine – but for all of Europe and the world at large.

And we will be tested. Tested by those who want to exploit any kind of divisions between us.

This is not only a war unleashed by Russia against Ukraine.

This is a war on our energy, a war on our economy, a war on our values and a war on our future.

This is about autocracy against democracy.

And I stand here with the conviction that with courage and solidarity, Putin will fail and Europe will prevail.

THE COURAGE TO STAND WITH OUR HEROES

Honourable Members,

Today - courage has a name, and that name is Ukraine.

Courage has a face, the face of Ukrainian men and women who are standing up to Russian aggression.

I remember a moment in the early weeks of the invasion. When the First Lady of Ukraine, Olena Zelenska, gathered the parents of Ukrainian children killed by the invader.

Hundreds of families for whom the war will never end, and for whom life will never go back to what it was before.

We saw the first Lady leading a silent crowd of heartbroken mothers and fathers, and hang small bells in the trees, one for every fallen child.

And now the bells will ring forever in the wind, and forever, the innocent victims of this war will live in our memory.

And she is here with us today!

و سنحتاج الى كل هذه القوة. الأشهر القادمة لن تكون سهلة سواء كان ذلك للعائلات التي تكافح من أجل تغطية نفقاتها, أو الأعمال التجارية, التي تواجه خيارات صعبة بشأن مستقبلها.

دعونا نكون واضحين للغاية, هناك الكثير على المحك هنا. ليس فقط بالنسبة لأوكرانيا و لكن بنسبة لأوروبا بأكملها و العالم بأسره و سوف نختبر مثلما تم من قبل أولئك الذين يريدون إستغلال أي نوع من الانقسام بيننا.

هذه ليست مجرد حرب شنتها روسيا ضد أوكرانيا.

هذه حرب على طاقتنا, اقتصادنا, و حرب على قيمنا و مستقبلنا.

هذا إستبداد ضد الديمقراطية.

و أنا أقف و أنا مقتنعة بأنه بالشجاعة و التضامن, سوف يفشل بوتين و سنتتصر أوروبا.

والتحلي بالشجاعة للوقوف مع أبطالنا.

أيها الأعضاء الكرام.

اليوم أصبح للشجاعة إسم, و هذا الإسم هو أوكرانيا.

للشجاعة وجه, و جه الرجال و النساء الأوكرانيين الذين يتصدون للعدوان الروسي.

أتذكر أمرا في الأسابيع الأولى من الغزو- عندما قامت السيدة أولينا زيلينسكا

بجمع آباء الأطفال الأوكرانيين الذين قتلوا على يد الغزاة.

مئات العائلات التي لن تنتهي الحرب بالنسبة لهم, و لن تعود الحياة كما كانت من قبل.

رأيت السيدة الأولى تقود حشدا صامتا من الأمهات و الآباء المجروحين, و تعلق

أجراسا في الأشجار لكل أرواح الأطفال التي سقطت.

و الآن ستدق الأجراس في مهب الريح إلى الأبد, و سيعيش الضحايا الأبرياء

لهذه الحرب في ذاكرتنا.

و ها هي حاضرة معنا اليوم.

Dear Olena, it took immense courage to resist Putin's cruelty.

But you found that courage.

And a nation of heroes has risen.

Today, Ukraine stands strong because an entire country has fought street by street, home by home.

Ukraine stands strong because people like your husband, President Zelensky, have stayed in Kyiv to lead the resistance – together with you and your children, dear First Lady.

You have given *courage* to the whole nation. And we have seen in the last days the bravery of Ukrainians paying off.

You have given *voice* to your people on the global stage.

And you have given *hope* to all of us.

So today we want to thank you and all Ukrainians.

Glory to a country of European heroes. *Slava Ukraini* !

Europe's solidarity with Ukraine will remain unshakeable.

From day one, Europe has stood at Ukraine's side. With weapons. With funds. With hospitality for refugees. And with the toughest sanctions the world has ever seen.

Russia's financial sector is on life-support. We have cut off three quarters of Russia's banking sector from international markets.

Nearly one thousand international companies have left the country.

The production of cars fell by three-quarters compared to last year. Aeroflot is grounding planes because there are no more spare parts. The Russian military is taking chips from dishwashers and refrigerators to fix their military hardware, because they ran out of semiconductors. Russia's industry is in tatters.

It is the Kremlin that has put Russia's economy on the path to oblivion.

This is the price for Putin's trail of death and destruction.

And I want to make it very clear, the sanctions are here to stay.

. عزيزتي أولينا, لقد تطلب الأمر شجاعة هائلة لمقاومة قسوة بوتين

. لكن تحليتي بهذه الشجاعة

. وقامت أمة من الأبطال

وأكرانيا اليوم تقف بشموخ لأن البلد بأكمله خاض قتالا من شارع الى شارع, ومن

بيت لبيت

أوكرانيا صامدة, لأن أشخاصا مثل زوجي, الرئيس زيلينسكي, الذي بقي في

كيفية لقيادة المقاومة معي ومع أطفالكي, عزيزتي

لقد أعطيتي الشجاعة للأمة بأكملها. وقد شهدنا في الأيام الأخيرة شجاعة

الأوكرانيين وهي تؤتي ثمارها

لقد أعطيتي صوتا لشعبك على الساحة العالمية

. وأنت أعطيتنا الأمل جميعا

. واليوم نود أن نشكركي و نشكر كل الأوكرانيين

المجد لبلد الأبطال الأوروبيين. سلافا أوكرانيا!

وسوف يظل تضامن أوروبا مع أوكرانيا راسخاً.

منذ اليوم الأول، وقفت أوروبا إلى جانب أوكرانيا بالأسلحة. بالأموال. مع ضيافة اللاجئين. ومع أفسى

العقوبات التي شهدها العالم على الإطلاق.

لقد أصبح القطاع المالي في روسيا الآن على أجهزة دعم الحياة. لقد قمنا بقطع ثلاثة أرباع القطاع

المصرفي الروسي عن الأسواق الدولية.

وقد غادرت البلاد ما يقرب من ألف شركة دولية.

إنخفض إنتاج السيارات بمقدار ثلاثة أرباع مقارنة بالعام الماضي. شركة إيروفلوت توقفت طائراتها عن

الطيران بسبب عدم وجود قطع غيار. يأخذ الجيش الروسي قطع من غسالات الصحون والثلاجات

لإصلاح أجهزته العسكرية، بسبب نفاذ أشباه الموصلات. الصناعة في روسيا في حالة يرثى لها.

إن الكرملين هو الذي وضع اقتصاد روسيا على هامش النسيان.

. هذا هو عقاب بوتين من أفعاله الشنيعة

. أريد أن أوضح الأمر تماما, العقوبات باقية

This is the time for us to show resolve, not appeasement.

The same is true for our financial support to Ukraine.

So far Team Europe have provided more than 19 billion euros in financial assistance.

And this is without counting our military support.

And we are in it for the long haul.

Ukraine's reconstruction will require massive resources. For instance, Russian strikes have damaged or destroyed more than 70 schools.

Half a million Ukrainian children have started their school year in the European Union. But many others inside Ukraine simply don't have a classroom to go to.

So today I am announcing that we will work with the First Lady to support the rehabilitation of damaged Ukrainian schools. And that is why we will provide 100 million Euros . Because the future of Ukraine begins in its schools.

We will not only support with finance – but also empower Ukraine to make the most of its potential.

Ukraine is already a rising tech hub and home to many innovative young companies.

So I want us to mobilise the full power of our Single Market to help accelerate growth and create opportunities.

In March, we connected successfully Ukraine to our electricity grid. It was initially planned for 2024. But we did it within two weeks. And today, Ukraine is exporting electricity to us. I want to significantly expand this mutually beneficial trade.

We have already suspended import duties on Ukrainian exports to the EU.

We will bring Ukraine into our European free roaming area.

Our solidarity lanes are a big success.

And building on all that, the Commission will work with Ukraine to ensure seamless access to the Single Market. And vice-versa.

وهذا هو الوقت لكي نظهر العزم، ليس الاسترضاء

و ينطبق الشيء نفسه على دعمنا المالي لأوكرانيا

وسوف يظل تضامن أوروبا مع أوكرانيا راسخا

وقد قدم فريق أوروبا حتى الآن أكثر من 19 مليار يورو من المساعدات المالية.

وهذا دون احتساب دعمنا العسكري.

ونحن فيه على المدى الطويل.

إن إعادة بناء أوكرانيا سوف تتطلب موارد هائلة. على سبيل المثال، تسببت الضربات الروسية في إتلاف أو تدمير أكثر من 70 مدرسة.

بدأ نصف مليون طفل أوكراني عامهم الدراسي في الاتحاد الأوروبي. لكن الكثير منهم داخل أوكرانيا ببساطة ليس لديهم فصل دراسي يذهبون إليه.

ولذلك أعلن اليوم أننا سنعمل مع السيدة الأولى لدعم إعادة تأهيل المدارس الأوكرانية المتضررة. ولهذا السبب سنقدم 100 مليون يورو. لأن مستقبل أوكرانيا يبدأ في مدارسها.

ولن ندعم أوكرانيا بالتمويل فحسب، بل سنعمل أيضا على تمكين أوكرانيا من تحقيق أقصى استفادة من إمكاناتها.

تعد أوكرانيا بالفعل مركزًا صاعدًا للتكنولوجيا وموطنًا للعديد من الشركات الناشئة المبتكرة.

ولذلك أريد أن نحشد القوة الكاملة لسوقنا الموحدة للمساعدة في تسريع النمو وتقديم الفرص.

وفي شهر مارس، نجحنا في ربط أوكرانيا بشبكة الكهرباء لدينا. كان من المقرر في البداية أن يتم ذلك في عام 2024. لكننا فعلنا ذلك في غضون أسبوعين. واليوم، تصدر أوكرانيا الكهرباء إلينا. أريد توسيع هذه التجارة ذات المنفعة المتبادلة بشكل كبير.

لقد قمنا بالفعل بتعليق رسوم الاستيراد على الصادرات الأوكرانية إلى الاتحاد الأوروبي.

سوف نقوم بإدخال أوكرانيا إلى منطقة العبور الحر الأوروبية.

إن ممراتنا التضامنية تحقق نجاحا كبيرا.

وبناء على كل ذلك، ستعمل المفوضية مع أوكرانيا لضمان الوصول السلس إلى السوق الموحدة. والعكس صحيح.

Our Single Market is one of Europe's greatest success stories. Now it's time to make it a success story for our Ukrainian friends, too.

And this is why I am going to Kyiv today, to discuss this in detail with President Zelenskyy.

Honourable Members,

One lesson from this war is *we should have listened to those who know Putin.*

To Anna Politkovskaya and all the Russian journalists who exposed the crimes, and paid the ultimate price.

To our friends in Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, and to the opposition in Belarus.

We should have listened to the voices inside our Union – in Poland, in the Baltics, and all across Central and Eastern Europe.

They have been telling us for years that Putin would not stop.

And they acted accordingly.

Our friends in the Baltics have worked hard to end their dependency on Russia. They have invested in renewable energy, in LNG terminals, and in interconnectors.

This costs a lot. But dependency on Russian fossil fuels comes at a much higher price.

We have to get rid of this dependency all over Europe.

Therefore we agreed on joint storage. We are at 84% now: we are overshooting our target.

But unfortunately that will not be enough.

We have diversified away from Russia to reliable suppliers. US, Norway, Algeria and others.

Last year, Russian gas accounted for 40% of our gas imports. Today it's down to 9% pipeline gas.

تعد سوقنا الموحدة من بين أعظم قصص النجاح في أوروبا. والآن حان الوقت لجعلها قصة نجاح لأصدقائنا الأوكرانيين أيضاً.

ولهذا السبب سأذهب إلى كيف اليوم لمناقشة هذا الأمر بالتفصيل مع الرئيس زيلينسكي.

أيها الأعضاء الكرام

أحد الدروس المستفادة من هذه الحرب هو أنه كان علينا أن نستمع إلى أولئك الذين يعرفون بوتين.

إلى أنا بوليتكوفسكايا وجميع الصحفيين الروس الذين كشفوا الجرائم ودفعوا الثمن النهائي.

إلى أصدقائنا في أوكرانيا، ومولدوفا، وجورجيا، وإلى المعارضة في بيلاروسيا.

وكان ينبغي لنا أن نستمع إلى الأصوات داخل اتحادنا. في بولندا، ومنطقة البلطيق، وفي مختلف أنحاء أوروبا الوسطى والشرقية.

لقد أخبرونا لسنوات أن بوتين لن يتوقف.

وتصرفوا وفقاً لذلك.

لقد بذل أصدقاؤنا في دول البلطيق قصارى جهدهم لإنهاء اعتمادهم على روسيا.

لقد استثمروا في الطاقة المتجددة، وفي محطات الغاز الطبيعي المسال، وفي الروابط البينية.

وهذا يكلف الكثير. لكن الاعتماد على الوقود الأحفوري الروسي يأتي بتكلفة أعلى بكثير.

علينا أن نتخلص من هذه التبعية في جميع أنحاء أوروبا.

لذلك اتفقتنا على التخزين المشترك. لقد وصلنا الآن إلى نسبة 84%: لقد تجاوزنا هدفنا.

ولكن للأسف ذلك لن يكون كافياً.

لقد قمنا بالتنويع بعيداً عن روسيا إلى موردين موثوقين. الولايات المتحدة والنرويج والجزائر وغيرها.

في العام الماضي، شكل الغاز الروسي 40% من وارداتنا من الغاز. اليوم انخفض إلى 9% من غاز

خطوط الأنابيب.

But Russia keeps on actively manipulating our energy market. They prefer to flare the gas than to deliver it. This market is not functioning anymore.

In addition the climate crisis is heavily weighing on our bills. Heat waves have boosted electricity demand. Droughts shut down hydro and nuclear plants.

As a result, gas prices have risen by more than 10 times compared to before the pandemic.

Making ends meet is becoming a source of anxiety for millions of businesses and households.

But Europeans are also coping courageously with this.

Workers in ceramics factories in central Italy, have decided to move their shifts to early morning, to benefit from lower energy prices.

Just imagine the parents among them, having to leave home early, when the kids are still sleeping, because of a war they haven't chosen.

This is one example in a million of Europeans adapting to this new reality.

I want our Union to take example from its people. Reducing demand during peak hours will make supply last longer, and it will bring prices down.

This is why we are putting forward measures for Member States to reduce their overall electricity consumption.

But more targeted supported is needed.

For industries, like glass makers who have to turn off their ovens. Or for single parents facing one daunting bill after another.

Millions of Europeans need support.

EU Member States have already invested billions of euros to assist vulnerable households.

But we know this will not be enough.

This is why we are proposing a cap on the revenues of companies that produce electricity at a low cost.

These companies are making revenues they never accounted for, they never even dreamt of.

لكن روسيا تواصل التلاعب بنشاط بسوق الطاقة لدينا. إنهم يفضلون إشعال الغاز بدلاً من توصيله. هذا السوق لم يعد يعمل بعد الآن. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن أزمة المناخ تلقي بثقلها على فواتيرنا. وعززت موجات الحر الطلب على الكهرباء. أدى الجفاف إلى إغلاق محطات الطاقة المائية و النووية. ونتيجة لذلك، ارتفعت أسعار الغاز بأكثر من 10 مرات مقارنة بما كانت عليه قبل الرباء. أصبحت تغطية نفقاتهم مصدر قلق لملايين الشركات والأسر. ولكن الأوروبيين أيضاً يتعاملون بشجاعة مع هذه المشكلة.

قرر العمال في مصانع السيراميك بوسط إيطاليا، نقل نوبات عملهم إلى الصباح الباكر، للاستفادة من انخفاض أسعار الطاقة. فقط تخيلوا أن الآباء بينهم، يضطرون إلى مغادرة المنزل مبكراً، والأطفال مازالوا نائمين، بسبب حرب لم يختاروها.

وهذا مثال واحد من بين ملايين الأوروبيين الذين يتكيفون مع هذا الواقع الجديد. أريد أن يأخذ اتحادنا مثلاً من شعبه إن تقليل الطلب خلال ساعات الذروة سيجعل العرض يستمر لفترة أطول، وسيؤدي إلى انخفاض الأسعار. ولهذا السبب، نطرح تدابير للدول الأعضاء لتقليل استهلاكها الإجمالي للكهرباء. ولكن هناك حاجة إلى مزيد من الدعم المستهدف.

بالنسبة للصناعات، مثل صانعي الزجاج الذين يضطرون إلى إيقاف تشغيل أفرانهم. أو للآباء الوحيدين الذين يواجهون فاتورة شاقة تلو الأخرى. ملايين الأوروبيين بحاجة إلى الدعم. وقد استثمرت الدول الأعضاء في الاتحاد الأوروبي بالفعل مليارات اليورو لمساعدة الأسر الضعيفة. لكننا نعلم أن هذا لن يكون كافياً.

ولهذا السبب نقترح تحديد سقف لإيرادات الشركات التي تنتج الكهرباء بتكلفة منخفضة. تحقق هذه الشركات إيرادات لم تأخذها في الحسبان أبداً، ولم تحلم بها أبداً.

In our social market economy, profits are good.

But in these times it is wrong to receive extraordinary record profits benefitting from war and on the back of consumers.

In these times, profits must be shared and channelled to those who need it the most.

Our proposal will raise more than 140 billion euros for Member States to cushion the blow directly.

And because we are in a fossil fuel crisis, the fossil fuel industry has a special duty, too.

Major oil, gas and coal companies are also making huge profits. So they have to pay a fair share – they have to give a crisis contribution.

These are all emergency and temporary measures we are working on, including our discussions on price caps.

We need to keep working to lower gas prices.

We have to ensure our security of supply and, at the same time, ensure our global competitiveness.

So we will develop with the Member States a set of measures that take into account the specific nature of our relationship with suppliers – ranging from unreliable suppliers such as Russia to reliable friends such as Norway.

I have agreed with Prime Minister Støre to set up a task force. Teams have started their work.

Another important topic is on the agenda. Today our gas market has changed dramatically: from pipeline gas mainly to increasing amounts of LNG.

But the benchmark used in the gas market – the TTF – has not adapted.

This is why the Commission will work on establishing a more representative benchmark.

At the same time we also know that energy companies are facing severe problems with liquidity in electricity futures markets, risking the functioning of our energy system.

حققنا أرباح في اقتصاد السوق الاجتماعي.

لكن من الخطأ في هذه الأوقات الحصول على أرباح قياسية غير عادية مستفيدة من الحرب وعلى حساب المستهلكين.

وفي هذه الأوقات، يجب تقاسم الأرباح وتوجيهها إلى من هم في أمس الحاجة إليها. وسيجمع اقتراحنا أكثر من 140 مليار يورو للدول الأعضاء لتخفيف الضربة بشكل مباشر. ولأننا نواجه أزمة وقود أحفوري، فإن صناعة الوقود الأحفوري لديها واجب خاص أيضاً. كما تحقق شركات النفط والغاز والفحم الكبرى أرباحاً ضخمة. لذا، يتعين عليهم أن يدفعوا حصة عادلة، وعليهم أن يقدموا مساهمة في الأزمة.

هذه كلها إجراءات طارئة ومؤقتة نعمل عليها، بما في ذلك مناقشاتنا بشأن الحدود القصوى للأسعار. نحن بحاجة إلى مواصلة العمل لخفض أسعار الغاز. وعلينا أن نضمن أمن إمداداتنا، وفي الوقت نفسه، أن نضمن قدرتنا التنافسية العالمية. ولذلك، سوف نعمل مع الدول الأعضاء على تطوير مجموعة من التدابير التي تأخذ في الاعتبار الطبيعة المحددة لعلاقتنا مع الموردين- بدءاً من الموردين غير الموثوقين مثل روسيا إلى الأصدقاء الموثوقين مثل النرويج.

لقد اتفقت مع رئيس الوزراء ستور على تشكيل فرقة عمل. بدأت الفرق عملها. هناك موضوع مهم آخر على جدول الأعمال. لقد تغير سوق الغاز لدينا اليوم بشكل كبير: من غاز خطوط الأنابيب بشكل رئيسي إلى كميات متزايدة من الغاز الطبيعي المسال. لكن المعيار المستخدم في سوق الغاز - TTF - لم يتكيف. ولهذا السبب ستعمل اللجنة على وضع معيار أكثر تمثيلاً.

وفي الوقت نفسه، نعلم أيضاً أن شركات الطاقة تواجه مشكلات حادة فيما يتعلق بالسيولة في أسواق العقود الآجلة للكهرباء، مما يعرض عمل نظام الطاقة لدينا للخطر.

We will work with market regulators to ease these problems by amending the rules on collateral - and by taking measures to limit intra-day price volatility.

And we will amend the temporary state aid framework in October to allow for the provision of state guarantees, while preserving a level playing field.

These are all first steps. But as we deal with this immediate crisis, we must also look forward.

The current electricity market design – based on merit order – is not doing justice to consumers anymore.

They should reap the benefits of low-cost renewables.

So, we have to decouple the dominant influence of gas on the price of electricity. This is why we will do a deep and comprehensive reform of the electricity market.

Now - here is an important point. Half a century ago, in the 1970s, the world faced another fossil fuel crisis.

Some of us remember the car-free weekends to save energy. *Yet we kept driving on the same road.*

We did not get rid of our dependency on oil. And worse, fossil fuels were even massively subsidised.

This was wrong, not just for the climate, but also for our public finances, and our independence. *And we are still paying for this today.*

Only a few visionaries understood that the real problem was fossil fuels themselves, not just their price.

Among them were our Danish friends.

When the oil crisis hit, Denmark started to invest heavily into harnessing the power of the wind.

They laid the foundations for its global leadership in the sector and created tens of thousands of new jobs.

This is the way to go!

Not just a quick fix, but a change of paradigm, a leap into the future.

وسوف نعمل مع القائمين على تنظيم السوق لتخفيف هذه المشاكل من خلال تعديل القواعد المتعلقة بالضمانات- ومن خلال اتخاذ التدابير اللازمة للحد من تقلبات الأسعار- خلال اليوم. وسوف نقوم بتعديل إطار المساعدات الحكومية المؤقتة في أكتوبر للسماح بتوفير ضمانات الدولة، مع الحفاظ على تكافؤ الفرص.

هذه كلها خطوات أولى. ولكن بينما نتعامل مع هذه الأزمة المباشرة، يجب علينا أيضاً أن نتطلع إلى الأمام. إن التصميم الحالي لسوق الكهرباء – القائم على نظام الجدارة – لم يعد يحقق العدالة للمستهلكين بعد الآن. وينبغي لهم أن يحصلوا فوائد مصادر الطاقة المتجددة منخفضة التكلفة. لذلك، علينا أن نفضل التأثير المهيمن للغاز على سعر الكهرباء. ولهذا السبب سنقوم بإصلاح عميق وشامل لسوق الكهرباء.

الآن- هنا نقطة مهمة. قبل نصف قرن، في السبعينيات، واجه العالم أزمة وقود أحفوري أخرى. يتذكر البعض منا عطلات نهاية الأسبوع الخالية من السيارات لتوفير الطاقة. ومع ذلك واصلنا القيادة على نفس الطريق. ولم نتخلص من اعتمادنا على النفط. والأسوأ من ذلك أن الوقود الأحفوري كان مدعوماً على نطاق واسع. وكان هذا خطأً، ليس فقط بالنسبة للمناخ، بل وأيضاً بالنسبة لمواردنا المالية العامة واستقلالنا. و مازلنا ندفع ثمن هذا اليوم. ولم يدرك سوى عدد قليل من أصحاب الرؤى أن المشكلة الحقيقية تكمن في الوقود الأحفوري ذاته، وليس فقط في سعره.

وكان من بينهم أصدقاؤنا الدنماركيون. وعندما اندلعت أزمة النفط، بدأت الدنمارك في الاستثمار- بكثافة في تسخير طاقة الرياح. لقد وضعوا الأسس لقيادتها العالمية في هذا القطاع وخلقوا عشرات الآلاف من فرص العمل الجديدة. هذا هو الطريق للذهاب! ليس بمجرد حل سريع، ولكن تغيير النموذج، قفزة نحو المستقبل.

STAYING THE COURSE AND PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

Mesdames et Messieurs les Députés,

La bonne nouvelle est que cette transformation nécessaire a commencé.

Elle a lieu en mer du Nord et en mer Baltique, où nos États membres ont massivement investi dans l'éolien en mer.

Elle a lieu en Sicile, où la plus grande usine solaire d'Europe produira bientôt la toute dernière génération de panneaux solaires.

Et elle a lieu dans le nord de l'Allemagne, où les trains régionaux roulent désormais à l'hydrogène vert.

L'hydrogène peut changer la donne pour l'Europe.

Nous devons passer du marché de niche au marché de masse pour l'hydrogène.

Avec REPowerEU, nous avons doublé notre objectif : nous voulons produire dix millions de tonnes d'hydrogène renouvelable dans l'Union européenne, chaque année d'ici 2030.

Pour y parvenir, nous devons créer un animateur de marché pour l'hydrogène, afin de combler le déficit d'investissement et de mettre en relation l'offre et la demande futures.

C'est pourquoi je peux annoncer aujourd'hui que nous allons créer une nouvelle Banque européenne de l'hydrogène.

Elle aidera à garantir l'achat d'hydrogène, notamment en utilisant les ressources du Fonds pour l'innovation.

Elle pourra investir 3 milliard d'euros pour aider à construire le futur marché de l'hydrogène.

C'est ainsi que se bâtira l'économie du futur.

C'est cela, notre Pacte vert pour l'Europe.

الاستمرار في الدورة والاستعداد للمستقبل

السيدات والسادة النواب،
الشيء الجيد الجديد هو أن هذا التحول ضروري للبدء.
مكان في بحر الشمال وفي بحر البلطيق، حيث يستثمر أعضاءنا بشكل كبير.
مكان في صقلية، أين يتواجد فيها أكبر مصنع للطاقة الشمسية التي ستنتج قريباً أحدث جيل من الألواح الشمسية.

و أيضاً في شمال ألمانيا، حيث تعمل القطارات الإقليمية الآن بالهيدروجين الأخضر.

يمكن للهيدروجين أن يغير قواعد اللعبة بالنسبة لأوروبا.

نحن بحاجة إلى الانتقال من السوق المتخصصة إلى السوق الشامل للهيدروجين.

مع REPowerEU، ضاعفنا هدفنا: نريد إنتاج عشرة ملايين طن من الهيدروجين المتجدد في الاتحاد الأوروبي، كل عام بحلول عام 2030.

و لتحقيق ذلك، نحتاج إلى إنشاء سوق ميسر للهيدروجين، لسد فجوة الاستثمار و ربط العرض والطلب في المستقبل.

ولهذا السبب أستطيع أن أعلن اليوم أننا سنقوم بإنشاء بنك أوروبي جديد للهيدروجين.

وسيساعد في تأمين شراء الهيدروجين، لا سيما باستخدام موارد صندوق الابتكار.

وستكون قادرة على استثمار 3 مليارات يورو للمساعدة في بناء سوق الهيدروجين المستقبلي.

هكذا سيتم بناء اقتصاد المستقبل.

هذه هي صفقتنا الخضراء لأوروبا.

Et nous avons tous vu au cours des derniers mois à quel point le Pacte vert pour l'Europe est important.

L'été 2022 restera dans les mémoires. Nous avons tous vu les rivières asséchées, les forêts en feu, la chaleur extrême.

Et la situation est bien plus grave encore. Jusqu'à présent, les glaciers des Alpes ont servi de réserve d'urgence pour des rivières comme le Rhin ou le Rhône.

Mais comme les glaciers d'Europe fondent plus vite que jamais, les sécheresses futures seront beaucoup plus graves.

Nous devons travailler sans relâche à l'adaptation climatique et faire de la nature notre premier allié.

C'est pourquoi notre Union poussera pour un accord mondial ambitieux pour la nature lors de la conférence des Nations Unies sur la biodiversité qui se tiendra à Montréal cette année.

Et nous ferons de même lors de la COP27 à Sharm el-Sheikh.

Mais à court terme, nous devons aussi être mieux équipés pour faire face au changement climatique.

Aucun pays ne peut lutter seul contre les phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes et leurs forces destructrices.

Cet été, nous avons envoyé des avions de la Grèce, la Suède ou d'Italie pour combattre des incendies en France et en Allemagne.

Mais comme ces événements deviennent plus fréquents et plus intenses, l'Europe aura besoin de plus de capacités.

C'est pourquoi aujourd'hui j'annonce que nous allons doubler notre capacité de lutte contre les incendies au cours de l'année prochaine.

L'Union Européenne achètera dix avions amphibies légers et trois hélicoptères supplémentaires pour compléter notre flotte.

Voilà la solidarité européenne en action

Honourable Members,

وقد رأينا جميعاً خلال الأشهر القليلة الماضية مدى أهمية الصفقة الخضراء الأوروبية. صيف 2022 سيبقى في الأذهان. لقد رأينا جميعاً الأنهار الجافة، والغابات المحترقة، والحرارة الشديدة. والوضع أكثر خطورة. حتى الآن، كانت الأنهار الجليدية في جبال الألب بمثابة احتياطي طوارئ للأنهار مثل نهر الراين أو الرون. ولكن مع ذوبان الأنهار الجليدية في أوروبا بسرعة أكبر من أي وقت مضى، فإن موجات الجفاف في المستقبل سوف تكون أشد.

و يجب علينا أن نعمل دون توقف على التكيف مع المناخ وأن نجعل الطبيعة حليفنا الأول.

ولهذا السبب سوف يسعى إتحادنا إلى التوصل إلى اتفاق عالمي طموح بشأن الطبيعة في مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة فيما يتعلق بالتنوع البيولوجي الذي منا لمقرر أن يعقد في مونتريال هذا العام.

وسنعمل الشيء نفسه في مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة المعني بتغير المناخ (COP27) في شرم الشيخ. ولكن على المدى القصير، نحتاج أيضاً إلى أن نكون جاهزين بشكل أفضل للتعامل مع تغير المناخ. لا يمكن لأي بلد أن يكافح بمفرده الظواهر الجوية القاسية وقواها المدمرة.

أرسلنا هذا الصيف طائرات من اليونان والسويد وإيطاليا لمكافحة الحرائق في فرنسا و ألمانيا. ولكن مع تزايد تكرار هذه الأحداث وشدتها، فإن أوروبا سوف تحتاج إلى المزيد من الدعم.

ولهذا السبب أعلن اليوم أننا سنضاعف قدرتنا على مكافحة الحرائق خلال العام المقبل. سيقوم الاتحاد الأوروبي بشراء عشر طائرات برمائية خفيفة إضافية وثلاث طائرات هليكوبتر لإكمال أسطولنا.

هذا هو التضامن الأوروبي في العمل

أعضاء الكرام،

The last years have shown how much Europe can achieve when it is united.

After an unprecedented pandemic, our economic output overtook pre-crisis levels in record time.

We went from *having no vaccine* to securing over 4 billion doses for Europeans and for the world.

And in record time, we came up with SURE – so that people could stay in their jobs even if their companies had run out of work.

We were in the deepest recession since World War 2.

We achieved the fastest recovery since the post-war boom.

And that was possible because we all rallied behind a common recovery plan.

NextGenerationEU has been a boost of confidence for our economy.

And its journey has only just begun.

So far, 100 billion euros have been disbursed to Member States. This means: 700 billion euros still haven't flown into our economy.

NextGenerationEU will guarantee a constant stream of investment to sustain jobs and growth.

It means relief for our economy. But most importantly, it means renewal.

It is financing new wind turbines and solar parks, high-speed trains and energy-saving renovations.

We conceived NextGenerationEU almost two years ago, and yet it is exactly what Europe needs today.

So let's stick to the plan.

Let's get the money on the ground.

Honourable Members,

لقد أظهرت الأعوام الأخيرة ما تستطيع أوروبا أن تحققه عندما تكون موحدة. وبعد جائحة غير مسبوق، تجاوز إنتاجنا الاقتصادي مستويات ما قبل الأزمة في وقت قياسي. لقد انتقلنا من عدم وجود لقاح إلى تأمين أكثر من 4 مليارات جرعة للأوروبيين و العالم. وفي وقت قياسي، توصلنا إلى حل مدعو SURE – حتى يتمكن الأشخاص من البقاء في وظائفهم حتى لو توقفت شركاتهم عن العمل.

لقد كنا في أعرق ركود منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية.
لقد حققنا أسرع تقدم في فترة ما بعد الحرب.

و كان ذلك ممكنا لأننا اجتمعنا جميعا خلف خطة تقدم مشتركة. لقد كان NextGenerationEU بمثابة دفعة ثقة لاقتصادنا. وقد بدأ رحلته للتو.

وحتى الآن، تم صرف 100 مليار يورو للدول الأعضاء. وهذا يعني أن 700 مليار يورو لم تصل بعد إلى اقتصادنا.

سيضمن برنامج NextGenerationEU تدفقا مستمرا للاستثمار للحفاظ على الوظائف والنمو. وهذا يعني الإغاثة لاقتصادنا. لكن الأهم من ذلك أنه يعني التجديد.

فهو يمول توربينات الرياح الجديدة ومجمعات الطاقة الشمسية والقطارات فائقة السرعة والتجديدات الموفرة للطاقة.

لقد وضعنا تصورنا للجيل القادم من الاتحاد الأوروبي قبل عامين تقريبا، ومع ذلك فإن هذا هو على وجه التحديد ما تحتاج إليه أوروبا اليوم.

لذلك دعونا نلتزم بالخطة.

و دعونا نعمل بجدارة.

أعضاء الكرام،

The future of our children needs both that we invest in sustainability and that we invest sustainably.

We must finance the transition to a digital and net-zero economy.

And yet we also have to acknowledge a new reality of higher public debt.

We need fiscal rules that allow for strategic investment, while safeguarding fiscal sustainability.

Rules that are fit for the challenges of this decade.

In October, we will come forward with new ideas for our economic governance.

But let me share a few basic principles with you.

Member States should have more flexibility on their debt reduction paths.

But there should be more accountability on the delivery of what we have agreed on.

There should be simpler rules that all can follow.

To open the space for strategic investment and to give financial markets the confidence they need.

Let us chart once again a joint way forward.

With more freedom to invest. And more scrutiny on progress.

More ownership by Member States. And better results for citizens.

Let us rediscover the Maastricht spirit – stability and growth can only go hand in hand.

Honourable Members,

As we embark on this transition in our economy, we must rely on the enduring values of our social market economy.

It's the simple idea that Europe's greatest strength lies in each and every one of us.

إن مستقبل أطفالنا يحتاج إلى أن نستثمر في الاستدامة وأن نستثمر بشكل مستدام. ويتعين علينا أن نقوم بتمويل التحول إلى الاقتصاد الرقمي الخالي من صافي الدخل. ومع ذلك، يتعين علينا أن نعترف بواقع جديد يتمثل في ارتفاع الدين العام. ونحن في احتياج إلى قواعد مالية تسمح بالاستثمار الاستراتيجي، في حين تعمل على حماية الاستدامة المالية. قواعد تناسب تحديات هذا العقد.

وفي أكتوبر، سوف نتقدم بأفكار جديدة لإدارتنا الاقتصادية. ولكن اسمحوا لي أن أشارككم بعض المبادئ الأساسية. و ينبغي أن تتمتع الدول الأعضاء بقدر أكبر من المرونة بشأن مسارات خفض ديونها. ولكن ينبغي أن يكون هناك قدر أكبر من المساءلة بشأن تنفيذ ما اتفقنا عليه. يجب أن تكون هناك قواعد أبسط يمكن للجميع إتباعها. فتح المجال أمام الاستثمار الاستراتيجي و منح الأسواق المالية الثقة التي تحتاجها. فلنرسم مرة أخرى طريقا مشتركا للمضي قدما. مع المزيد من الحرية للاستثمار. والمزيد من التدقيق في التقدم. مزيد من الملكية من قبل الدول الأعضاء. و نتائج أفضل للمواطنين.

دعونا نسترجع أجواء معاهدة ماستريخت - فالاستقرار و النمو لا يمكن أن يتحققا إلا بتضافر الجهود.

أعضاء الكرام،

وبينما نشرع في هذا التحول في إقتصادنا، يجب علينا أن نعتمد على القيم الدائمة لاقتصاد السوق الاجتماعي لدينا.

إنها فكرة بسيطة مفادها أن أعظم قوة لأوروبا تكمن في كل واحد منا.

Our social market economy encourages everyone to excel, but it also takes care of our fragility as human beings.

It rewards performance and guarantees protection. It opens opportunities but also set limits.

We need this even more today.

Because the strength of our social market economy will drive the green and digital transition.

We need an *enabling business environment, a workforce with the right skills and access to raw materials* our industry needs.

Our future competitiveness depends on it.

We must remove the obstacles that still hold our small companies back.

They must be at the centre of this transformation – because they are the backbone of Europe's long history of industrial prowess.

And they have always put their employees first – even and especially in times of crisis.

But inflation and uncertainty are weighing especially hard on them.

This is why we will put forward an SME Relief Package.

It will include a proposal for a single set of tax rules for doing business in Europe – we call it BEFIT.

This will make it easier to do business in our Union. Less red tape means better access to the dynamism of a continental market.

And we will revise the Late Payment Directive – because it is simply not fair that 1 in 4 bankruptcies are due to invoices not being paid on time.

For millions of family businesses, this will be a lifeline in troubled waters.

Der Mangel an Personal ist eine weitere Herausforderung für Europas Unternehmen.

إن اقتصاد السوق الاجتماعي لدينا يشجع الجميع على التفوق، ولكنه يعتني أيضا بهشاشتنا كبشر.
إنه يكافئ الأداء ويضمن الحماية. إنه يفتح الفرص ولكنه يضع الحدود أيضًا.
ونحن بحاجة لهذا أكثر اليوم.
لأن قوة اقتصاد السوق الاجتماعي لدينا ستقود التحول الأخضر و الرقمي.

نحن بحاجة إلى بيئة أعمال تمكينية، وقوى عاملة تتمتع بالمهارات المناسبة وإمكانية الوصول إلى
المواد الخام التي تحتاجها صناعتنا.

إن قدرتنا التنافسية في المستقبل تعتمد على ذلك.
يجب علينا إزالة العقبات التي لا تزال تعيق شركاتنا الصغيرة.
و لا بد و أن يكونوا في قلب هذا التحول - لأنهم يشكلون العمود الفقري لتاريخ أوروبا الطويل من البراعة
الصناعية.
و قد وضعوا دائمًا موظفيهم في المقام الأول، حتى في أوقات الأزمات بشكل خاص.
لكن التضخم وعدم اليقين يثقلان كاهلها بشكل خاص.

ولهذا السبب سنقدم حزمة إغاثة للشركات الصغيرة و المتوسطة.
و سوف يتضمن اقتراح المجموعة واحدة من القواعد الضريبية لممارسة الأعمال التجارية في أوروبا -
ونطلق عليها اسم "BEFIT".

و هذا سيجعل من السهل القيام بالأعمال التجارية في اتحادنا. إن تقليل الروتين يعني وصولاً أفضل إلى
ديناميكية السوق القارية.
وسوف نقوم بمراجعة توجيه الدفع المتأخر - لأنه ببساطة ليس من العدل أن تكون حالة واحدة من أربع
حالات إفلاس ناتجة عن عدم دفع الفواتير في الوقت المحدد.
بالنسبة لملايين الشركات العائلية، سيكون هذا بمثابة حبل النجاة في المياه العكرة.

ويشكل نقص الموظفين تحدياً آخر للشركات الأوروبية

Die Zahl der Arbeitslosen ist so niedrig wie nie zuvor.

Das ist gut!

Aber gleichzeitig liegt die Zahl der offenen Stellen auf Rekordniveau.

Ob Lastwagenfahrer, Kellnern oder Flughafenpersonal.

Ob auch Krankenpfleger, Ingenieurinnen oder IT-Technikerinnen.

Von Ungelernt bis Universitätsabschluß, Europa braucht sie alle!

Wir müssen daher viel stärker in die Aus- und Weiterbildung investieren.

Dazu wollen wir eng mit den Unternehmen zusammenarbeiten.

Denn sie wissen am besten, welche Fachkräfte sie heute und morgen brauchen.

Und wir müssen diesen Bedarf besser in Einklang bringen mit den Zielen und Wünschen die Arbeitssuchende selbst für ihren Berufsweg haben.

Darüber hinaus wollen wir gezielter Fachkräfte aus dem Ausland anwerben, die hier Unternehmen und Europas Wachstum stärken.

Ein wichtiger erster Schritt ist, ihre Qualifikationen in Europa besser und schneller anzuerkennen.

Denn Europa muss attraktiver werden für die, die etwas können und sich einbringen wollen.

Deshalb schlage ich vor, 2023 zum Europäischen Jahr der Aus- und vor allem auch der Weiterbildung zu machen.

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren Abgeordnete,

zu meinem dritten Punkt für unseren Mittelstand und unsere Industrie.

Unabhängig davon, ob wir über maßgeschneiderte Chips für die virtuelle Realität sprechen oder über Speicherzellen für Solaranlagen – der Zugang zu Rohstoffen ist entscheidend für den Erfolg unserer Transformation hin zu einer nachhaltigen und digitalen Wirtschaft.

وعدد العاطلين عن العمل أقل من أي وقت مضى.

هذا جيد!

لكن في الوقت نفسه وصل عدد الوظائف الشاغرة إلى مستويات قياسية.

سواء سائقي الشاحنات أو النواذل أو موظفي المطار.

سواء الممرضات أو المهندسين أو فنيي تكنولوجيا المعلومات.

من العمال غير المهرة إلى الشهادات الجامعية، أوروبا بحاجة إليهم جميعًا!

ولذلك، يتعين علينا أن نستثمر بشكل أكبر في التدريب والتعليم الإضافي.

ولتحقيق ذلك، نريد العمل بشكل وثيق مع الشركات.

لأنهم يعرفون أفضل العمال المهريين الذين يحتاجون إليهم اليوم وغداً.

وعلىنا أن نحقق توازنًا أفضل بين هذه الحاجة والأهداف و الرغبات التي يمتلكها الباحثون عن عمل في مساهمة المهني.

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، نريد توظيف عمال ماهرين من الخارج بشكل دقيق لتعزيز الشركات ونمو أوروبا هنا.

الخطوة الأولى المهمة هي الاعتراف بمؤهلاتهم بشكل أفضل وأسرع في أوروبا.

لأن أوروبا يجب أن تصبح أكثر جاذبية لأولئك الذين يستطيعون القيام بشيء ما ويريدون المشاركة فيه.

ولهذا السبب أقترح جعل عام 2023 العام الأوروبي للتعليم، وقبل كل شيء، التعليم المستمر.

أعزائي أعضاء البرلمان،

إلى النقطة الثالثة التي أتحدث عنها بالنسبة لشركاتنا متوسطة الحجم و صناعتنا.

وبغض النظر عما إذا كنا نتحدث عن شرائح مخصصة للواقع الافتراضي أو خلايا ذاكرة لأنظمة الطاقة

الشمسية، فإن الوصول إلى المواد الخام أمر بالغ الأهمية لنجاح تحولنا نحو اقتصاد مستدام و رقمي.

Lithium und seltene Erden werden bald wichtiger sein als Öl und Gas.

Allein unser Bedarf an seltenen Erden wird sich bis 2030 verfünffachen.

Und das ist ein gutes Zeichen!

Denn es zeigt, mit welchem Tempo unser Europäischer Green Deal vorankommt.

Das Problem ist nur, dass derzeit ein einziges Land fast den kompletten Markt beherrscht.

Wir müssen vermeiden erneut in Abhängigkeit zu geraten wie bei Öl und Gas.

An diesem Punkt kommt unsere Handelspolitik ins Spiel.

Neue Partnerschaften helfen uns, nicht nur unsere Wirtschaft zu stärken, sondern auch unsere Interessen und unsere Werte global voranzubringen.

Mit gleichgesinnten Partnern können wir auch außerhalb unserer Grenzen Arbeitsstandards und Umweltstandards sichern.

Wir müssen vor allem unsere Beziehungen zu diesen Partnern und zu wichtigen Wachstumsregionen erneuern.

Ich werde daher die Abkommen mit Chile, Mexiko und Neuseeland zur Ratifizierung vorlegen.

Und wir treiben die Verhandlungen mit bedeutenden Partnern wie Australien und Indien voran.

But securing supplies is only a first step.

The processing of these metals is just as critical.

Today, China controls the global processing industry. Almost 90 % of rare earths and 60 % of lithium are processed in China.

We will identify strategic projects all along the supply chain, from extraction to refining, from processing to recycling. And we will build up strategic reserves where supply is at risk.

سيصبح الليثيوم والأتربة النادرة قريباً أكثر أهمية من النفط والغاز.
وسيزداد طلبنا على العناصر الأرضية النادرة وحدها خمسة أضعاف بحلول عام 2030.
وهذه علامة جيدة!

لأنه يظهر السرعة التي تتقدم بها الصفقة الخضراء الأوروبية.
المشكلة الوحيدة هي أن دولة واحدة تهيمن حالياً على السوق بالكامل تقريباً.
ويجب علينا أن نتجنب الاعتماد مرة أخرى كما حدث مع النفط والغاز.
وهنا يأتي دور سياستنا التجارية.

ولا تساعدنا الشراكات الجديدة على تعزيز اقتصادنا فحسب، بل تساعدنا أيضاً على تعزيز مصالحنا وقيمنا على مستوى العالم.

و مع الشركاء ذوي التفكير المماثل، يمكننا أيضاً ضمان معايير العمل و المعايير البيئية خارج حدودنا.
وقبل كل شيء، نحن بحاجة إلى تجديد علاقاتنا مع هؤلاء الشركاء ومع مناطق النمو الرئيسية.

ولذلك سأقدم الاتفاقات المبرمة مع الشيلي والمكسيك ونيوزيلندا للتصديق عليها.
ونحن نعمل على دفع المفاوضات مع شركاء مهمين مثل أستراليا و الهند.

لكن تأمين الإمدادات ليس سوى خطوة أولى.

و معالجة هذه المعادن لا تقل أهمية.

اليوم، تسيطر الصين على صناعة المعالجة العالمية. تتم معالجة ما يقرب من 90% من العناصر
الأرضية النادرة و 60% من الليثيوم في الصين.

وسوف نقوم بتحديد المشاريع الإستراتيجية على طول سلسلة التوريد، من الاستخراج إلى التكرير، و من
المعالجة إلى إعادة التدوير. وسوف نبني احتياطات إستراتيجية حيثما يكون العرض في خطر.

This is why today I am announcing a European Critical Raw Materials Act.

We know this approach can work.

Five years ago, Europe launched the Battery Alliance. And soon, two third of the batteries we need will be produced in Europe.

Last year I announced the European Chips Act. And the first chips gigafactory will break ground in the coming months.

We now need to replicate this success.

This is also why we will increase our financial participation to Important Projects of Common European Interest.

And for the future, I will push to create a new European Sovereignty Fund.

Let's make sure that the future of industry is made in Europe.

STANDING UP FOR OUR DEMOCRACY

Honourable Members,

As we look around at the state of the world today, it can often feel like there is a fading away of what once seemed so permanent.

And in some way, the passing of Queen Elizabeth II last week reminded us of this.

She is a legend!

She was a constant throughout the turbulent and transforming events in the last 70 years.

Stoic and steadfast in her service.

But more than anything, she always found the right words for every moment in time.

From the calls she made to war evacuees in 1940 to her historic address during the pandemic.

ولهذا السبب أعلن اليوم عن القانون الأوروبي للمواد الخام الحيوية. نحن نعلم أن هذا النهج يمكن أن ينجح. قبل خمس سنوات، أطلقت أوروبا تحالفاً لبطاريات. وقريباً، سيتم إنتاج ثلثي البطاريات التي نحتاجها في أوروبا. لقد أعلنت العام الماضي عن قانون الرقائق الأوروبي. وسيتم البدء في إنشاء أول مصنع للرقائق في الأشهر المقبلة. ونحن الآن بحاجة إلى تكرار هذا النجاح. ولهذا السبب أيضاً، سنزيد مشاركتنا المالية في المشاريع المهمة ذات الاهتمام الأوروبي المشترك. وبالنسبة للمستقبل، فسوف أسعى إلى إنشاء صندوق سيادة أوروبي جديد. دعونا نتأكد بأن مستقبل الصناعة يكمن في أوروبا. **لندافع عن ديمقراطيتنا**

الأعضاء الكرام،
عندما ننظر إلى حالة العالم اليوم، غالباً ما نشعر وكأن هناك تلاحياً لما كان يبدو دائماً في السابق. وبطريقة ما، ذكّرتنا وفاة الملكة إليزابيث الثانية الأسبوع الماضي بهذا. إنها أسطورة!

لقد كانت ثابتة طوال الأحداث المضطربة والمتحولة في السبعين عاماً الماضية. رواقية وثابتة في خدمتها. ولكن أكثر من أي شيء آخر، كانت تجد دائماً الكلمات المناسبة لكل لحظة من الزمن. من المكالمات التي وجهتها إلى الذين تم إجلاؤهم من الحرب في عام 1940 إلى خطابها التاريخي أثناء الوباء.

She spoke not only to the heart of her nation but to the soul of the world.

And when I think of the situation we are in today, her words at the height of the pandemic still resonate with me.

She said: “We will succeed – and that success will belong to every one of us”.

She always reminded us that our future is built on new ideas and founded in our oldest values.

Since the end of World War 2, we have pursued the promise of democracy and the rule of law.

And the nations of the world have built together an international system promoting peace and security, justice and economic progress.

Today this is the very target of Russian missiles.

What we saw in the streets of Bucha, in the scorched fields of grain, and now at the gates of Ukraine's largest nuclear plant – *is not only a violation of international rules.*

It's a deliberate attempt to discard them.

This watershed moment in global politics calls for a rethink of our foreign policy agenda.

This is the time to invest in the power of democracies.

This work begins with the core group of our like-minded partners: our friends in every single democratic nation on this globe.

We see the world with the same eyes. And we should mobilise our collective power to shape global goods.

We should strive to expand this core of democracies. The most immediate way to do so is to deepen our ties and strengthen democracies on our continent.

This starts with those countries that are already on the path to our Union.

We must be at their side every step of the way. Because the path towards strong democracies and the path towards our Union are one and the same.

لم تتحدث إلى قلب أمتها فحسب, بل إلى روح العالم بأكمله .

وعندما أفكر في الوضع الذي نعيشه اليوم، فإن كلماتها في ذروة الوباء لا تزال تتردد في ذهني.

وقالت: "سوف ننجح- وهذا النجاح سيكون ملكا لكل واحد منا".

لقد ذكرتنا دائماً بأن مستقبلنا مبني على أفكار جديدة ومرتكز على أقدم قيمنا.

منذ نهاية الحرب العالمية الثانية، سعينا إلى تحقيق وعد الديمقراطية وسيادة القانون.

وقد قامت دول العالم معاً ببناء نظام دولي يعزز السلام والأمن و العدالة و التقدم الاقتصادي.

اليوم هذا هو الهدف ذاته للصواريخ الروسية.

إن ما رأيناه في شوارع بوتشا، وفي حقول الحبوب المحروقة، والآن على أبواب أكبر محطة نووية في

أوكرانيا - لا يشكل انتهاكاً للقواعد الدولية فحسب.

إنها محاولة متعمدة للتخلص منهم.

في ضوء هذه اللحظة الحاسمة في السياسة العالمية، يجب أن نعيد النظر في جدول أعمال سياستنا الخارجية.

و هذا هو الوقت المناسب للاستثمار- في قوة الديمقراطية.

يبدأ هذا العمل بالمجموعة الأساسية من شركائنا ذوي التفكير المماثل: أصدقاؤنا في كل دولة ديمقراطية

في هذا العالم.

نرى العالم بنفس المنظور- و يتوجب علينا أن نحشد قوتنا الجماعية لتشكيل السلع العالمية.

وعلينا أن نسعى جاهدين لتوسيع جوهر الديمقراطية هذا. والطريقة الأكثر إلحاحاً للقيام بذلك هي تعميق

علاقتنا وتعزيز الديمقراطية في قارتنا.

و يبدأ هذا بالدول التي تسير بالفعل على الطريق- نحو اتحادنا.

ويجب أن نكون إلى جانبهم في كل خطوة. لأن الطريق نحو الديمقراطية القوية و نحو اتحادنا طريق

واحد.

So I want the people of the Western Balkans, of Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia to know:

You are part of our family, your future is in our Union, and our Union is not complete without you!

We have also seen that there is a need to reach out to the countries of Europe – beyond the accession process.

This is why I support the call for a European Political Community – and we will set out our ideas to the European Council.

But our future also depends on our ability to engage beyond the core of our democratic partners.

Countries near and far, share an interest in working with us on the great challenges of this century, such as climate change and digitalisation.

This is the main idea behind Global Gateway, the investment plan I announced right here one year ago.

It is already delivering on the ground.

Together with our African partners we are building two factories in Rwanda and Senegal to manufacture mRNA vaccines.

They will be made in Africa, for Africa, with world-class technology.

And we are now replicating this approach across Latin America as part of a larger engagement strategy.

This requires investment on a global scale.

So we will team up with our friends in the US and with other G7 partners to make this happen.

In this spirit, President Biden and I will convene a leaders' meeting to review and announce implementation projects.

Honourable Members,

This is part of our work of strengthening our democracies.

لذا أريد أن تعلم شعوب غرب البلقان و أوكرانيا و مولدوفا و جورجيا مايلي:
أنتم جزء من عائلتنا، و مستقبلكم في اتحادنا، و اتحادنا لا يكتمل من دونكم!

ولقد رأينا أيضاً أن هناك حاجة إلى التواصل مع بلدان أوروبا - بما يتجاوز عملية الانضمام-

ولهذا السبب أؤيد الدعوة إلى إنشاء الجماعة السياسية الأوروبية - و سوف نعرض أفكارنا على المجلس الأوروبي.

لكن مستقبلنا يعتمد أيضاً على قدرتنا على المشاركة خارج نطاق شركائنا الديمقراطيين.
إن البلدان القريبة و البعيدة تشترك في الاهتمام بالعمل معنا لمواجهة التحديات الكبرى في هذا القرن، مثل تغير المناخ و التحول الرقمي.

هذه هي الفكرة الرئيسية وراء Global Gateway، خطة الاستثمار التي أعلنت عنها هنا منذ العام الماضي.

لقد تم بالفعل تحقيق ذلك على أرض الواقع.

نقوم بالتعاون مع شركائنا الأفارقة ببناء مصنعين في رواندا و السنغال لتصنيع لقاحات mRNA.
سيتم تصنيعها في أفريقيا، من أجل أهلها، بتكنولوجيا فائقة المستوى.

ونحن الآن نعمل على تكرار هذا النهج في مختلف أنحاء أمريكا اللاتينية كجزء من استراتيجية مشاركة أكبر.

و هذا يتطلب الاستثمار على نطاق عالمي.

لذلك سوف نتعاون مع أصدقائنا في الولايات المتحدة و مع شركاء آخرين في مجموعة السبع لتحقيق ذلك.
و بهذه الروح، سنعد أنا والرئيس بايدن اجتماعاً للقادة لمراجعة مشاريع التنفيذ و الإعلان عنها.

الأعضاء الكرام،

و هذا جزء من عملنا لتعزيز ديمقراطياتنا-

But we should not lose sight of the way foreign autocrats are targeting our own countries.

Foreign entities are funding institutes that undermine our values.

Their disinformation is spreading from the internet to the halls of our universities.

Earlier this year, a university in Amsterdam shut down an allegedly independent research centre, which was actually funded by Chinese entities. This centre was publishing so-called research on human rights, dismissing the evidence of forced labour camps for Uyghurs as “rumours”.

These lies are toxic for our democracies.

Think about this: We introduced legislation to screen foreign direct investment in our companies for security concerns.

If we do that for our economy, shouldn't we do the same for our values?

We need to better shield ourselves from malign interference.

This is why we will present a Defence of Democracy package.

It will bring covert foreign influence and shady funding to light.

We will not allow any autocracy's Trojan horses to attack our democracies from within.

For more than 70 years, our continent has marched towards democracy. But the gains of our long journey are not assured.

Many of us have taken democracy for granted for too long. Especially those, like me, who have never experienced what it means to live under the fist of an authoritarian regime.

Today we all see that we must fight for our democracies. *Every single day.*

We must protect them both from the external threats they face, and from the vices that corrode them from within.

It is my Commission's duty and most noble role to protect the rule of law.

ولكن لا ينبغي لنا أن نغفل عن الطريقة التي يستهدف بها المستبدون الأجانب بلداننا. تقوم الكيانات الأجنبية بتمويل المعاهد التي تقوض قيمنا. و تنتشر معلوماتهم المضللة من الإنترنت إلى قاعات جامعاتنا.

وفي وقت سابق من هذا العام، أغلقت إحدى الجامعات في أمستردام مركز أبحاث يُزعم أنه مستقل، و الذي تم تمويله في الواقع من قبل كيانات صينية. كان هذا المركز ينشر ما يسمى بالأبحاث حول حقوق الإنسان، رافضاً الأدلة المتعلقة بمعسكرات العمل القسري للويغور- و وصفها بأنها "شائعات". هذه الأكاذيب سامة لديمقراطياتنا.

فكروا في هذا: لقد قدمنا تشريعاً لفحص الاستثمار- الأجنبي المباشر في شركاتنا بحثاً عن مخاوف أمنية. و إذا فعلنا ذلك من أجل اقتصادنا، ألا ينبغي لنا أن نفعل نفس الشيء من أجل قيمنا؟ نحن بحاجة إلى حماية أنفسنا بشكل أفضل من التدخل الخبيث. ولهذا السبب سوف نقدم حزمة الدفاع عن الديمقراطية.

و سوف يسلط الضوء على النفوذ الأجنبي السري والتمويل المشبوه. و لن نسمح لأحصنة طروادة التابعة لأي نظام استبدادي بمهاجمة ديمقراطياتنا من الداخل.

منذ أكثر من 70 عاماً، سارت قارتنا نحو الديمقراطية. لكن مكاسب رحلتنا الطويلة ليست مضمونة. لقد اعتبر الكثير منا الديمقراطية أمراً مفروغاً منه لفترة طويلة جداً. و خاصة أولئك، مثلي، الذين لم يختبروا قط ما يعنيه العيش تحت قبضة نظام استبدادي.

و اليوم نرى جميعاً أنه يجب علينا أن نناضل من أجل ديمقراطياتنا. كل يوم. و علينا أن نحميهم من التهديدات الخارجية التي يواجهونها، و من الرذائل التي تقسدهم من الداخل. إن واجب لجنتي وأنبيل دور لها هو حماية سيادة القانون.

So let me assure you: we will keep insisting on judicial independence.

And we will also protect our budget through the conditionality mechanism.

And today I would like to focus on corruption, with all its faces. The face of foreign agents trying to influence our political system. The face of shady companies or foundations abusing public money.

If we want to be credible when we ask candidate countries to strengthen their democracies, we must also eradicate corruption at home.

That is why in the coming year the Commission will present measures to update our legislative framework for fighting corruption.

We will raise standards on offences such as illicit enrichment, trafficking in influence and abuse of power, beyond the more classic offences such as bribery.

And we will also propose to include corruption in our human rights sanction regime, our new tool to protect our values abroad.

Corruption erodes trust in our institutions. So we must fight back with the full force of the law.

Honourable Members,

Our founders only meant to lay the first stone of this democracy.

They always thought that future generations would complete their work.

“Democracy has not gone out of fashion, but it must update itself in order to keep improving people's lives.”

These are the words of David Sassoli – a great European, who we all pay tribute to today.

David Sassoli thought that Europe should always look for new horizons.

And through the adversities of these times, we have started to see what our new horizon might be.

A braver Union.

لذا اسمحو لي أن أؤكد لكم: أننا سنواصل الإصرار على استقلال قضائي.
و سنقوم أيضاً بحماية ميزانيتنا من خلال آلية الشروط.

واليوم أود أن أركز على الفساد بكل وجوهه. وجه العملاء الأجانب الذين يحاولون التأثير على نظامنا السياسي. و وجه الشركات أو المؤسسات المشبوهة التي تستغل المال العام.

و إذ أردنا أن نتحلى بالمصداقية عندما نطلب من البلدان المرشحة تعزيز ديمقراطياتها، فيتعين علينا أيضاً أن نعمل على استئصال الفساد في الداخل.

ولهذا السبب، ستقدم المفوضية في العام المقبل تدابير لتحديث إطارنا التشريعي لمكافحة الفساد. وسنرفع المعايير المتعلقة بجرائم مثل الإثراء الغير المشروع، و الاتجار بالنفوذ، و الإفراط في السلطة، بما يتجاوز الجرائم الأكثر كلاسيكية مثل الرشوة. وسنقترح أيضاً إدراج الفساد في نظام عقوبات حقوق الإنسان لدينا، وهو أدواتنا الجديدة لحماية قيمنا في الخارج.

فالفساد يؤدي إلى زوال الثقة في مؤسساتنا. لذا يجب علينا أن نرد بكل قوة القانون.
الأعضاء الكرام،

لقد كان مؤسسوننا يهدفون فقط إلى وضع الحجر الأول لهذه الديمقراطية.
لقد اعتقدوا دائماً أن الأجيال القادمة ستكمل عملها.

"إن الديمقراطية لم تخرج عن الموضة، ولكن يجب عليها تحديث نفسها من أجل الاستمرار في تحسين حياة الناس."

هذه كلمات ديفيد ساسولي، الأوروبي الذي نشيد به جميعاً اليوم.

يعتقد ديفيد ساسولي أن أوروبا يجب أن تبحث دائماً عن آفاق جديدة.
و من خلال محن هذه الأوقات، بدأنا نرى ما قد يكون عليه أفتنا الجديد.
لإتحاد أشجع.

Closer to its people in times of need.

Bolder in responding to historic challenges and daily concerns of Europeans. And to walk at their side when they deal with the big trials of life.

This is why the Conference on the Future of Europe was so important.

It was a sneak peek of a different kind of citizens' engagement, well beyond election day.

And after Europe listened to its citizens' voice, we now need to deliver.

The Citizens' Panels that were central to the Conference will now become a regular feature of our democratic life.

And in the Letter of Intent that I have sent today to President Metsola and Prime Minister Fiala, I have outlined a number of proposals for the year ahead that stem from the Conference conclusions.

They include for example a new initiative on mental health.

We should take better care of each other. And for many who feel anxious and lost, appropriate, accessible and affordable support can make all the difference.

Honourable Members,

Democratic institutions must constantly gain and regain the citizens' trust.

We must live up to the new challenges that history always puts before us.

Just like Europeans did when millions of Ukrainians came knocking on their door.

This is Europe at its best.

A Union of determination and solidarity.

But this determination and drive for solidarity is still missing in our migration debate.

Our actions towards Ukrainian refugees must not be an exception. They can be our blueprint for going forward.

أقرب إلى شعبه في أوقات الحاجة.
و أكثر جرأة في الاستجابة للتحديات التاريخية و المخاوف اليومية للأوروبيين. و السير إلى جانبهم عندما يتعاملون مع تجارب الحياة الكبرى.
و لهذا السبب كان مؤتمر- مستقبل أوروبا في غاية الأهمية.

لقد كانت نظرة خاطفة على نوع مختلف من مشاركة المواطنين، بعد فترة طويلة من يوم الانتخابات.
وبعد أن استمعت أوروبا لصوت مواطنيها، يتعين علينا الآن أن نحقق إنجازاتنا.

لجان المواطنين التي لعبت دورا رئيسيا خلال المؤتمر ستصبح الآن سيمة منتظمة لحياتنا الديمقراطية.
وفي خطاب النوايا الذي أرسلته اليوم إلى الرئيس ميتسولا ورئيس الوزراء فيالا، حددت عددا من المقترحات للعام المقبل والتي تنبع من استنتاجات المؤتمر.
وهي تشمل على سبيل المثال مبادرة جديدة بشأن الصحة العقلية.
يجب أن نعتني ببعضنا البعض بشكل أفضل. و بالنسبة للكثيرين الذين يشعرون بالقلق والضياع، فإن الدعم المناسب والميسور التكلفة يمكن أن يحدث فرقا كبيرا.
الأعضاء الكرام،
ويجب على المؤسسات الديمقراطية أن تكتسب ثقة المواطنين وتستعيد لها باستمرار.
وعلينا أن نرتقي إلى مستوى التحديات الجديدة التي يضعها التاريخ أمامنا دائما.
تماما كما فعل الأوروبيون عندما جاء ملايين الأوكرانيين ليطلقوا أبوابهم.
هذه هي أوروبا في أفضل حالاتها.
إتحاد العزيمة و التضامن.

لكن هذا التصميم والدافع للتضامن مازالا مفقودين في نقاشنا حول الهجرة.
ويجب ألا تكون تصرفاتنا تجاه اللاجئين الأوكرانيين استثناءً. يمكن أن يكونوا مخططنا للمضي قدماً.

We need fair and quick procedures, a system that is crisis proof and quick to deploy, and a permanent and legally binding mechanism that ensures solidarity.

And at the same time, we need effective control of our external borders, in line with the respect of fundamental rights.

I want a Europe that manages migration with dignity and respect.

I want a Europe where all Member States take responsibility for challenges we all share.

And I want a Europe that shows solidarity to all Member States.

We have progress on the Pact, we now have the Roadmap. And we now need the political will to match.

Honourable Members,

Three weeks ago, I had the incredible opportunity of joining 1,500 young people from all over Europe and the world, who gathered in Taizé.

They have different views, they come from different countries, they have different backgrounds, they speak different languages.

And yet, there is something that connects them.

They share a set of values and ideals.

They believe in these values.

They are all passionate about something larger than themselves.

This generation is a generation of dreamers but also of makers.

In my last State of the Union address, I told you that I would like Europe to look more like these young people.

We should put their aspirations at the heart of everything we do.

And the place for this is in our founding Treaties.

Every action that our Union takes should be inspired by a simple principle.

نحن بحاجة إلى إجراء تعادلات سريعة، ونظام مقاوم للأزمات وسريع النشر، وآلية دائمة وملزمة قانوناً تضمن التضامن. وفي نفس الوقت، نحتاج إلى سيطرة فعالة على حدودنا الخارجية، بما يتماشى مع احترام الحقوق الأساسية. أريد أورو وياتدير الهجرة بكرامة واحترام. أريد أورو وياتد حمل جميع الأدولاء أعضاء المسؤولة عن التحديات التي نتقاسمها جميعاً. وأريد أن تظهر أورو والتضامن مع جميع الدولاء أعضاء.

لقد أحرزنا تقدماً بشأن الميثاق، ولدينا الآن خريطة الطريق. ونحن الآن بحاجة إلى الإدارة السياسية اللازمة لتحقيق ذلك.

الأعضاء الكرام،
قبل ثلاثة أسابيع، أتيحت لي فرصة لالتقاء أعضاء الانضمام إلى 1500 شاب من جميع أنحاء أوروبا والعالم، الذين تجتمعوا في Taizé. لديهم وجهات نظر مختلفة، ويأتون من بلدان متنوعة، وماضيهم ولغاتهم متميزة. ومع ذلك، هناك شيء يربطهم.

يتشاركون في مجموعة من القيم المثالية العليا. وهم يؤمنون بهذه القيم. كلهم متحمسون لشيء أكبر منهم. هذا الجيل هو جيل الحالمين ولكنها أيضاً جيل الصانع.

في خطابي الأخير عن حالة الاتحاد، قلت كما أنني أود أن تبدا أوروبا أكثر شبهاً بهؤلاء الشباب. وعلينا أن نضع طموحاتهم في قلب كلماتنا ومبهم. والمكان المناسب لذلك هو في معاهداتنا التأسيسية. إنكل إجراء يتخذها اتحادنا يجب أن يكون مستوحى من مبدأ بسيط.

That we should do no harm to our children's future.

That we should leave the world a better place for the next generation.

And therefore, Honourable Members, I believe that it is time to enshrine solidarity between generations in our Treaties.

It is time to renew the European promise.

And we also need to improve the way we do things and the way we decide things.

Some might say this is not the right time. But if we are serious about preparing for the world of tomorrow we must be able to act on the things that matter the most to people.

And as we are serious about a larger union, we also have to be serious about reform.

So as this Parliament has called for, I believe the moment has arrived for a European Convention.

CONCLUSION

Honourable Members,

They say that light shines brightest in the dark.

And that was certainly true for the women and the children fleeing Russia's bombs.

They fled a country at war, filled with sadness for what they had left behind, and fear for what may lie ahead.

But they were received with open arms. By many citizens like Magdalena and Agnieszka. Two selfless young women from Poland.

As soon as they heard about trains full of refugees, they rushed to the Warsaw Central Station.

They started to organise.

They set up a tent to assist as many people as possible.

أن لا نلحق أي ضرر بمستقبل أطفالنا.
أننا يجب أن نترك العالم مكانًا أفضل للجيل القادم.

ولذلك، أيها الأعضاء الكرام، أعتقد أن الوقت قد حان لتكريس التضامن بين الأجيال في معاهدتنا.
لقد حان الوقت لتجديد الوعد الأوروبي.

ونحن بحاجة أيضًا إلى تحسين الطريقة التي نقوم بها بالأشياء والطريقة التي نقرر بها الأشياء.
قد يقول البعض أن هذا ليس الوقت المناسب. و لكن إذا كنا جادين في الاستعداد لعالم الغد، فيجب أن نكون قادرين على التصرف بشأن الأمور- الأكثر أهمية بالنسبة للناس.
وبما أننا جادون بشأن اتحاد أكبر، علينا أيضًا أن نكون جادين بشأن الإصلاح.

لذا، وكما دعا هذا البرلمان، أعتقد أن الوقت قد حان لعقد إتفاقية أوروبية.

خاتمة

الأعضاء الكرام،

يقولون أن الضوء يضيء بشكل أكثر سطوعًا في الظلام.

و كان هذا صحيحًا بالتأكيد بالنسبة للنساء والأطفال الفارين من القنابل الروسية.
لقد فروا من بلد في حالة حرب، واملؤهم الحزن على ما تركوه وراءهم، والخوف مما قد ينتظرهم في المستقبل.

ولكن تم استقبالهم بأذرع مفتوحة. من قبل العديد من المواطنين مثل ماجدالينا و أجنيسكا. شابتان سخيات من بولندا.

بمجرد أن سمعوا عن القطارات المليئة باللاجئين، هرعوا إلى محطة وارسو المركزية.
بدأوا في التنظيم.

أقاموا خيمة لمساعدة أكبر عدد ممكن من الناس.

They reached out to supermarket chains for food, and to local authorities to organise buses to hospitality centres.

In a matter of days, they gathered 3000 volunteers, to welcome refugees 24/7.

Honourable Members,

Magdalena and Agnieszka are here with us today.

Please join me in applauding them and each and every European who opened their hearts and their homes.

Their story is about everything our Union stands and strives for.

It is a story of heart, character and solidarity.

They showed everyone what Europeans can achieve when we rally around a common mission.

This is Europe's spirit.

A Union that stands strong together.

A Union that prevails together.

Long live Europe

لقد تواصلوا مع سلسلة من المتاجر الكبرى للحصول على الطعام، ومع السلطات المحلية لتنظيم حافلات إلى مراكز الضيافة.

وفي غضون أيام، جمعوا 3000 متطوع للترحيب باللاجئين على مدار الساعة طوال أيام الأسبوع.

أعضاء الكرام،

ماجدالينا و أجنيسكا موجودتان معنا اليوم.

أرجو أن تنضموا إلي في التصفيق لهم ولكل الأوروبيين الذين فتحوا قلوبهم و بيوتهم.

قصتهم تدور حول كلما يعنيه اتحادنا ويسعى من أجله.

إنها قصة قلب وشخصية و تضامن.

لقد أظهروا للجميع ما يستطيع الأوروبيون تحقيقه عندما نلتف حول مهمة مشتركة.

هذه هي روح أوروبا.

الاتحاد الذي يقف قويا معا.

الاتحاد الذي يسود معا.

تحيا أوروبا

6. Translation and Analysis of some samples

In the translation of implicit elements within our selected discourse, we adhere to the key steps of the interpretive theory, as explained by scholars like Danika Seleskovitch. The first step involves comprehension, where we diligently strive to understand the underlying meanings, cultural references, and contextual intricacies inherent in the political discourse. Following comprehension, we engage in deverbalization, a process that transcends literal translation, allowing us to extract core concepts and navigate the nuances that might lack direct linguistic equivalence. Deverbalization is instrumental in capturing the unspoken elements and implicit messages embedded in political language. Finally, reformulation becomes paramount, as we artfully reconstruct the translated text, weaving together the comprehended and deverbalized components to convey the nuanced meanings of the discourse in the target language. Through the systematic application of these interpretive steps, our translation aims not only to reproduce words but to convey the implicit layers of meaning, thus preserving the depth and subtleties inherent in the chosen political discourse.

After the choice of the corpus we proceeded to a careful reading in order to identify the meaning of the message that the author would seek to convey between the lines, that is to say implicitly.

We have in a second time deverbalized in order to re-express it after by our own words which is known as reformulation. This is what we will try to analyze in the next lines:

Example 01

In a somber address , Ursula *VON DER LEYEN* invoked the stark terminology

“face of evil “ to underscore the gravity and menace of the challenges confronting the European Union .

Source text	Target text
“European from across our union woke up dismayed by what they saw shaken by the resurgent and ruthless face of evil”.	إستيقظ الأوروبيون من جميع أنحاء إتحادنا مذعورين من أفعال الشيطان.

Analysis**Comprehension**

Can you feel the anger in this passage? It is a message addressed to the world especially the European citizens to show the world what’s happening since the start of the war. Ursula Von Der Leyen wants to make sure that the Europeans are ready to acknowledge the recent events and be ready to stop the invader by helping Ukraine. She employed the word “dismayed” to emphasize the fact that the situation is very critical, and also the expression “face of evil” which refers to Russian president Vladimir Putin.

Deverbalization

In this passage, we have changed the adjective “Ruthless” into a verb which is; “ لا يرحم ” which represents the accusation of Von Der Leyento Putinin relation to the acts within the on-going war . We kept also the verb woke up and translated it to “إستيقظ” to remain the same meaning so the reader won’t be overwhelmed when reading the passage.

Reformulation :

We chose the following expression to bring the reader closer to the meaning of the source sentence:

إستيقظ الأوروبيون من جميع أنحاء إتحادنا مذعورين من أفعال الشيطان.

We know that the Arabic language has a rich vocabulary of fixed and metaphorical expressions, so we choose the following expression :

عن موقع معاجم: arabdict

: معجم الغني

مذُورٌ

خَائِفًا، مَرْعُوبًا. بَقِيَ فِي مَخْبِيئِهِ مَذْعُورًا: (مفع. مِنْ دَعَرَ) [ذ ع ر]

This gesture strengthens the bond between the Arab recipient and raises awareness of the horrors caused by the war, particularly among the Ukrainian people, we can tell how upset the head of the European Commission is and how concerned she is about the conditions that people are living in Ukraine by closely examining the original text. While there are many

Arabic phrases for fear, this one best captures the intensity of the feeling expressed. The Arabic expression also calls for caution.

Example 02

In a powerful statement, the President of the European Union declared that “ a whole continent has risen in solidarity” , highlighting a collective response and united front in the face of significant challenges or crises affecting the diverse nations within the European Union .

Source text	Target text
But from that very moment, a whole continent has risen in solidarity.	لكن منذ تلك اللحظة تضامنت القارة برمتها.

Analysis

Comprehension

In the second example Von Der Leyenshows the reaction of the “whole continent” known as Europe with an act of solidarity and compassion towards the Ukrainian people, when we try to read between the lines we can notice a deep care with what’s going on with Ukrainians .The phrase "a whole continent has risen in solidarity" implies that in the face of a significant crisis or challenge, the people of the continent have come together and united. The implicit message here is that adversity has the power to bring people together and foster a sense of unity.

The word "solidarity" implies not just unity but also a shared commitment to a common cause or goal. The implicit meaning is that the people of the continent are not only united but also dedicated to supporting each other and working towards a common purpose. The statement carries an implicit message of optimism and resilience. It suggests that even in challenging times, there is hope and strength in unity, and that the continent has the capacity to overcome difficulties.

Deverbalization:

In the second example, the determiner “whole” is used to refer to Europe by the president Von Der Leyen and we replaced it by برمتها , because Von Der Leyen emphasizes the fact that Europe is the first continent who took consideration of this war and started helping Ukraine to try alleviate the suffering from them at least financially .

Reformulation:

In the second example, we proposed:

لكن منذ تلك اللحظة تضامنت القارة برمتها .

We have specifically chosen this verb in Arabic to emphasize to the Arabic recipients the very imminent reaction of the European Union in solidarity with Ukraine, as the President said, Moreover, she exudes pride due to her enthusiasm and affirmation to end this conflict in cooperation with all European countries.

Example 03

VON DER LEYEN delivered a solemn declaration , asserting , “ this is the price for putin’s trail of death and destruction” as she condemned the consequences of actions attributed to the Russian leadership , linking the aftermath to a pattern of devastation and loss caused by their policies .

Source text	Target text
This is the price for Putin’s trail of death and destruction	هذا هو عقاب بوتين , من أفعاله الشنيعة.

Analysis:**Comprehension:**

In the third example ,Von Der Leyen expresses her anger and her will to put an end to Putin’s actions towards Ukraine , she wants to make him pay for what he did , a horrific situation emphasized by death and destruction whether it is vitally or financially she describes Putin as one of the main reasons for the destitute situation in Ukraine and she wants to get him paid for these actions, reading carefully an atmosphere of revenge is felt through her words, reviewing these words she did not accuse the Russians in general but only one person precisely, the president of Russia .

Deverbalization

In this passage we replaced the phrase “trail of death and destruction “ with : أفعاله الشنيعة , because we wanted to stay close to the source language context but with a less dramatic way so the reader won’t be overwhelmed and will understand the idea quickly.

Reformulation

هذا هو عقاب بوتين , من أفعاله الشنيعة.

We proposed this translation accurately and clearly to convey to the receiving public that the situation is certainly critical, but the President of the European Commission will not stand idly by and that she intends to put an end to Putin’s actions and find strategic solutions to the financial situation with Russia. Mutual assistance between European countries. In this clip we have maintained the central message of the original phrase, highlighting that there is a cost and consequence to the actions and policies associated with Putin that have led to death and destruction. This cut is culturally and linguistically appropriate for an Arabic-speaking audience while maintaining the original intent.

Example 04

In a pointed statement *VON DER LEYEN* blame the Russian government for the economic challenges facing the nation and emphasizing the consequences of their policies .

Source text	Target text
It is the Kremlin that has put Russia's economy on the path to oblivion.	الكرملين هو سبب وضع إقتصاد روسيا على هامش النسيان.

Analysis

Comprehension

In this example, Ursula Von Der Leyen is making a strong assertion about the role of the Russian government, particularly its leadership centred in the Kremlin, in causing significant economic problems for Russia. Let's break down this statement in more detail:

1/ The Kremlin

The Kremlin is the official residence of the President of Russia and the administrative center of the Russian government. In this context, "the Kremlin" represents the Russian government and its leadership, including President Vladimir Putin and other top officials.

2/ Russia's Economy

refers to the overall financial and economic condition of the country, including its GDP, trade, currency, employment, and various economic indicators.

3/Path to Oblivion

When Von Der Leyen mentions "the path to oblivion," she is suggesting that the Russian economy is facing severe challenges or deterioration that could lead to its collapse or a state

of irrelevance. "Oblivion" implies a situation where the economy becomes insignificant or forgotten.

By making this statement, Von Der Leyen is likely criticizing the policies or actions of the Russian government, such as geopolitical moves or economic decisions that have negatively impacted Russia's economic well-being. This could include sanctions imposed by Western nations in response to Russia's actions in Ukraine or other international conflicts, as well as economic mismanagement or corruption within Russia.

She is placing blame on the Kremlin for the economic difficulties facing Russia and emphasizing the role of Russia's leadership in these challenges. This kind of rhetoric is often used in international politics to convey a strong message of disapproval or criticism.

Deverbalization

As we mentioned earlier concerning the statement "the path to oblivion," we translate it to "على هامش النسيان" , because Von Der Leyen refers that the Russian economy is facing overwhelming financial and economic difficulties and a deterioration that could lead to its collapse or a state of insufficiency.

"Oblivion" implies a situation where the economy becomes forgotten or in decadence, that's why we have choose the word النسيان ,we wanted to stay as close as possible to the source text's meaning without altering too much with the sense to be translated in this example .

Reformulation

الكرملين هو الذي وضع إقتصاد روسيا على طريقالنسيان.

We proposed this translation by replacing the word “oblivion” with النسيان because the phrase “path to the oblivion” indicates that the Russian economy is witnessing a serious decline and is facing consequences as a result of the Kremlin’s actions. This means that the situation is dangerous and unsustainable.

There is also an implicit accusation that the Kremlin's actions have harmed the Russian economy. The use of the word "put" implies a deliberate and negative influence on Russia's economic course.

In the paraphrased passage, we have maintained the central message of the original phrase in a way that is culturally and linguistically appropriate for an Arabic-speaking audience, that responsibility for the economic situation in Russia is attributed to the Kremlin and that the Kremlin's decisions or policies have negatively affected the country's economic well-being.

Example 05

In a call to remember the Maastricht event , *VON DER LEYEN* emphasized the symbiotic relationship between stability and economic prosperity as a guiding principle for the Union’s future endeavours .

Source text	Target text
Let us rediscover the Maastricht spirit – stability and growth can only go hand in hand.	دعونا نسترجع أجواء معاهدة ماستريخت, فالاستقرار والنمو لا يمكن أن يتحققا إلا بتضافر الجهود.

Analysis

Comprehension

In her statement the president of the European commission mentioned “the Maastricht spirit” ; this phrase refers to the principles laid out in the Maastricht Treaty. It is officially known as the Treaty on European Union and was signed in 1992 in Maastricht, Netherlands. It was a significant treaty in the history of the European Union because it laid the groundwork for the creation of the euro (the common currency of the Eurozone) and deepened European integration.

So, when Ursula Von Der Leyen says, "Let us rediscover the Maastricht spirit - stability and growth can only go hand in hand," she is emphasizing the importance of maintaining both economic stability and economic growth within the European Union.

This statement underscores that the EU should strive for both fiscal responsibility and policies that promote economic expansion. It reflects the idea that a stable economic environment, with well-managed finances, is a foundation upon which sustainable economic growth can be built. Essentially, it's a call for a balanced approach to economic policies within the EU, considering both stability and growth as mutually reinforcing goals.

Deverbalization:

In this reformulation, "دعونا نسترجع" (Let us rediscover) is used to convey the idea of reliving an experience and important historical moment . This aligns with the interpretative theory focusing on understanding the original intent and meaning of the text.

"آجواء معاهدة ماستريخت": This phrase we changed the word “spirit” and replaced it with آجواء to make it easier for the reader to comprehend the true context and meaning and we added the word “treaty” so the reader could understand that the word “Maastricht” refers to a treaty .

"الاستقرار والنمو" (stability and growth) is used to translate the original phrase "stability and growth." This translation preserves the core elements of the original message while adapting it to the Arabic language.

The phrase "لا يمكن أن يتحققا إلا بتضافر الجهود" : conveys the idea that stability and growth are interconnected and should occur together. It captures the meaning of the original message while adhering to the interpretative theory's goal of conveying meaning accurately and thoughtfully.

Reformulation:

دعونا نسترجع أجواء معاهدة ماستريخت, فالاستقرار والنمو لا يمكن أن يتحققا إلا بتضافر الجهود .

We have chosen to use this expression in Arabic to show that there is an implicit assumption that there has been a deviation or a departure from the good situation prevailing in Europe through the Maastricht Treaty recently, which has led to a situation where stability and growth by joining efforts may not proceed as effectively as required. In another words the statement assumes that there is a need to rediscover this treaty, because the EU from the speaker's point of view, probably faced challenges in maintaining economic stability and growth simultaneously. The specific challenges or deviations from this treaty are not explicitly mentioned but are included in the call for their rediscovery.

Example 06

In a heartfelt proclamation *VON DER LEYEN* ensured a commitment for inclusivity , solidarity where she wanted to affirm that the Union prioritize the well- being of its members and citizens .

Source text	Target text
We leave no one behind.	لن نتخلى عن أحد .

Analysis

Comprehension

The statement "we leave no one behind" encapsulates a fundamental principle of inclusivity and social responsibility within the European Union. It emphasizes the Union's commitment to equality, social justice, and the well-being of all its citizens, and it signifies a collective pledge to work together to achieve these goals. The phrase implies a strong commitment to ensuring that all members of the Union, regardless of their background, circumstances, or vulnerabilities, are given equal opportunities and access to benefits.

Deverbalization :

In this example the use of the statement: “لن نتخلى” is retained to indicate the collective action or commitment and it is a verb which conveys the action of not leaving or abandoning. This translation preserves the core meaning of the original phrase. In the second part of the translation we used the phrase “عن أحد” to refer to “ no one” , which means that no one will be left and mutual aid and solidarity will be shared.

Implicitly, the statement is directed at vulnerable or marginalized populations within the European Union. It serves as a promise that the Union will work to protect and support these groups, ensuring they are not left behind in social, economic, or political developments.

Reformulation:

"لن نتخلى عن أحد"

We chose to use this translation in Arabic, because the President wants to say through her message that she will not marginalize any member of the European Union, regardless of its past, circumstances, or weaknesses, and that the slogan of the European Union is solidarity and alliance with all the members. The use of "لن نتخلى عن أحد" indicates a dedication to ensuring that all individuals or groups are taken care of and not excluded.

Example 07

In a tribute resonating with profound admiration, *VON DER LEYEN* wanted to show how *ELIZABETH* the second managed to touch every person with her words .

Source text	Target text
she spoke not only to the heart of her nation but to the soul of the world	لم تتحدث إلى قلب أمتها فحسب, بل إلى روح العالم بأكمله .

Analysis**Comprehension**

In this statement Von Der Leyen spoke about the courage and the devotion of Elizabeth II and her leadership and role in the United Kingdom which has resonated not only with her own nation but also with the broader world. The phrase "she spoke not only to the heart of her nation but to the soul of the world" imply that Elizabeth II's speeches, actions, or influence have had a global impact, transcending national boundaries and touching upon universal values or themes. She has had a profound influence on the world throughout her reign. She has been a symbol of continuity and stability as the head of the Commonwealth, conducting diplomatic state visits and fostering international relationships. Her patronage of cultural and charitable organizations has raised awareness for important causes. Elizabeth has adapted to changing times, representing the monarchy in a modern way. Her dedication to public service and her subjects has made her an enduring figure in global affairs, despite her largely ceremonial role as a constitutional monarch.

Deverbalization

The statement of the president *Von Der Leyen* "the heart of the nation" implicitly refers to the citizens of United Kingdom, we replaced it with "قلب أمتها" so the reader can easily understand that she didn't just talk to the citizens of the UK, and for the second phrase "the soul of the world" we know that the world doesn't have a soul, in here she meant that Elizabeth the second influenced the whole world with all the countries and continents, we replaced it with the phrase "روح العالم", which refers to the world in a general way.

Reformulation

لم تتحدث لقلب أمتها فحسب, بل إلى روح العالم بأكمله

By translating this phrase, we want to convey the president's message, which includes admiration for Elizabeth and everything she did for her country and citizens, as well as her assistance to other countries in the world especially her actions in the poor countries. Here the use of the verb to speak means concern for what is happening in the entire world.

Example 08

In her statement the President of the European Commission wanted to point out the solidarity and the strength of the Union and the shared values between its members

Source text	Target text
We see the world with the same eyes	نرى العالم بنفس المنظور.

Analysis**Comprehension**

This phrase highlights a sense of shared perspective, values, or vision among the European. Here are some key points to consider:

"We see the world with the same eyes" suggests that the people in the audience have a common understanding of how they view the world and its challenges. They may share similar beliefs, priorities, or ideals, particularly when it comes to matters of global importance.

This statement emphasizes a sense of unity among the group. It implies that despite any differences or diversity within the group, there is a core set of values or principles that unites them. This unity can be a powerful force for collective action.

When people "see the world with the same eyes," it often means they have shared goals or objectives related to global issues. They may have a common desire to address pressing global challenges, whether those are related to peace, sustainability, human rights, or other global goods.

The phrase also fosters a sense of collective identity. It reinforces the idea that the group is interconnected, and their shared perspective on global matters helps define who they are as a collective entity.

In the context of a political speech, this part of the statement could be used to build a sense of solidarity among the audience. It serves as a foundation for the subsequent call to action, encouraging the group to use their shared perspective and values to work together in addressing global issues and shaping a better world.

Overall, "We see the world with the same eyes" is a powerful way to emphasize the common ground and shared vision of the audience, setting the stage for collective action and cooperation in pursuit of common goals.

Deverbalization

In this example, we have done a literal translation because we want to facilitate understanding of the idea expressed by rephrasing it in a smooth Arabic context, so that the reader can understand that *Von Der Leyen* means that Europe is united through the same ideas or political beliefs. The entire sentence ‘We see the world with the same eyes’ in order to facilitate understanding of the message to be translated since she wants to emphasize the idea of union and solidarity among the members of the European Union.

Reformulation

نرى العالم بنفس المنظور .

In this reformulation, نرى العالم بنفس المنظور (We see the world from one perspective) is used to convey the idea that individuals share a common understanding or viewpoint. This interpretation aligns with shared perception and unity in understanding goal of preserving the original meaning while adapting it to reflect deeper level of shared perspective. ’نرى العالم بنفس المنظور’ highlights the concept of sharing thoughts and perspectives, which goes beyond the literal act of seeing with the same eye. It implies a sense of unity and commonality in how individuals perceive and understand the world.

Example 09

In a steady announcement the president addresses a transformative shift towards inclusive governance and citizen participation within the Union’s decision making processes

Source text	Target text
The Citizens' Panels that were central to the Conference will now become a regular feature of our democratic life.	لجان المواطنين التي لعبت دورا رئيسيا خلال المؤتمر ستصبح الآن سمة منتظمة لحياتنا الديمقراطية.

Analysis

Comprehension

In this example, the passage suggests that the Citizens' Panels (European), which played a central role during the conference, will continue to be important. And the phrase "Will now become a regular feature" implies a commitment to integrating these panels into on-going democratic activities.

This could be seen as a positive development, indicating a commitment to involving citizens in decision-making and governance beyond the conference. The integration of Citizens' Panels into the democratic life will be a routine occurrence.

Devrbalization

We have used "لجان المواطنين" in Arabic to convince the audience that the president of the EU referred to a group of individuals who represent citizens and participate in discussing certain issues.

"التي لعبت جزءا رئيسيا" indicates that these committees were an important and essential part of the conference.

"ستصبح الان" indicates that these committees will now turn into something permanent and regular.

"سمة منتظمة لحياتنا الديمقراطية" means that these committees will become a fixed and regular part of our democratic.

Reformulation

:

لجان المواطنين التي لعبت جزءا رئيسيا خلال المؤتمر ستصبح الآن سمة منتظمة لحياتنا الديمقراطية.

In the paraphrased Arabic version, the emphasis is on interpreting the source of the original passage within an Arab cultural context.

" : In here the phrase underscores the idea of citizens actively engaging in the decision making process in the conference.

" دورا رئيسيا المؤتمر " highlights the crucial role these panels played during the Conference.

conveys the message that these panels will continue to play an essential role in shaping the democratic landscape.

In this reworked text we have retained the core message of the original text while making it culturally and linguistically appropriate for an Arabic-speaking audience. It highlights the importance through people's committees in a democratic context.

Example 10

In this statement *VON DER LEYEN* is signalling a recognition of the evolving dynamics on the political stage and the imperative for the European Union to adapt and recalibrate its approach with the international relation

Source text	Target text
<p>This watershed moment in global politics calls for a rethink of our foreign policy agenda.</p>	<p>في ضوء هذه اللحظة الحاسمة في السياسة العالمية، يجب أن نعيد النظر في جدول أعمال سياستنا الخارجية.</p>

Analysis

Comprehension

In this example, the phrase "watershed moment" signifies a critical turning point or a moment of significant change. In the context of global politics, it suggests that there are significant and transformative developments occurring on the global area that demand attention. In addition by stating that the moment "calls for a rethink," *Von Der Leyen* is emphasizing the need for a thorough review and reconsideration of the current foreign policy agenda. It implies that the existing policies and strategies may no longer be adequate or effective in addressing the challenges posed by this pivotal moment.

The reference to "global politics" underscores that this is not a localized or isolated issue but something that affects international relations and diplomacy. It suggests that the European Union should take into account the broader global context when reassessing its foreign policy.

The passage “foreign Policy” implies that the changes in global politics have implications for how the EU engages with other countries and regions. It may require adjustments in diplomatic approaches, alliances, trade agreements, and security strategies.

Deverbalization

In our translation: the phrase ‘watershed moment’ has been replaced by اللحظة الحاسمة. Both phrases express an important and pivotal moment in global politics, but اللحظة الحاسمة highlights the importance of this moment in guiding future decisions.

The verb “rethink” has been replaced with نعيد النظر. Both words indicate the need to review and perhaps change the current foreign political agenda. However suggests a more systematic and reflective process, which is consistent with interpretive theory’s focus on deeper understanding.

The phrase foreign policy agenda has been replaced with جدول أعمال سياستنا الخارجية. This change demonstrates that the focus is mainly on what matters in foreign policy, which is consistent with interpretive theory’s goal of conveying meaning accurately and clearly. Overall, the deconstruction process aims to capture the basic meaning of the original phrase while emphasizing the importance of deep consideration and understanding of global politics and foreign policy decisions.

Reformulation

For this example, in the original statement, “watershed moment” refers to a critical turning point or a moment of significant change in global politics. In the Arabic reformulation, we have used “اللحظة الحاسمة” to convey this idea. It emphasizes the gravity of the situation and the need for attention.

For the phrase "Global politics"; it refers to the realm of international affairs and diplomacy.

In Arabic, this is translated as "السياسة العالمية".

The phrase "calls for a rethink" implies the necessity of reconsidering something in light of the current situation. In the Arabic reformulation, we use "يجب أن نعيد النظر", which conveys the idea that the circumstances demand a thorough reconsideration.

And for the sentence "Foreign policy agenda" it refers to the set of priorities and strategies a country pursues in its interactions with other nations. In Arabic, this is translated as:

"جدول أعمال سياستنا الخارجية".

In the second chapter of our thesis we studied two main points . At the beginning we introduced our corpus and the author Ursula **VON DER LEYEN**, explaining the implicit aspect of the discourse , then we gave a full translation of the speech into Arabic before extracting some samples in which we applied the interpretive theory and its three steps (comprehension , deverbalization , reformulation) .

Conclusion

Conclusion

To conclude, this dissertation aims to answer the research question: What is the most suitable strategy to translate implicit in a political discourse ?

We did not translate just for translation but to re-express and convey the right message to state because it is the most important thing to do. If you noticed we analyzed each example before giving a final translation, quite simply we feel the responsibility of each term used and the level of stress increases when it comes to politics; a sensitive topic which can influence our life and our society. Therefore the translation of the implicit that we have proposed is due to the understanding and the approach of the School of Paris which is the key to all the challenges encountered during the writing and translation.

The only factor that seems decisive to us is the content of this speech, the policy. Each point is linked to specific actions and we as beginner translators find it difficult to remain objective in these situations. However, objectivity is supposed to be essential in this kind of translation, because the choice of translated terms is very important, a simple error can turn into a carnage, it is a responsibility of rigor, we must respect the fundamental principles of political translation and translation in general. The translator might have to interpret the implicit in a political discourse while using other translation strategies.

However, the advantage of this theory is when we reformulate after having comprehend and decoded what has been understood easily without misunderstanding the true meaning ; because it is possible that what someone has said in the source text does not convey the same meaning in the target text, in this case the audience for whom we are translating may be disturb or even angry by an ambiguous idea cause the reader is in the heart of the matter, so we need time to know the right aspect from each part.

Conclusion

It can be tricky and complex to translate implicitness in political contexts. Translation can be extremely difficult because of the nuanced nature of political discourse, which is frequently replete with cultural and contextual references. .

The effectiveness of the interpretive theory, as applied to the translation of implicit meaning samples in this political discourse, becomes evident in the nuanced results it aims to achieve. By following the interpretive steps outlined by scholars; Danika SELESKOVITCH and Marianne LEDERER, our translation strategy endeavors to preserve the subtle nuances and tone of the original text, ensuring an accurate conveyance of the emotions, attitudes, and implicit complexities in this political discourse.

The interpretive theory showed its results in:

- ✓ Interpreting implicit ideologies and uncovering the underlying messages that contribute significantly to the overall meaning of political narratives.
- ✓ facilitating the contextual relevance of the translated content, navigating potential differences in political landscapes and fostering a deeper understanding of the socio-political context. By capturing intentional ambiguity, rhetorical devices, and power dynamics.
- ✓ Ensuring that the translated discourse remains faithful to the original while engaging the target audience effectively.
- ✓ Capturing and identifying rhetorical devices, metaphors, and symbolic language used in this political discourse to convey persuasive and impactful messages to the target language .

What we draw from this dissertation is that to have a perfect and correct translation of the implicit , the school of Paris facilitates the task to us with a helpful strategy because we

Conclusion

can understand then repeat the message in an adequate way so that the reader in the target language will visualize the expected idea .

To finish, we would like to give some topic recommendations for the future researches incha Allah for translation students , among them :

- The Role of Translation in Shaping Political Discourse: A Comparative Analysis of Translated Political Texts.
- Translating Conflict: The Role of Translation in Shaping Narratives and Perspectives in the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict.
- Translating Diplomacy: The Role of Translation in International Relations and Political Discourse.

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<https://www.noor-book.com/%D9%83%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%A8-%D9%84%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A8-%D8%B7-%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%81-pdf>

2. معجم الصحاح في اللغة :

<https://www.noor-book.com/%D9%83%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D8%AD%D8%A7%D8%AD-pdf>

Web Sites

1. <https://www.theparliamentmagazine.eu/news/article/key-takeaways-2022-state-of-the-european-union>
2. <https://www.arabdict.com/ar/%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A8%D9%8A-%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A8%D9%8A/%D9%85%D8%B0%D8%B9%D9%88%D8%B1>
3. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ursula-von-der-Leyen>

Glossaries

Glossaries

Glossaries

A)English to Arabic

English	Arabic
Audience	جمهور
CDU	الاتحاد الديمقراطي المسيحي في ألمانيا
Comprehension	فهم
Contextual	سياقية
Concept	مفهوم
Deverbalization	إنسلاخ لغوي
Discourse	خطاب رسمي
Deciphering	فك المعنى
Dessimation	إزالة
Idiomatic phrase	عبارة إصطلاحية
Interpretive theory	نظرية تأويلية
Intertwined	متشابك
Knowledge	معرفة
Linguistic boundary	حد لغوي
nonverbal cue	إشارة غير لغوية
Perceptive observation	ملاحظة إدراكية

Glossaries

Political Discourse	خطاب سياسي
Political ideologie	إيديولوجية اسيساسية
Reformulation	إعادة صياغة
Rethoric	بلاغة
Source Text	نص المصدر
Stakeholders	متدخلين
Target Text	نص الهدف
Translation	ترجمة
Underlying	الكامنة

B)Arabic to English

Arabic	English
إتحاد الأوروبي	European Union
أجنبية	Foreign
ثنائية متعارضة	Opposing duality
سيمة	Characteristic
مفوضية أوروبية	European Commission
علاقة دولية	International Relationship

Glossaries

ترجمان	Translator
تحليل	Analysis
تعبير	Expression
ثقافة	Culture
معنى ضمني	Implicit meaning
نظرية تأويلية	Interpretive theory
سياسة خارجية	Foreign policy
عضو	Member
محور المؤتمر	Central of the conference
مخاطبة	Adressing
معجم	Dictionary