

THE COMMISSION AUTOMATED TRANSLATION PLATFORM

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A BIT OF HISTORY

Digital Europe

MT@EC

- Legalese
- Statistical MT

eTranslation

- Neural MT
- Domain adaptation
- Integration with online public services

CEF.AT

- More LT tools, not just translation
- Supporting actions for data collection – ELRC
- Supporting funded projects

WHO IS IT FOR?



ONE SYSTEM – TWO AUDIENCES

- CEF Digital Service Infrastructures
- Pan-European digital public services
- Public administrations in Member States, Iceland and Norway
- SMEs

CEF eTranslation



- Translators and staff of the EU Institutions
- Digital services of the EU Institutions

DGT eTranslation





I'm a SME. Is eTranslation for me?

YES!

eTranslation is open to European SMEs since March 2020
Specific conditions and limitations apply.

WHAT CAN I DO WITH ETRANSLATION?



ONE SYSTEM – TWO USE SCENARIOS

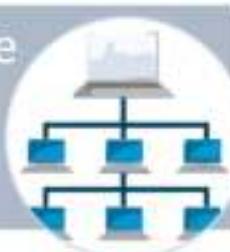
- Automatically translate your texts for review by translators
- Rough translations to get the gist

Web interface for humans



- Integrate in workflows, websites, digital services, etc.

Machine-to-machine service (API)





**Integrate
eTranslation directly
into your digital
services**



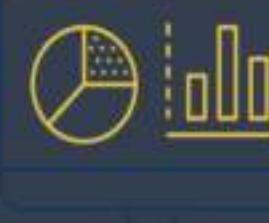
**Request machine
translations for text
snippets or documents
on demand**

Qualifications translated

Download



**Translations to and
from any of the 24 EU
official languages,
Icelandic and
Norwegian**



**Translate documents in
various formats (doc,
pdf, odt, xlsx, html
etc.)**



**eTranslation now
available for
Russian, Mandarin,
Japanese, Turkish and
Ukrainian!**

And more non-EU languages to come...

DOMAIN COVERAGE

- EU formal language
- General text
- Court of Justice Case Law
- Cultural
- Deutsche Bundesbank
- IP Case Law
- Ministère des Finances (France)
- Public Health
- Technical Regulation Information Systems
- Valtioneuvoston Kanslia

WHAT ABOUT THE TRANSLATION QUALITY?



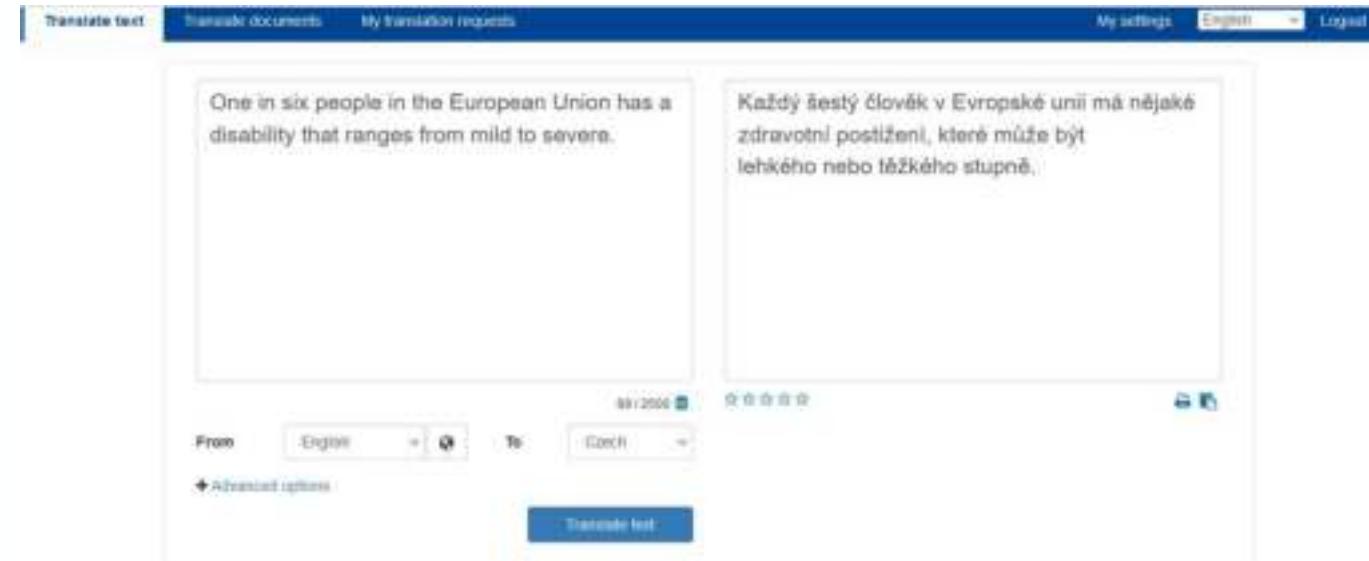
WHAT WORKS BEST

- Texts related to EU policies



The image shows the front cover of the *Official Journal of the European Union*. The title "Official Journal of the European Union" is prominently displayed in large serif font. Below it, a smaller blue square contains the European Union flag. The issue number "C 202" is on the right, and the date "7 June 2016" is at the bottom right. The word "Information and Notices" is centered below the main title. At the bottom left, there are links for "English edition" and "Contents". To the left of the main cover, there is a vertical column of logos for the European Commission, European Central Bank, Council of the European Union, European Parliament, European Committee of the Regions, and another European Commission logo.

....because eTranslation is built using translated EU documents and it reuses them



The screenshot shows a web-based translation tool. At the top, there are tabs for "Translate text", "Manage documents", "My translation requests", "My settings", "English", and "Logout". Below the tabs, there are two text boxes side-by-side. The left text box contains the English text: "One in six people in the European Union has a disability that ranges from mild to severe." The right text box contains the Czech translation: "Každý šestý člověk v Evropské unii má nějaké zdravotní postižení, které může být lehkého nebo těžkého stupně." Below the text boxes, there are dropdown menus for "From" (set to English) and "To" (set to Czech), and a "Translate text" button.

1. INTRODUCTION

One in six people in the European Union (EU) has a disability¹, due largely to paid or private nursing around 80 million who are often prevented from taking part fully in society and the economy because of environmental and attitudinal barriers. For people with disabilities the rate of poverty is 70% higher than the average² partly due to limited access to employment.

Over a third of people aged over 75 have disabilities that restrict them to some extent, and over 20% are considerably restricted³. Furthermore, these numbers are set to rise as the EU's population ages.

The EU and its Member States have a strong mandate to improve the social and economic situation of people with disabilities.

- Article 1 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU (the Charter) states that 'Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected.' Article 26 states that 'The EU recognises and respects the right of persons with disabilities to benefit from measures designed to ensure their independence, social and occupational integration and participation in the life of the community.' In addition, Article 21 prohibits any

1. ÚVOD

Každý šestý člověk v Evropské unii (EU) má nějaké zdravotní postižení¹, které může být lehkého nebo těžkého stupně. To je přibližně 80 milionů osob, které se často nemohou plně zapojit do společnosti a ekonomiky kvůli překážkám v prostředí a v postojích okoli. Míra chodby je v jejich případě o 70 % vyšší než u průměru populace, což je častočně způsobeno omezeným přístupem k zaměstnání².

Vice než třetina osob nad 75 let má nějaký druh postižení, které je učitě mým omezuje, a více než 20 % se může vyučovat se zdravotním omezením³. Jelikož se populace EU stále bude počít několik let nadále vzrůstat.

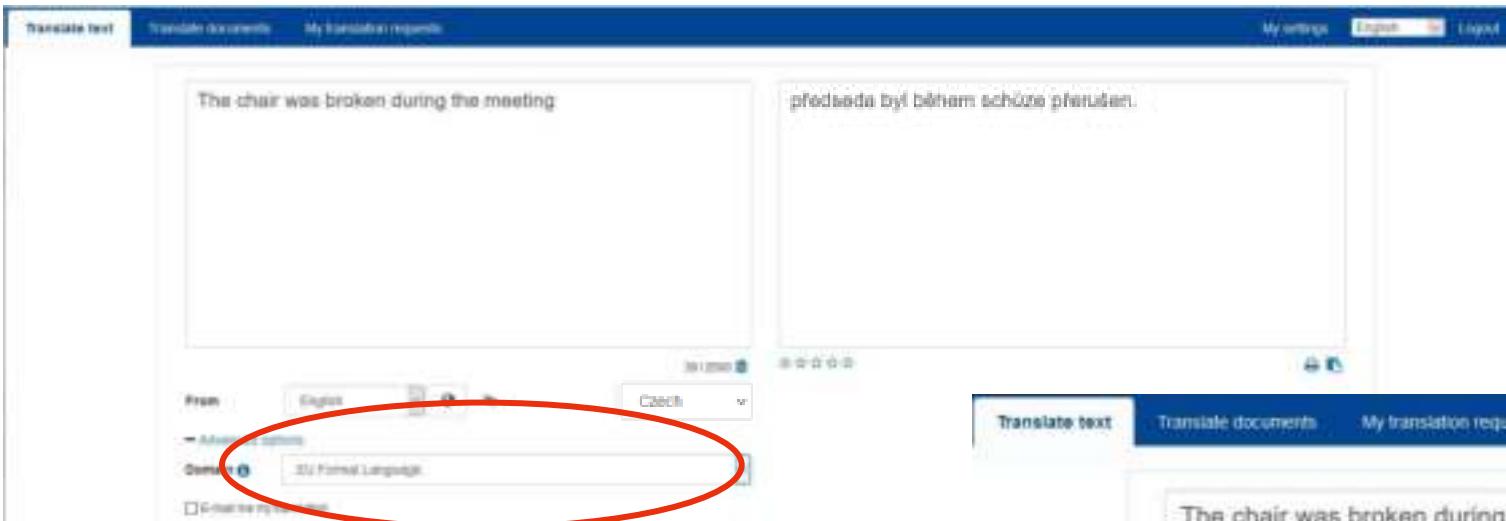
EU a její členské státy mají silný mandát zlepšit sociální a ekonomickou situaci osob se zdravotními postiženiami.

- Článek 1 Listiny základních práv Evropské unie (dále jen „listiny základních práv“) uvádí, že „Lidécká důstojnost je nedotknutelná. Musí být respektována a chráněna.“ Článek 26 dále stanoví, že „Unie uznává a respektuje právo osob se zdravotním postižením na opatření, jejichž cílem je zajistit jejich bezpečnost, sociální a profesní zadělení a jejich účast na životě společnosti.“ Kromě toho článek 21 zakazuje jakoukoliv diskriminaci na základě zdravotního postižení.

WHAT WORKS LESS WELL

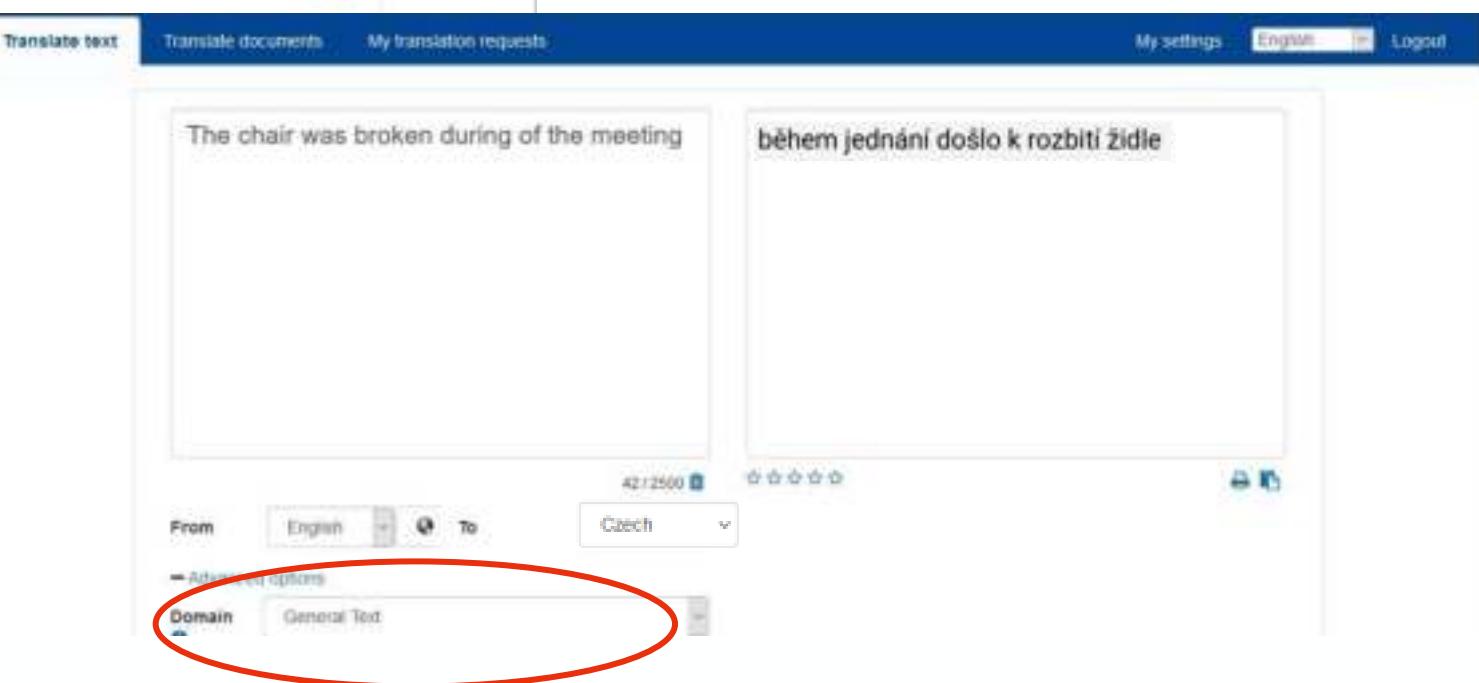
- Non-standard, new or creative text
- Single words or expressions, and anything that depends on context

AN EXAMPLE: ETRANSLATION ON NON-STANDARD TEXT



The screenshot shows the 'Translate text' section of the eTranslation interface. A red oval highlights the 'Domain' dropdown menu, which is set to 'EU Formal Language'. The input text 'The chair was broken during the meeting' is translated into Czech as 'přednáška byl během schůze přerušena.'

EE formal language VS.
General text engine



The screenshot shows the 'Translate text' section of the eTranslation interface. A red oval highlights the 'Domain' dropdown menu, which is set to 'General Text'. The same input text 'The chair was broken during the meeting' is translated into Czech as 'během jednání došlo k rozbití židle'.

WHAT'S COMING?





- extending domain coverage (e.g. scientific texts; social media)
- extending language coverage (non-EU languages of social & economic importance, regional languages)
- additional language technologies
 - (speech-to-text)
 - anonymization
 - (named-entity recognition)
 - basic CAT tool

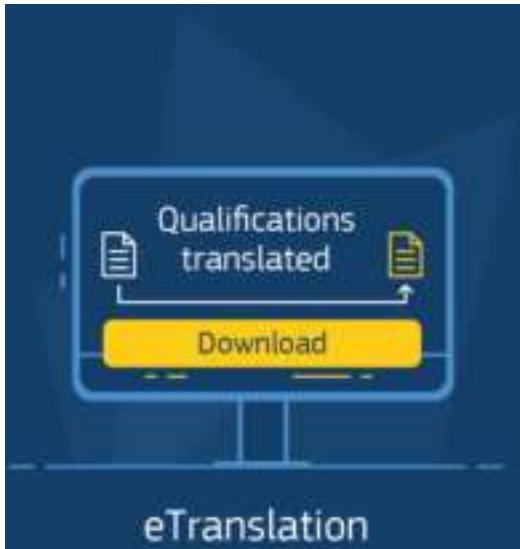


<https://language-tools.ec.europa.eu/>

 eTranslation	 Multilingual Tweet	 Speech-to-Text
 NLP Tools	 Interactive Terminology for Europe	 European Language Resource Coordination (ELRC)
 Catalogue of services	 CEF Building Block Information	 Developer's Corner

HOW TO REGISTER?





- Eligible individual users
 - Self-registration via
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/etranslation/public/welcome.html>
- Web service (API) integration
 - Technical documentation: <https://language-tools.ec.europa.eu/#documentation>
 - Contact the eTranslation **Service Desk** for credentials (and other support): help@cefat-tools-services.eu



- Eligible individual users
 - Public Administrations
 - Universities
 - CEF-funded projects
 - SMEs (upon validation)

GIVE IT A TRY!

[HTTPS://LANGUAGE-TOOLS.EC.EUROPA.EU](https://language-tools.ec.europa.eu)

DĚKUJI VÁM ZA POZORNOST!