



National Register of  
Public Service Interpreters



National Register of  
Public Service Translators

# Regulation in Language Services

Occupation, Profession, Professionals, Regulation

Mike Orlov  
Executive Director & Registrar  
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# Occupation or Profession

Regular activity performed to earn daily bread and butter – experienced or not

...but is there more to being a professional than earning money in a specific endeavour?

...does service-delivery need standards?

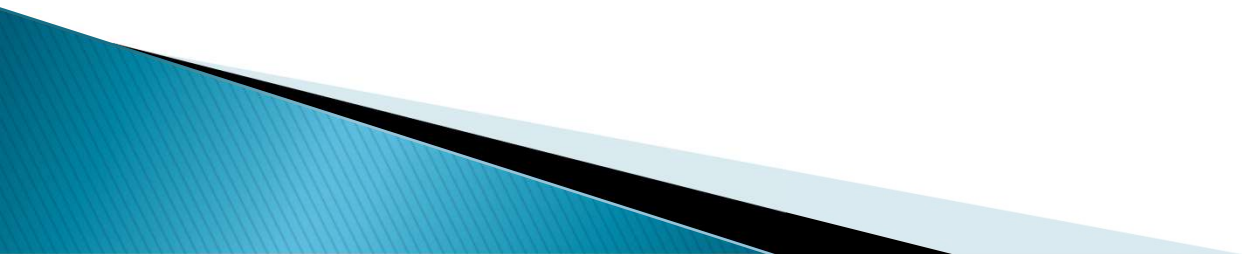
...is there a need for vocational qualifications as well as experience?



# Occupation or Profession

Does the occupation have:

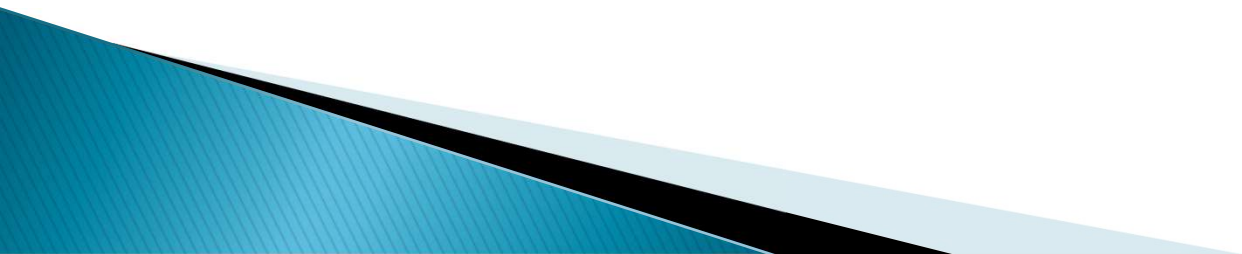
- Standards
- Training needs
- Relevant vocational qualifications
- Need to build competencies
- Measured degrees of competence
- A register of professional practitioners
- An independent regulator to hold professionals to account



# Occupation or Profession

Can anyone set up in the role, even if they are:

- Unqualified
- Under-qualified
- Qualified but with irrelevant qualifications
- No accredited experience
- Lacking skills and competencies



# Occupation or Profession



Landscape Gardener: 1929

Doctor: 1858

State Registered Nurse: 1919

Teacher: 1998

London Taxi Driver: 1662

Personal Trainer: 1921

Director of a listed company

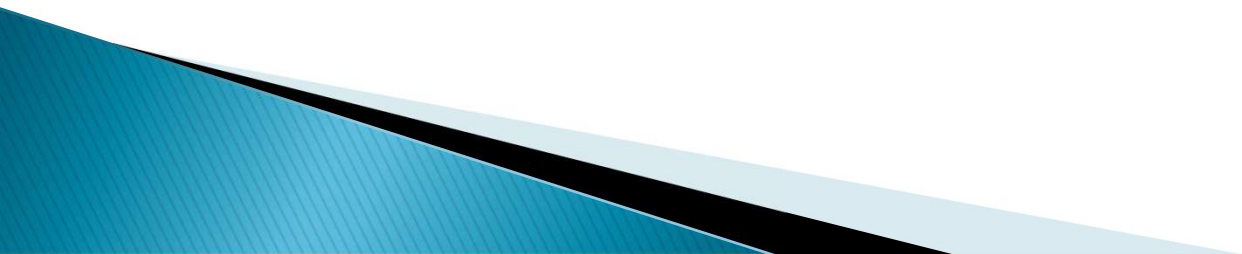
# Regulated or Unregulated

Do professional practitioners need to be...

...accredited?

...registered?

...regulated?



# Regulated or Unregulated

According to PARN there are approximately 400 professional bodies in the UK

Represent 13 million professionals

- Professional associations for members
- Learned institutes and societies for members
- Regulatory bodies with qualifying Registrants



# Regulated or Unregulated

A profession has a *governing body* when the complexity of service-delivery has *risk* which needs to be minimalised and mitigated


*Regulated professions* ensure accountability of professional service delivery by those who are registered and regulated





# Regulated or Unregulated

Does the profession have a need to minimise and mitigate risk through:

- Protecting the public
  - Setting, maintaining and developing standards
  - Relevant vocational qualifications
  - Need to accredit competencies gained through experience
  - Measured degrees of competence
  - Protecting the practitioners
  - A Code of Professional Conduct focusing on integrity
  - Transparency ensuring visibility of accredited practitioners
  - Protection of Title for practitioners
  - A regulator and register of accredited professional practitioners
- 

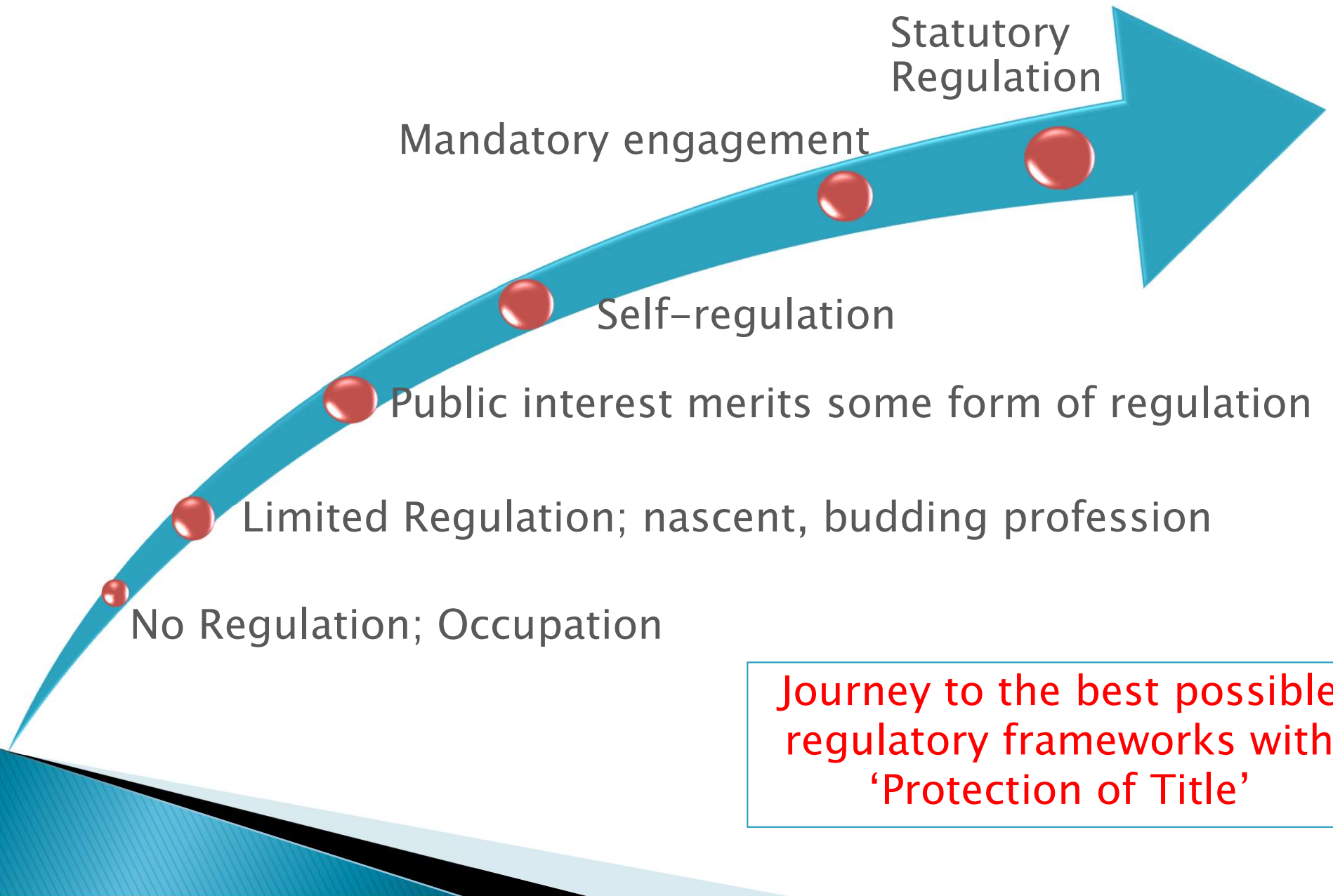
# Statutory or Self-Regulating

The extent to which the state has an interest in regulation of professions and how professions are regulated depends on *political necessity*

Self-regulation is action by the profession to operate and promulgate standards which are designed to ensure quality of practise, and accredit those fit to practise



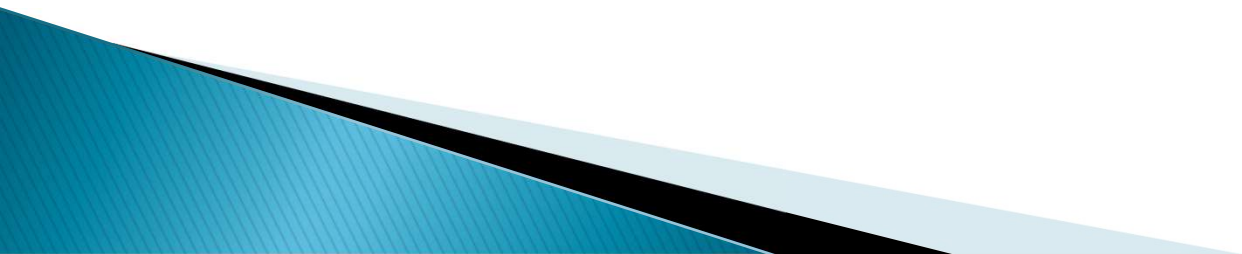
# Statutory or Self-Regulating



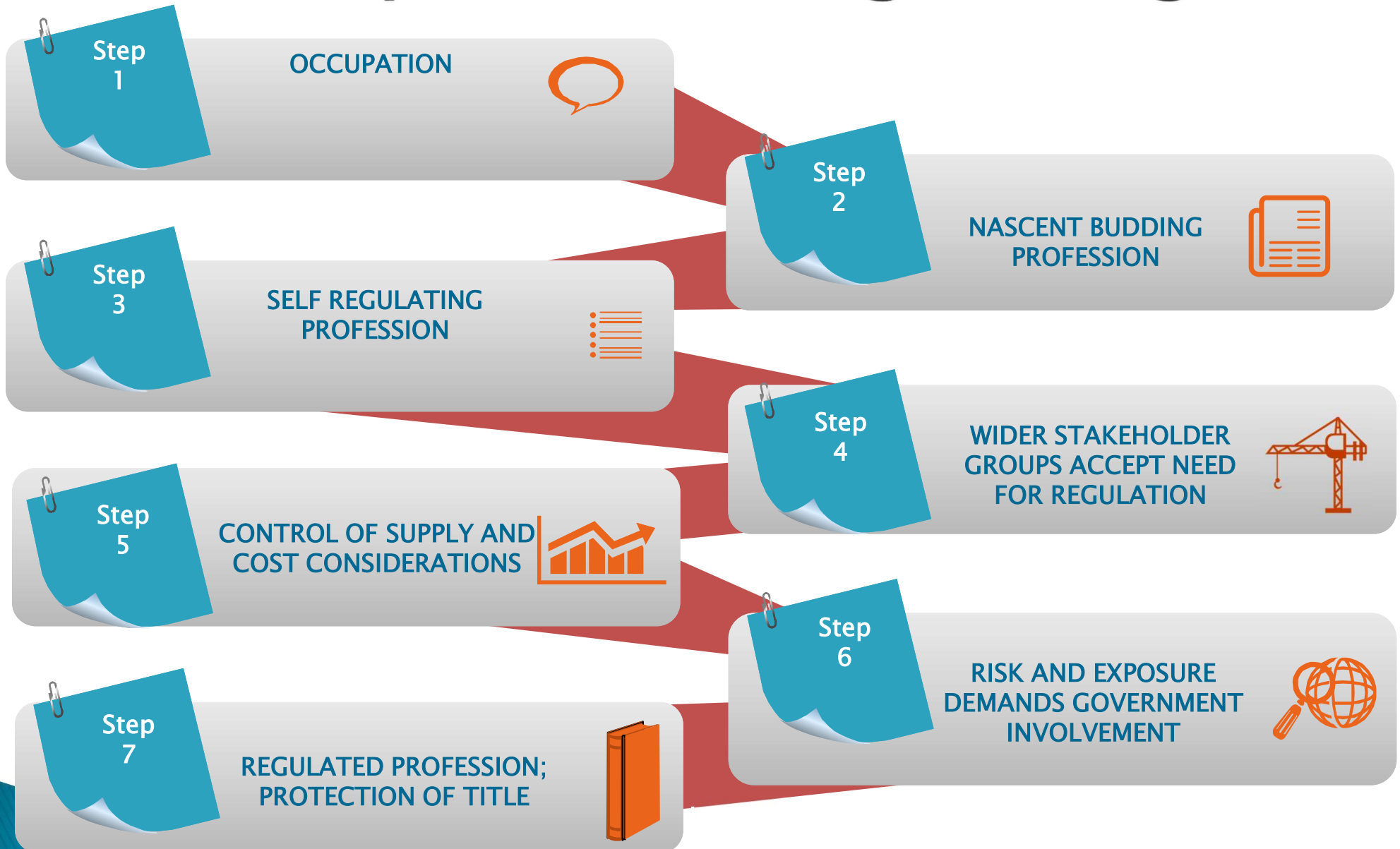
# Statutory or Self-Regulating

Typically *self-regulation* is first worked out within the ecosystem, negotiated with wider range of stakeholders, and promoted to extend the influence of how '*fit-to-practise*' is measured

Balancing standards, cost and supply of professionals, focusing on levels of risk, will drive government action and possible statutory regulation



# Statutory or Self-Regulating





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