

Survey response 135

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I. Rules and practices on language restrictions

1. There is a lack of transparency (and few formal rules) regarding how the different sections of the EU administration make information available in the different official languages of the EU. This includes, for instance, the criteria used in deciding which language(s) to use in particular contexts. How can these gaps be addressed? What additional criteria, if any, should apply?
Cata vreme state e membre beneficaza de drepturi si obligatii in ega a masura, nu consider necesare criterii care pot genera discriminari in ceea ce pr veste accesul la informatii. Transparenta totala este un principiu care trebuie sa guverneze UE prin institutiile care o reprezinta. Ca societatea europeana am dreptul sa beneficiem de informatii in limba romana, limba a statului european.
2. Should each EU institution have a language policy and, if so, what should be included in a language policy? Should such language policies be published on the institutions' websites? How detailed should such a policy be regarding specific cases in which the choice of language(s) is restricted?
Pot ca ingustati trebuie sa se incadreze principiul; "un tate n d vers tate".
3. Should each institution have a policy on the circumstances under which it may provide translations of information or documents on request? If so, how can that policy be framed in order to avoid disproportionate costs?
In precedentele raspunsuri am afirmat principiul egalitatii de sanse si de aceea consider ca nu trebuie sa se perceapa costuri suplimentare. Accesul la resurse europene este un deziderat major pentru nasas ex stenta UE.

II. EU websites

4. What general language principles should apply to the websites of EU institutions? Which parts of EU websites, in particular, do you think should be available in all or many EU languages?
Site-ul UE trebuie up-date-ate ingustati in toate limbile statului european.
5. Would it be helpful to have summaries of key issues published in all or many official languages?
Ar fi obligatoriu.
6. Is it acceptable in certain circumstances to provide material in a small number of languages, rather than in all the official languages? If so, what criteria should be used to determine how these languages are chosen (for example, population size of those speaking the language in question, level of linguistic diversity in the population...)?
Nu este acceptabil a m taria deoarece nimeni nu poate defini cu certitudine numarul de zator sau a vorbitorilor.

III. Public consultations

7. In April 2017, the European Commission adopted new internal rules that require documents relating to public consultations concerning "priority initiatives" in the Commission's annual Work Programme to be published in all EU official languages. All other public consultations need to be made available at least in English, French and German. Public consultations of "broad public interest" should be made available in additional languages. Furthermore, "consultation pages or a summary thereof need to be translated into all EU official languages". Does this policy, in your view, strike the right balance between the need to respect and support linguistic diversity, on the one hand, and administrative and budgetary constraints, on the other hand? Is this the type of policy which might reasonably be adopted by other EU institutions?
Consider ca echilibrul diversitatii lingvistice face functiunile toate mecanismele de cooperare. Limba de acces universal la informatii din statul UE creeaza discrepante economice, sociale, politice etc.

IV. Other

8. The only specific suggestions at on on language use by the EU administration dates from 1958 when there were six Member States and four official languages. Do you think that, in the present circumstances, new suggestions at on would be helpful? Or do you think that dealing with language issues is best done outside of a detailed legal framework?
Avand n vedere arg rea spat u u UE, ext nderea ar or de ntere s d vers tatea etn ca s ngv st ca, se mpune o noua reg ementare.
9. Any increase in the volume of information and documents published in a EU languages will involve additional translation costs. How do you suggest that these additional costs be met? From elsewhere in the EU budget? By way of earmarked additional funding from the individual Member States involved? By some other means?
D n a te sectoun UE.
10. To what extent can technology be used to provide translations between the various EU languages? To the extent that "machine" translations may not always be fully accurate, is there an acceptable price to pay for having documents made available in translations more speedily and economically than would otherwise be the case?
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