

What we translate

- Draft legislation at various stages of the legislative process

EU law is adopted either by ordinary legislative procedure or by special legislative procedure. Both procedures are enshrined in the [Treaty on the Functioning of the EU](#). Legislative proposals are prepared and adopted by the European Commission and published in the [Official Journal of the EU](#). Once a legislative proposal has been adopted by the Commission, it goes to the two co-legislators (the European Parliament and the Council of the EU), who work in parallel. After adoption by the co-legislators, legislative acts (e.g. Regulations and Directives) are published in the Official Journal and enter into force.

- Council conclusions

Council conclusions are not legally binding acts but rather a means by which the Council of the EU states its agreed political position on a range of issues or defines priorities for political direction in a given policy area.

- Procedural documents

To allow the Council of the EU to function smoothly and efficiently, LING also translates a number of documents that are necessary for procedural reasons. Such documents include meeting agendas, meeting minutes, room documents, opinions issued by the Council's Legal Service, reports, etc.

- Press documents

To allow all EU citizens to have access to information, the [Council website](#) is made available in all 24 languages. LING translates press releases, video subtitles, brochures, etc.

- Other

LING also translate documents of other types including guides, strategy documents and manuals as required by the GSC.

Many of the documents translated by LING are intended for a specific Council meeting, i.e. meetings of ministers of the EU Member States. They are published in the [public register of Council documents](#).