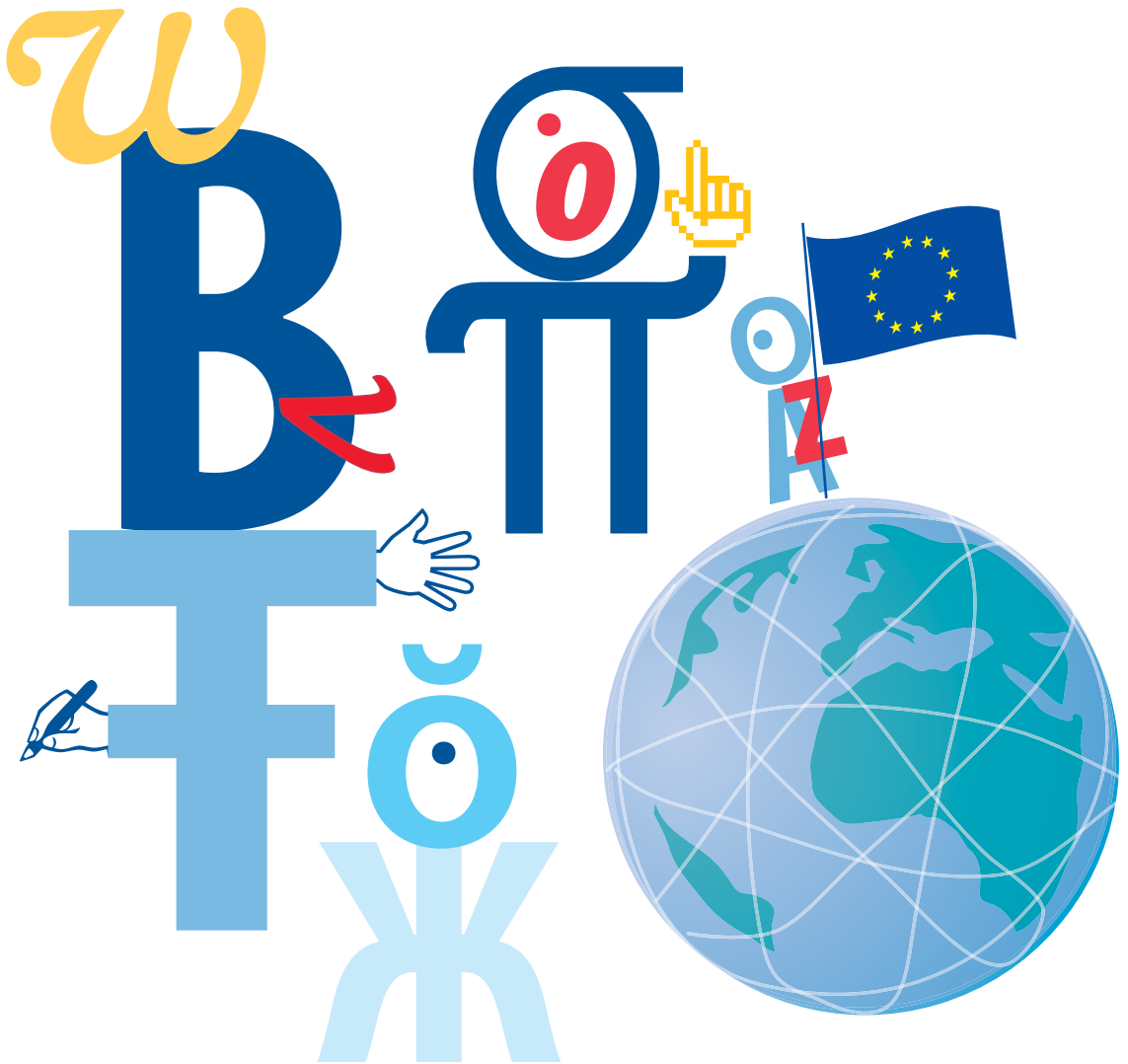


# Translating for a multilingual community



# Mission

## Mission

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**THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOKLET IS TO** give an account of one of the world's largest translation services, the Directorate-General for Translation of the European Commission. The mission of DGT, as it is known for short, is to meet the Commission's needs for translation and linguistic advice with all types of written communication, to support and strengthen multilingualism in the European Union and to help bring the Union's policies closer to its citizens, thereby promoting its legitimacy, transparency and efficiency.

DGT works in all the official languages of the European Union and, as new countries join the EU, their languages are added to the number. Why must we have such a complicated system, instead of using just a couple of languages as other international organisations do?

The answer lies in the very nature of the European Union, and in the Commission's role as 'guardian of the treaties' that provide the legal basis for the EU.

The Commission serves the European Union and its citizens, a community quite different from that served by traditional intergovernmental organisations. Its legislation has to be published in the official languages of all the Member States because it becomes their national law as well and thus directly binding on all their citizens. So these citizens — and their national courts — must be able to read and understand it in their own languages. But well before that point, proposals must be aired for the widest possible debate at all levels — European, national and local — in forms accessible to non-linguists and non-diplomats. Everyone in the Union is entitled to contribute to the discussion in the official language of his or her choice. It is a question of transparency and democracy.

This is why, right from the outset of that European project that evolved into the European Community and now the European Union, it was decided that the official languages



**Why must we work in ALL official languages, instead of using just a couple as other international organisations do?**

would be those (initially four in number) of the Member States. This principle is enshrined in Regulation No 1 of 1958, which is amended each time a new country joins the EU to include its language or languages.

But legislation is not the whole story. The European Union institutions have to be as accessible and open as possible, to the general public as well as to government departments and official and unofficial interest groups of all kinds. The Commission sees it as its duty to foster a democratic culture in which individual, local, regional and national characteristics are respected and safeguarded.

This is reflected in Article 21 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, which stipulates that citizens of the Member States have the right to communicate with the EU institutions in their own language.

Equal status for the official languages does not mean that all texts are translated into all the official languages. A letter to an individual or an internal memo, for example, will be sent in only one language, which may or may not involve translation. A committee may decide to work in a limited number of languages until it produces a proposal for wider discussion, which must then be made available in all the official languages. In the interests of cost-effectiveness, the Commission conducts its internal business in English, French and German, going fully multilingual only when it communicates with the other EU institutions, the Member States and the public.

As the European Union grows, the practical difficulties of according equal status to the languages of its constituent nations also grow, but any approach that failed to respect the languages of its peoples would betray the very foundations of the philosophy that lies behind the European Union.



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DGT's organisation chart is published on DGT's website at: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/about\\_us/organigram/organigram\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/about_us/organigram/organigram_en.htm)

**GEOGRAPHICALLY, THE DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR TRANSLATION** is divided between Brussels and Luxembourg, with staff split more or less evenly between the two.

For organisational purposes, DGT is divided along language lines, with a separate language department (or unit, as in the case of Irish) for each of the European

Union's 23 official languages:

Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish. These departments make up the three Translation Directorates. DGT has three further directorates: the Transversal Linguistic Services Directorate (which deals with specialist areas such as web translation, editing, documentation and outreach in the Member States), the Resources Directorate (which handles staffing, IT, finance and physical infrastructure) and finally the Translation Strategy Directorate



(which deals with workflow and policy issues). Each directorate is headed by a director, and at the top of the structure is the director-general.

Within the language departments, translators specialise in translating documents about particular areas of the European Commission's work. The subjects are: administration; agriculture and rural development; competition; taxation and customs union; education and culture; employment and social affairs; energy and transport; enterprise and industry; environment; external relations; fisheries and maritime affairs; health and consumer protection; information society and the media; internal market and services; economic and financial affairs; legal affairs; regional policy; research; statistics; trade.

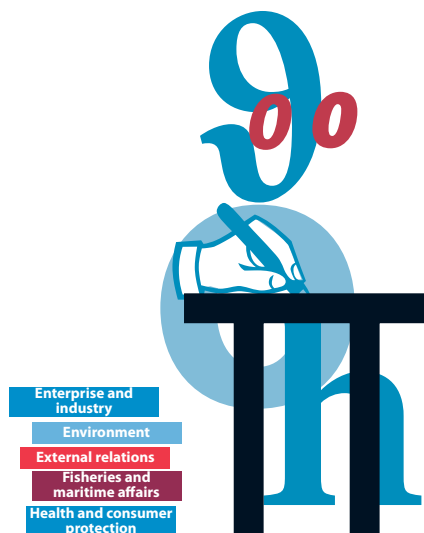
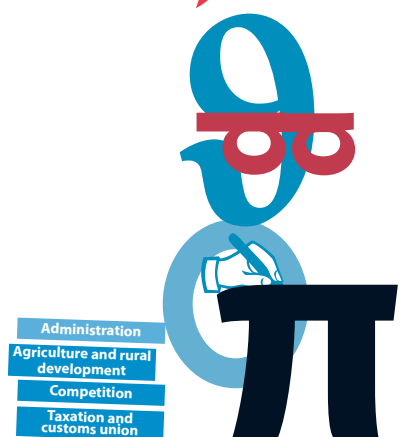
The language departments are divided into units specialising in combinations of these subjects. The staff numbers in each department reflect translation demand for that language. English, French and German — i.e. the 'procedural' languages, meaning those in which the Commission conducts its internal business — have more staff than the non-procedural languages, as they translate a larger volume of pages and a greater variety of documents. The translating units are staffed by academically and professionally qualified translators and revisers, together with assistants. As well as translation proper, the individual language departments also take charge of terminology and documentation and are responsible for keeping linguistic standards high and consistent in DGT's output in each of the official languages.

A central demand-management unit liaises with DGT's customers, i.e. the Commission's other directorates-general and services, and — in consultation with them — sets the priorities for documents sent for translation.

Other staff, both translators and non-translators, perform a variety of organisational, technical and research functions in the support units. These include administrative and managerial tasks, the development of translation aids, training, information technology, outsourcing of translation work, secretarial duties and so on.

The Communication and Information Unit coordinates DGT's information and communication activities and is responsible for dealing with all the messages and requests for information that come in through DGT's mailbox (dgt-webmaster@ec.europa.eu).

**Within the language departments, translators specialise in translating documents about particular areas of the European Commission's work.**



# How the Directorate-General for Translation works

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## Types of document

Not all translation work is directed towards producing legislation. The range is very wide: speeches and speaking notes, briefings and press releases, international agreements, policy statements, answers to written and oral parliamentary questions, technical studies, financial reports, minutes, internal administrative matters and staff information, scripts and captions for films and other promotional material, correspondence with ministries, firms, interest groups and individuals, web pages and publications of every size and format on a huge range of topics for opinion-formers and the general public.

Translators must be able to capture the register needed for each type of translation. On top of a perfect command of the target language, they need adaptability, discrimination and judgment, along with the ability to grasp varied and often complex issues.

## Quality

There are mechanisms to guarantee the quality of translated texts through revision, checking and supervision, and translators receive ongoing training and information. It should also be noted that all external translations undergo systematic assessment with feedback given to translation providers. Consistency in terminology is guaranteed by

## A practical example: drafting, approving and implementing a new directive

### Summary of the documents translated by DGT during the process:

Documents requiring translation into all the official languages are shown **in black**. In most other cases, translation is into only two or three procedural languages, usually English, French and/or German, plus the language of the Member State concerned (depending on the case).

### PREPARATORY STAGE

Studies ordered by the Commission

Internal discussion documents

**Green or White Paper for wide public consultation**

Public speeches explaining the proposed policy

Successive versions of the draft directive for approval by the Commission

Summary records of advisory committee debates



the use of translation memories and databases of core EU terminology.

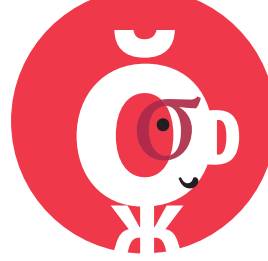
One vital prerequisite for a good translation is a well-written original text. Clear, concise documents written to a high standard are essential to any public authority, especially a multilingual organisation in which most of the writers are not working in their own languages. Over recent years, English has replaced French as the principal drafting language in the Commission. About three-quarters of all Commission-drafted texts are now in English. To make sure this material is up to the required standard, DGT has an Editing Unit whose task is to correct and edit the language of original texts and to provide advice to authors and originating departments.

DGT has also run a number of campaigns to promote clear and concise writing in the Commission.

## Numbers

### Translators

There are 1 750 translators working full-time on translating documents and on other language-related tasks, accompanied by some 600 support staff in management, secretarial, communication, information technology and training functions.



The full profile for Commission translators is published on DGT's website at:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/workingwithus/recruitment/translator\\_profile\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/workingwithus/recruitment/translator_profile_en.htm)



## LEGISLATIVE STAGE

**Final version prepared for submission to the Council and Parliament**

**Press release announcing presentation of the proposal to the Council**

Speaking notes for the Member of the Commission defending the proposal

**Incorporation of amendments proposed by the other institutions (Parliament and Council)**



## IMPLEMENTATION

Reports from Member States on how they are implementing the directive

Replies to questions from Members of the European Parliament about implementation at European Union level

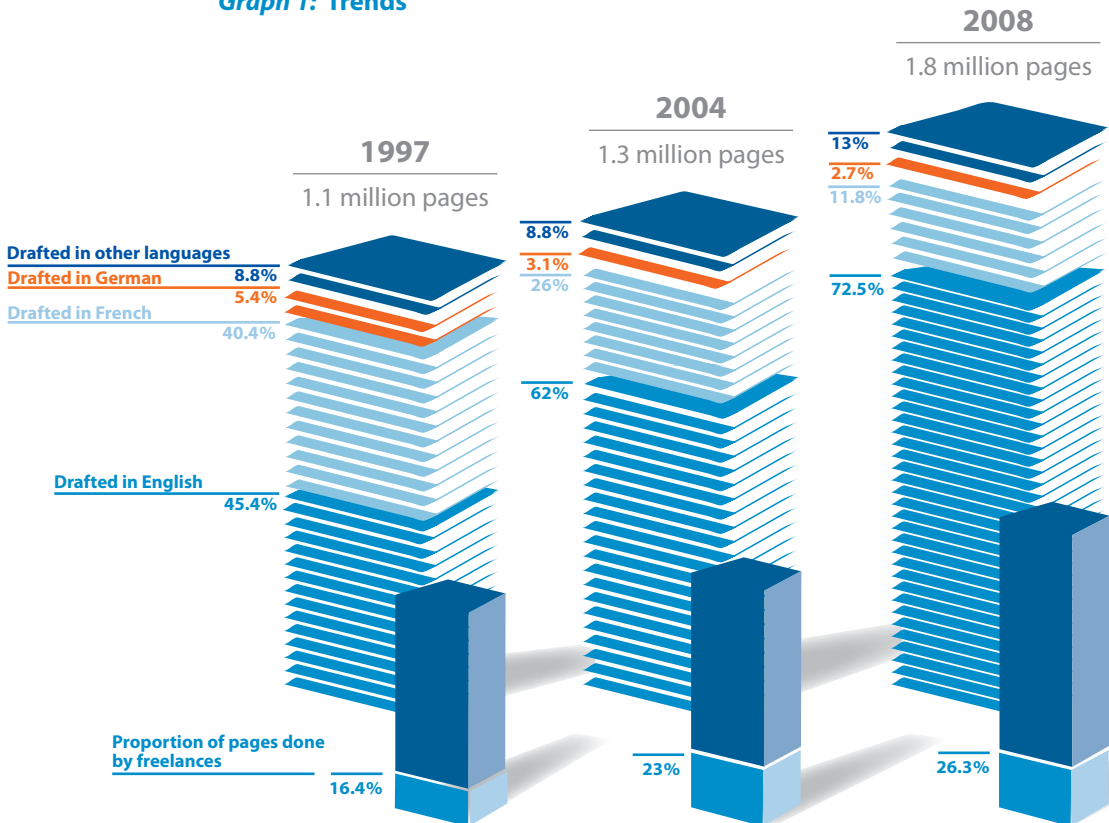
**Periodic reports by the Commission to the Council and Parliament on implementation of the directive in the Member States**

## Pages

In 2008, DGT translated 1 805 689 pages. As the breakdown by source language shows, 72.5 % of original texts (including those originating outside the Commission) were drafted in English, 11.8 % in French, 2.7 % in German and 13 % in other languages. English has replaced French as the most widely used drafting language.

As regards output, the breakdown across the official languages is more even, as the same amount of legislation has to be translated into each. However, the breakdown by target language on the following page shows that the figures for English, French and German are still considerably higher than the average, since many texts are translated into just one or more of these three procedural languages for the Commission's internal use.

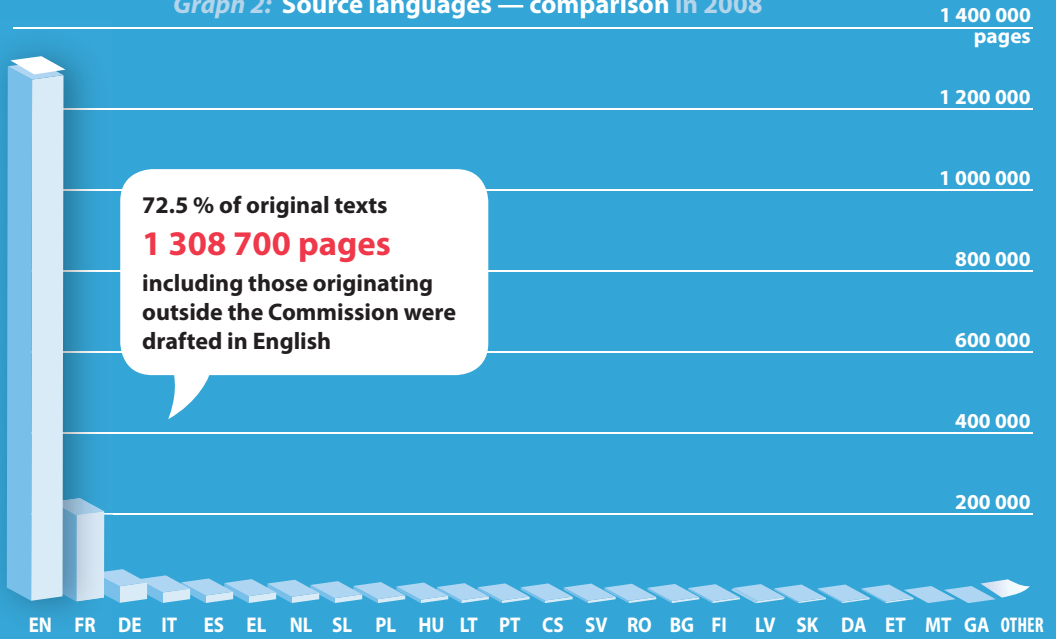
Graph 1: Trends



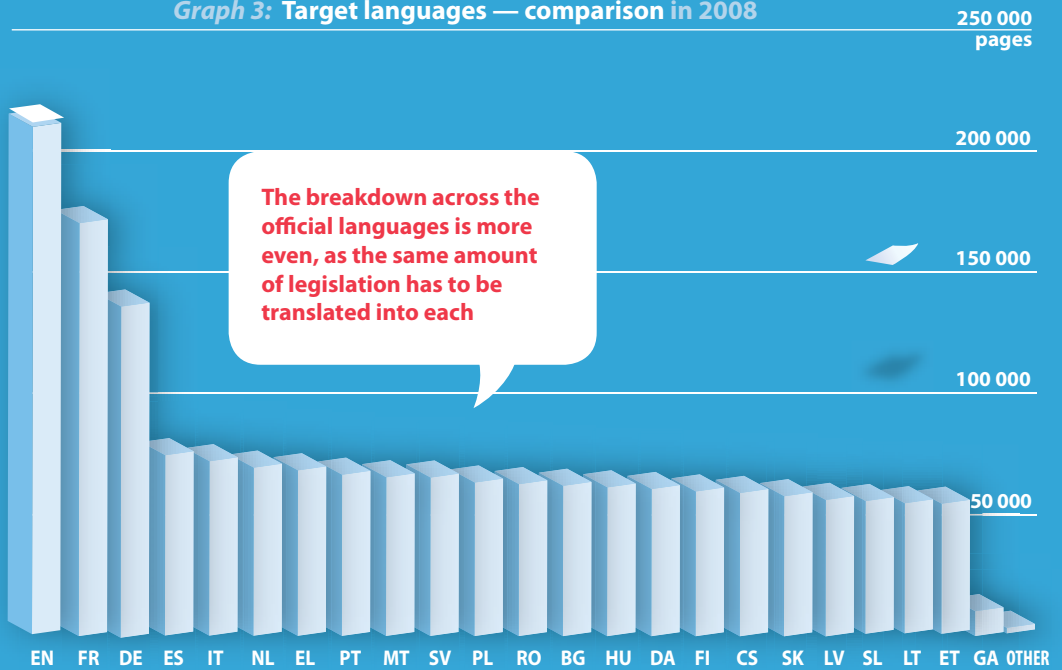




Graph 2: Source languages — comparison in 2008



Graph 3: Target languages — comparison in 2008



# Work opportunities

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## Selection

Like other established staff at the Commission, translators are recruited by open competition. Competitions for translators at the Commission are always held to recruit staff with a particular main language. The competition notices are published in the Official Journal of the European Union and, at the same time, in the press in the EU country or countries concerned and on the Internet. The EU institutions have delegated the recruitment procedure to an EU Agency, the European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO).

It takes an average of eight to ten months to go through the competition procedure.

The competition consists of written tests (multiple-choice questions and two translation tests into the required target language), followed by an oral test. Successful candidates are placed on a reserve list that remains valid for a number of years. The validity of the lists may be extended, but getting a place on the reserve list is no guarantee of recruitment. As vacancies arise in the various translation or support units, they are filled by appointing reserve-list candidates whose personal profile matches the requirements of the post (qualifications, languages and specialised knowledge) and DGT's needs.

Translators recruited to the Commission's permanent staff are usually appointed at the starting grade in the administrator category.

## General requirements

In order to be admitted to an open competition for translators, candidates must have the nationality of a European Union Member State and must have a university-level education (in languages or in a specialised field — economics, law, science etc.). When new countries are due to join the EU, their nationals may apply to sit competitions to recruit translators into their languages before the countries join, but those who pass the tests will not be appointed to permanent posts until their countries have become EU Member States. Before accession, they may be offered a temporary or fixed-term contract post.

Since recruitment through the open competitions is at the basic grade within the career bracket, no professional



**For more information on the selection procedure and an up-to-date timetable of competitions announced by the Commission and the other EU institutions, consult EPSO's website: <http://europa.eu/epso/> and [http://europa.eu/epso/competitions/news\\_en.cfm](http://europa.eu/epso/competitions/news_en.cfm)**

experience is required. However, experience of working in one or more of the European Union's spheres of activity (economics, law, administration, etc.) may be useful for a placement in a particular translating unit. For management posts, previous professional experience is always required.

Candidates must have a perfect knowledge of the target language (usually their mother tongue) and a thorough knowledge of at least two other official languages. Knowledge of additional languages is an advantage. Except in special, well-defined circumstances, translators work exclusively into the language they regard as their main language, generally their mother tongue. For certain languages, however, an ability to translate out of the main language is regarded as an asset.



## External translation

**TO COPE WITH A LEVEL OF DEMAND** that fluctuates in response to political imperatives and is to some extent impossible to predict, the Commission's Directorate-General for Translation has always called on external translation providers. Recourse to this option has increased over the last ten years, with the number of pages translated externally reaching 475 000 in 2008, the equivalent of approximately 26 % of total output. DGT has a dedicated application (TRèFLe) to manage external translation contracts and to process all requests for such translations. To ensure transparency, equal treatment and efficiency, all transactions with contractors are via a web-based portal called eXtra.

### Selection

In line with the regulations governing outsourced work, DGT periodically launches invitations to tender or calls for expressions of interest, which are published in the Official Journal and announced on the Europa website.

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For more information on invitations to tender and calls for expressions of interest, visit: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/workingwithus/freelance/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/workingwithus/freelance/index_en.htm)

Tenders may be submitted by translation companies and individual translators. The actual selection of contractors is a three-stage procedure. First, the evaluation panel verifies that the tenderers meet the official stipulations, including, for instance, compliance with their obligation to pay tax and social security contributions. The tenders are then checked against a series of strict quality criteria laid down in the specifications for the calls. Finally, the selected tenderers are ranked according to their quality/price ratio and are offered framework contracts with the European Commission, without, however, receiving any guarantee as to the volume or frequency of work.

### **Support for external translators**

As the Commission works in all the official languages of the European Union, translations often have to stand on their own as original documents. The quality required is therefore very high. To help them do their work as efficiently as possible, DGT provides its external contractors with:

- useful background documents;
- the name of a contact who can assist with translation problems;
- access to the translation tools, databases and terminology provided by DGT;
- feedback on the assessment of their work.

### **Evaluation**

Translations supplied by external contractors are checked for quality and evaluated by the requesting translating units. To ensure that assessments are as objective as possible, translations that fail to meet the required standard in the opinion of the units are given a second opinion, then reviewed by an internal quality assessment committee, which also considers the financial and contractual aspects of each case. Contractors whose work is considered unsatisfactory after this assessment procedure are informed of the follow-up measures, which range from a warning letter to partial or complete termination of the framework contract. The ranking of contractors is regularly adjusted to take into account the evaluations given on all work they provide.



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**THE NEED FOR THE COMMISSION TO COMMUNICATE** effectively with people via the web has led to the creation of a specialist Web Unit with a small team of translators for each official language, specialised in translating and editing web texts. The language teams work seamlessly and flexibly together, with the editing of originals interwoven with translation and revision to ensure a high quality.

The unit can help with the top-level content on Commission websites, using the different registers, drafting approach, formats and processing tools required for web content. As a pioneering group, its everyday work includes testing new tools and collaborating to develop the next generation of web authoring at the Commission. In many cases, the unit collaborates closely with requesting departments even before any content is created.



# Traineeships

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**DGT OFFERS FIVE-MONTH TRAINEESHIPS**, in both Brussels and Luxembourg, for graduates of any nationality, EU or not, who wish to gain in-house professional translation experience.

The applicants selected for these traineeships are usually assigned to one of the translating units. They do the same work as their staff colleagues, translating into their main language from at least two other EU languages. Their work is revised by experienced senior staff. Some trainees are assigned to terminology work or to other translation-related tasks.



For further details, see:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/stages/information/application\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/stages/information/application_en.htm)

Trainee translators receive a monthly grant to cover living expenses.

The training periods at the European Commission run from 1 March and 1 October. The deadlines for submitting applications are 1 September for a traineeship starting in March and 1 March for one starting in October.

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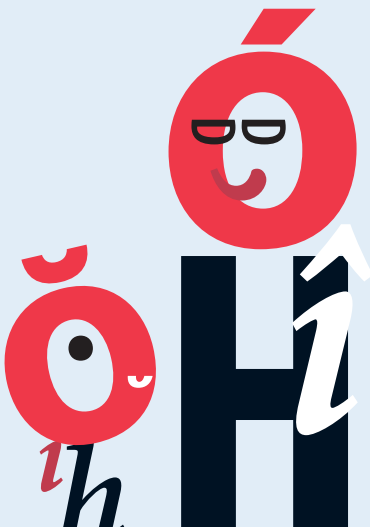
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**TRANSLATORS HAVE TO KEEP UP TO DATE** the skills and information they need for their work. In-house training in DGT is primarily the responsibility of the Training Unit, which is part of the Resources Directorate. The Training Unit manages and coordinates most internal training in DGT and also acts as the go-between for a range of training courses provided for Commission staff as a whole, including language courses.

Because of the many specialist areas in which DGT works, there is also a network of training correspondents representing all the language departments. This network liaises with the Training Unit and with representatives of the individual translating units, and is responsible for identifying needs, launching new initiatives and organising special talks or training activities relating to the subject areas in which translators work.

Other units and teams, such as the Information Technology Unit or the Translator's Workbench-Euramis team, also give specialist training on a more modest scale. Under certain conditions, translators can also take part in various external training programmes dealing either with languages or with particular subject areas relevant to their work.



# Translation and workflow tools

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*OUR TRANSLATORS HAVE A WIDE RANGE OF electronic aids at their disposal for translation, some of which can also be accessed by other Commission officials and translators in the other EU institutions and bodies. In addition, a number of workflow tools have been developed in order to manage the logistics of an operation producing over a million pages per year and to monitor and document this production process. A summary of these tools is given below.*

## Translation tools

### Translator's Workbench & translation memories

This commercial application (TWB for short), consisting of a local 'translation memory' that can store and retrieve documents in all the official languages, has been adapted to meet the special requirements of the Commission. Since 1997, all translators in the Directorate-General for Translation have been able to use it for their work to search for identical or similar passages in other documents translated previously and to incorporate them as and how they wish in their own translations.

All the Commission's translators who use the TWB regard it as an extremely valuable working tool, since a high percentage of the preparatory texts drafted in the Commission are based on previous texts or existing legislation. Re-using previously translated words or passages from these texts saves a considerable amount of time and makes for consistent terminology, which is vitally important in legislative texts.

### Euramis

Euramis (European advanced multilingual information system) is a system developed at the Commission. It consists of a set of web applications combined with electronic mail to give access to a whole range of services in the area of language processing. Euramis works on a common platform linking together all DGT's translation aid systems.

One of the most important services is the central translation memory. Whenever a translation request is accepted, the original document is sent automatically to Euramis, and any previous translations are extracted from the central memory. This service can be combined with others, such as machine translation, for any parts of the text not in the central memory. There are a range of options and parameters for refining searches. The result can be imported directly into a local translation memory for the translator's workbench (TWB). When the translation is finished, the translator uploads the local memory into the Euramis central translation memory.



Full details can be found in our brochure 'Translation tools and workflow', also available on the Internet ([http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/index_en.htm)).



## Machine translation

**The Commission has been using machine translation (MT) since 1976. The MT service offers 18 operational language pairs and can produce 2 000 pages of raw translation per hour. It is available to all Commission officials via the web and internal e-mail. The service is also used by staff in other EU institutions and by public administrations in the Member States. Translations are usually returned to the requester within minutes.**

Extensive use has been made of machine translation over the past few years: for example, 1 963 991 pages were submitted to the system in 2008. The Commission was the main user, with 1 789 770 pages, some 85 % of which (1 513 825 pages) were requested by DGT itself. DGT customises the results by feeding in terminology tailored to its own specific translation needs. Customisation is particularly advanced for English–Spanish and French–Spanish, which are the most popular language pairs among translators, followed by English–French. Translators who use machine translation do so in order to obtain a rough draft translation that they then edit to the quality of a human translation.

In terms of individual requesters, however, the majority of Commission users are administrators in other departments,

who most often use the combinations between French, English and German. Administrators principally use machine translation as a multilingual browsing tool, but it also serves as a stop-gap when translations are required at very short notice. In the latter case, the raw machine translation should always be corrected.

For administrators who do not have the time or linguistic ability to correct machine translations themselves, DGT offers a Rapid Post-Editing Service. This is a network of freelance translators who are experienced in revising raw machine translations. However, as the emphasis is on speed and accuracy rather than on style or terminology, this service can only be used for internal documents. If texts are intended for external distribution, administrators must always ask for a full human translation.

Further details can be found at:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/bookshelf/tools\\_and\\_workflow\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/bookshelf/tools_and_workflow_en.pdf)

## DGT library

DGT has its own library, with branches at its two sites in Luxembourg and Brussels. The library's collection comprises dictionaries, both specialist and general, reference works, encyclopaedias, periodicals and newspapers in all EU languages plus a few more. Its collection of EU documentation consists of the Official Journal, Court Reports, the various reports issued by the Commission and the EU Bulletins. The library also has a large number of electronic dictionaries and other resources that are accessible via DGT's intranet. The aim of the library is to help translators find the documentation they require and to respond to their needs in this area.

DGT has also created a multilingual virtual library called 'MultiDoc', which contains documentation — not only about the European Union — in all the EU's official languages. This documentation takes the form of thousands of links to websites and databases maintained by universities, government departments, semi-official bodies and international organisations all over the world.



## Terminology

Terminology work in DGT falls under the responsibility of the language departments, whose terminologists provide support for all the official languages of the European Union. This includes:

- answering requests from translators and other officials of the Commission and the other EU institutions for help with terminology;
- pro-actively preparing terminology for technically demanding dossiers prior to translation;
- cooperating with colleagues of terminology services in other EU institutions, as well as with national bodies and terminology organisations;
- feeding and consolidating IATE, the world's largest multilingual terminology database, which contains terminological data from all the EU institutions.

At inter-departmental level, this work is coordinated by a central body, the 'terminology coordination' team, which also forms part of the interinstitutional structure responsible for developing and maintaining IATE and acts as a central contact point for external terminology services and organisations.

## IATE

IATE (inter-active terminology for Europe), the internal successor of Eurodicautom, is an interinstitutional terminology database that has been fully operational within the European Commission since the beginning of 2005. It combines terminological data from all the European institutions and bodies, containing more than 8 million terms and 560 000 abbreviations. It covers all the official languages of the EU plus Latin. The development and maintenance of the database is the responsibility of an interinstitutional team, whereas its language-specific content is built up and updated by the language departments. The terminology contained covers all the fields of activity of the European institutions.



For more information on linguistic aids see:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/translation/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/translation/index_en.htm)

## Other sources of information

All staff at DGT have a PC workstation equipped with the usual range of office automation programs and access to the Internet. Translators also have access to a number of internal and external databases via the Commission's internal network and the Internet. The most widely used of

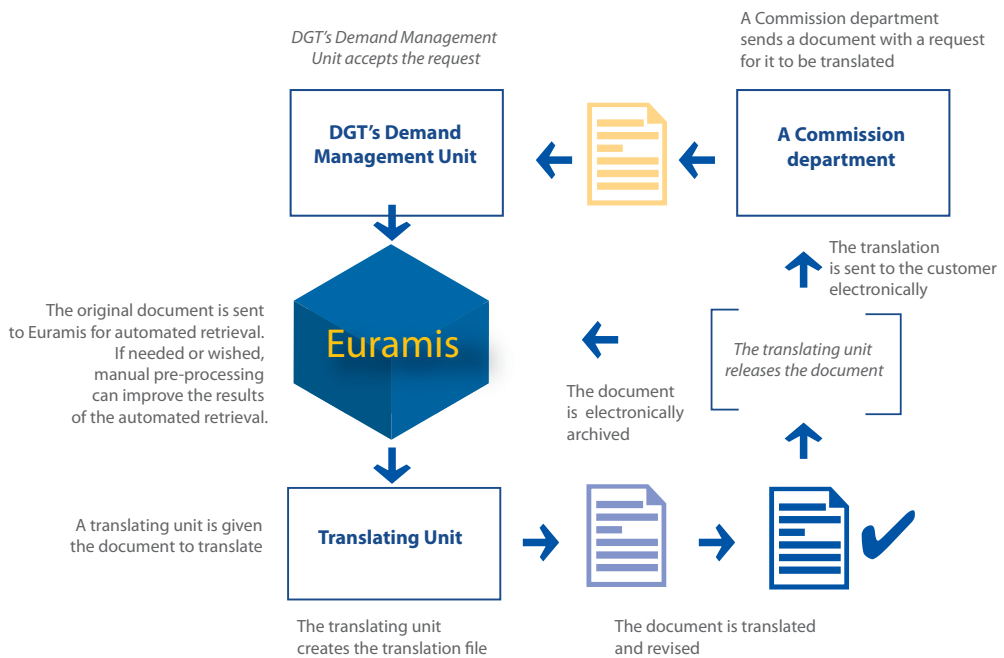


these tools are DGT Vista (DGT’s electronic documents archive, containing roughly two million documents in all the official languages) and EUR-Lex — the EU law database, which contains the EU treaties, all other EU legislation (e.g. directives and regulations), judgments of the European Court of Justice and legislative proposals.

Some of these tools are also accessible to the public via the EU’s Internet portal, Europa, and are of particular interest to freelance translators.

### Computerised workflow

To manage its workflow more effectively, DGT has a set of instruments to keep track of a document from the moment it leaves the department requesting its translation right up to the time when the end-result is delivered in the desired languages.



Other instruments are used to monitor the production process over time and to produce a wide range of production-related statistics on a weekly, monthly and yearly basis.

# Open to the world

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**THERE IS WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN THE EU'S LANGUAGE POLICY,** and DGT receives many visitors who are curious to see how parity of status for 23 languages works in practice. Visitors come not only from EU Member States but from other parts of the world as well.

DGT operates a 'visiting translator' scheme whereby DGT staff who know or are learning one of the EU's official languages can be sent, on official duty, to a university in a country where the language is spoken. During the visit, which lasts a few weeks, they brief the teaching staff and students on the work of DGT and its linguists and encourage graduates to apply for jobs with the translation services of the EU institutions. At the same time they improve their knowledge of the local language.

DGT also maintains contacts with professional associations of translators, and indeed all sectors of the language professions.

## DGT field offices

To facilitate communication with the public, DGT has set up 'field offices for multilingualism' in the Member States. Its staff in these field offices are responsible for adapting the information communicated by the Commission in Brussels to the local context and specific target audiences. They are also engaged in developing links with civil society and are thereby helping to put into practice the EU's policy of getting closer to its citizens.

DGT occasionally organises events such as exhibitions or congresses and has also taken part in major seminars and workshops on language questions. It encourages translator-training institutions in the Member States to consider its requirements (as set out in the translator profile and proposed curriculum for a European Master's in Translation) when designing their courses.



The arrangements for visits are set out in:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/external\\_relations/visits/visits\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/external_relations/visits/visits_en.htm)



For more information on DGT's field offices for multilingualism in the Member States, see: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/external\\_relations/field\\_offices/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/external_relations/field_offices/index_en.htm)

## New Member States — new languages

DGT has had to cope with several enlargements in the course of its history: Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom (1973), Greece (1981), Portugal and Spain (1986), Austria, Finland and Sweden (1995), Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia (2004), and Bulgaria and Romania in 2007. Most of these new Member States brought with them new official languages.

To prepare for accession, each acceding country bringing in a new language sets up a unit under one of its ministries to translate the whole body of EU legislation into the national language. During the period before accession, DGT does its bit to smooth the integration of a new country by (a) providing technical assistance, training, professional advice and support for the national translation unit; (b) setting up a field office and liaising with it in the country; (c) prospecting and developing the freelance market in the country; and (d) encouraging and advising the universities there on the content of training courses for translators, thus helping to ensure that their graduates meet DGT's present and future needs. Every year, DGT also hosts a number of trainees from recently admitted countries.

## Annex 1

### The European Union's language charter: legal basis

*The legal basis for the European Union's language services is to be found in two pieces of legislation: Regulation No 1 of 1958 and the Treaty establishing the European Community (consolidated version).*

#### Council Regulation No 1 of 1958 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY,

Having regard to Article 217 of the Treaty which provides that the rules governing the languages of the institutions of the Community shall, without prejudice to the provisions contained in the rules of procedure of the Court of Justice, be determined by the Council, acting unanimously;

Whereas each of the 4 languages in which the Treaty is drafted is recognised as an official language in one or more of the Member States of the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

##### Article 1

The official languages and the working languages of the institutions of the Community shall be Dutch, French, German and Italian.

##### Article 2

Documents which a Member State or a person subject to the jurisdiction of a Member State sends to institutions of the Community may be drafted in any one of the official languages selected by the sender. The reply shall be drafted in the same language.

##### Article 3

Documents which an institution of the Community sends to a Member State or to a

person subject to the jurisdiction of a Member State shall be drafted in the language of such State.

##### Article 4

Regulations and other documents of general application shall be drafted in the 4 official languages.

##### Article 5

The Official Journal of the European Communities shall be published in the 4 official languages.

##### Article 6

The institutions of the Community may stipulate in their rules of procedure which of the languages are to be used in specific cases.

##### Article 7

The languages to be used in the proceedings of the Court of Justice shall be laid down in its rules of procedure.

##### Article 8

If a Member State has more than one official language, the language to be used shall, at the request of such State, be governed by the general rules of its law.

This regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

With each enlargement this regulation has been amended to incorporate the new official languages – English and Danish in 1973, Greek in 1981, Spanish and Portuguese in 1986, Swedish and Finnish in 1995, Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Slovak and Slovenian in 2004, Irish in 2005, and Bulgarian and Romanian in 2007.

#### Treaty establishing the European Community

##### Article 21

Every citizen of the Union may write to any of the institutions or bodies referred to in this article or in Article 7 in one of the languages mentioned in Article 314 and have an answer in the same language.

**In other words, citizens have the right to address the official EU bodies in any of the EU's official languages and to receive a reply in that language.**

## **Annex 2**

### ***Associations of translators and of translation companies***

- International** Globalization and Localization Association (GALA)  
<http://www.gala-global.org>
- International Association of Conference Translators  
<http://www.aic.ch>
- International Association for Translation and Intercultural Studies  
<http://www.iatis.org>
- International Federation of Translators/Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs (FIT)  
<http://www.fit-ift.org>
- International Permanent Conference of University Institutes of Translators and Interpreters (CIUTI)  
[http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~isuew/ciuti/en/frame\\_en.html](http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~isuew/ciuti/en/frame_en.html)
- Localization Industry Standards Association (LISA)  
<http://www.lisa.org>
- Unesco Clearing House for Literary Translation  
<http://www.unesco.org/culture/lit>
- 
- European** European Association of Machine Translation (EAMT)  
<http://www.eamt.org>
- European Council of Associations of Literary Translators (CEATL)  
<http://www.ceatl.org>
- European Society for Translation Studies (EST)  
<http://www.est-translationstudies.org>
- European Union of Associations of Translation Companies  
<http://www.euatc.org>

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A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu>).

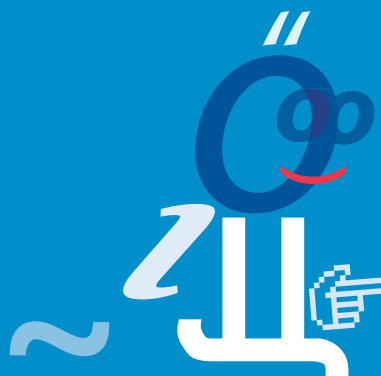
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