Plain language principle	If you're writing	If you're translating
Present a clear and consistent peak message for the reader. The peak message is the one that stands above the multiple minor messages that most documents contain.	 Distil your message to a single sentence of no more than 20 words. Communicate that peak message early in the document to help the reader decide if it's relevant. Delete any content that doesn't support that peak message. 	 Write your own version of the peak message and confirm that with the client (through the Project Manager if necessary). Reflect that message throughout your translation.
Generate the intended reader response	 Be clear about the purpose of your writing and the ideal reader response. Make it easy for the reader to respond in the way you want them to. Use strong verbs to help the reader focus on required actions. 	 Consider how the writer seems to want the reader to respond. Ask the client (through the Project Manager if necessary) if it's not clear. Choose strong verbs that guide the reader to respond as the writer intends.
Reduce sentence length	 Aim for an average sentence length of 15-18 words. Avoid sentences longer than 22 words. Use dot points or numbered lists to break up sentences containing lists 	 Break long sentences into shorter sentences if appropriate. Highlight long sentences in the original text and suggest that the writer reduces them. Suggest a vertical-list structure for sentences that list three or more elements
Use words and terms that are familiar to readers	 Explain potentially unfamiliar vocabulary. Avoid idioms, which often don't translate accurately. Use online corpora to check word frequency and use that as a proxy for how familiar it is likely to be 	 Confirm abbreviations that aren't defined in the source document to avoid confusion for readers unfamiliar with them. Don't try to show off your own vocabulary in the target language; choose familiar words that minimise reader effort.

Plain language principle	If you're writing	If you're translating
Use the simplest tense	 Favour simple past and simple present tenses. Prefer the affirmative form over the negative form. Avoid continuous tenses and perfect tenses unless they are essential to your message. 	 Use the simplest tense possible to convey the source document meaning while minimise reading effort. Highlight areas of text where you think a simpler tense would improve clarity and query this with the client or Project Manager.
Use pronouns like "you" and "we" to engage readers and retain their attention	 Favour first and second person pronouns to engage with readers directly. Use "they" and "it" carefully to avoid ambiguity and misunderstandings about who or what you are referring to. 	 Highlight areas of text where you think a first- or second-person point of view would improve clarity and discuss this with the client or Project Manager.
Specify who is responsible and accountable for actions	 Write in the active voice as much as possible Aim to have at least 90% of sentences in the active voice. 	 Convert passive sentences to active in the translation, where possible.
Use bold subheadings every 6-8 paragraphs to help readers navigate the content	 Use concise statement subheadings that summarise the content to follow. Avoid uninformative topic headings like "Introduction" and "Findings" 	 Translate subheadings so that they summarise the content to follow. Read the content so you can translate the subheading appropriately.