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EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

Second Periodical Report
presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe
in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter

SPAIN

2ND PERIODICAL REPORT ON THE APPLICATION IN SPAIN OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES 2006

As provided for by Article 15 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and following the three-year period laid down in the Charter, the Kingdom of Spain submits the 2nd Evaluation and Follow-up Report.

The report was prepared with the collaboration of the Autonomous Communities and the participation of the ministerial departments most directly concerned, in particular the Ministries of Education and Science, Justice, External Affairs and Co-operation, and the Presidency. The process was co-ordinated by the Ministry of Public Administrations through the Directorate General for Co-operation with the Autonomous Communities, because of the important contribution made by the Autonomous Communities to this report.

The Autonomous Communities had previously prepared their own specific reports, referred to as 'preliminary reports', covering the same questionnaire as that designed and distributed by the Council of Europe. Appropriate paragraphs have been taken from these preliminary reports and included in the overall report by Spain.

This being the second report by Spain, the technical staff of the Spanish Government and the Autonomous Communities who have drawn up the report consider it appropriate, and possible, to perform an initial assessment, in which they wish to draw attention to the following information or points:

-the importance of Spain's linguistic makeup and situation for Europe as a whole; the languages spoken on Spanish territory are among the most important of those described by the Charter as "regional or minority", by reason both of the number of speakers and of the number of inhabitants of the territories in which those languages have co-official status: Catalonia (population 6,995,206), Community of Valencia (population 4,692,449), Galicia (population 2,762,198), Basque Country (population 2,124,846), Balearic Islands (population 983,131) and Navarre (population 593,472, although the Basque language is co-official only in the northern area of this Community). The total Spanish population whose linguistic rights fall under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages thus comes to 18,151,302, which can be paralleled in no other European State, except perhaps with the sole exception of the Russian Federation.

-The Government of Spain and the Autonomous Communities wish formally to record that, although these languages possess shared and comparable legal characteristics in terms of their co-official status, the sociolinguistic situation is very different in each case. The Government accordingly submits Part 1a, Section 3, of the Report for the attention and consideration of the Committee of Experts and other competent or interested Council of Europe bodies, believing that a deep and proper knowledge of that part is fundamental to an understanding of the Charter's implementation in Spain.

-This heterogeneousness has necessitated the drawing up of a report containing widely differing comments by each of the six Autonomous Communities with its own language. Where possible, therefore, the Spanish Government has maintained each Autonomous Community's comments and only at the beginning included certain joint comments for the territory as a whole referring to the overall linguistic protection of co-official languages in Spain.

-It was decided not to repeat the contents of current regulations in Spain concerning compliance with the Charter as such information was supplied for the 1st Report and in most cases has changed little.

-Great effort has been made in this reply to deal concisely and thoroughly with all the issues raised in the previous report by the Committee of Experts and to indicate the follow-up to the Council of Europe's Recommendations. This means that there is sometimes a certain imbalance in the amount of data per language in the different sections.

Although it is easy to understand the difficulty of analysing the complex linguistic situation existing in Europe, it is necessary, in Spain as well, when producing data evaluations and practical measures, to make allowance for the different sociolinguistic and historical backgrounds in each territory with its own language: important action by a leading firm or by the security forces, for example, demands a very different effort in some Communities as compared with others.

-The fact that under the Spanish Constitution power to promote and standardise their languages devolves on the Autonomous Communities themselves, which have full and exclusive competence in important areas like education and culture, shows that the institutional framework for protecting regional languages in Spain is particularly strong. However, it also means that the language policies which the State and the six Autonomous Communities with their own vernaculars have been conducting over the past few years must be assessed. The Spanish Government accordingly informs the Council of Europe and the Committee of Experts that it is fully prepared to work jointly on the formulation of assessment indicators or items that will quantify the actual results of the policies adopted and help with their periodical analysis.

-Certain inaccuracies have been detected in the 1st Committee of Experts Report. In order to make each report more accurate, the Autonomous Communities request that when data from official bodies are supplemented by data from other sources the provenance of those data be quoted as this will help to ensure objectivity.

December 2006

PRELIMINARY SECTION

1. *Please provide the necessary background information, such as the relevant historical developments in the country, an overview of the demographic situation with reference to the basic economic data for the regions, as well as information on the constitutional and administrative structure of the State.*

- Historical development

Until 1978, the territorial organisation of Spain was strongly centralised as a result both of the authoritarian political system that had governed the country from 1939 to 1975 and of the tradition initiated in 1700 with the establishment of the Bourbon dynasty and the imitation of the absolutist model that prevailed in most European countries at that time.

The centralisation process was consolidated in the 19th century, on the basis of the postulates of the French Revolution, when the idea of the Nation-State asserted itself in accordance with the French model. The structuring of the Nation-State in Spain began with the first Spanish Constitution in 1812 and continued throughout the 19th century with the development of the Liberal State.

This process, however, ran parallel to a new and different process that began in 1868. In the wake of cultural, and particularly literary, Romanticism, specific regionalist movements appeared in the various regions of Spain: Catalonia, the Basque Country, Galicia and, to a lesser extent, the Community of Valencia and the Balearic Islands.

The process in these territories has certain common characteristics but it is also important to bear in mind that each of these territories has specific characteristics.

In the Basque Country the process was the result of the Carlist Wars and the suppression of the local law codes (*fueros*), which took place in 1876 and which indirectly gave rise to the appearance and development of the first Basque nationalism. The Basque Country achieved political autonomy for the first time under the Second Republic, albeit briefly because the start of the Civil War interrupted the institutional development of this experiment.

In the other cases, cultural approaches often precede political approaches. The cases of Catalonia, Galicia and the Community of Valencia are typical of this tendency and are of special interest for an understanding of the different situations described in this report, as in these cases the approach to culture and to demands for recognition of the regional language has acted as a bonding agent in the fight for political autonomy.

In Catalonia, the literary revival of Catalan starts with the *Oda a la Pàtria* by Aribau published in 1839, which signifies the beginning of the *Renaixença*. However, political recognition had to wait until the so-called "Manresa Rules" of 27 May 1892, which mark the transition from cultural to political demands; the latter in their turn attain their first electoral success in the creation of the *Lliga Regionalista* in 1901. Between 1917 and 1924 Catalonia had a short experience of institutionalisation in the form of the *Mancomunitat*, which became the *Generalitat* during the Second Republic (1931-1939).

In Galicia, revival of the language occurred around the mid-19th century with the so-called *Rexurdimento*, but the first political association was not founded until 1916 under the expressive name of *As Irmandade da Fala*, which denotes a clear identification between political approaches and defence of the language. During the Second Republic a Statute of Autonomy was successfully introduced and adopted but its implementation was halted by the start of the Civil War.

In the Community of Valencia, the first protest writings involving use of the Valencian language at this period date from 1837. 1878 saw the creation of the cultural association *Lo Raf Penat*, the intention being to make it the common centre for Valencian writers. However, political protest was slower and not really voiced until the Second Republic (1931-1936), although there was no success during this period in introducing a draft Statute of Autonomy in Parliament. A similar approach was adopted in the Balearic Islands with a political protest that came even later owing to the political monopoly enjoyed by those parties wielding traditional social power in the region.

In any case, it is important to stress that, from this time on, the regionalisms and nationalisms that arose in various parts of Spain advocated not only social and cultural recognition of the regional language but also a new and different territorial organisation introducing autonomy for the regions concerned, although this did not generally call into question the unity of Spain. They were really advocating a change in the structure of the State, which was in deep crisis as a result of the loss of its last colonies in 1898.

The political conflicts, especially the civil wars, of the 19th and 20th centuries prevented a peaceful encounter between these two opposing sides: a centralist Spain and the alternative model of a decentralised Spain. In 1978 the conflict was still unresolved and settling it was one of the major objectives of the new constituent authority. At that time the Spanish State was organised into 15 provinces, with a heavy political and administrative dependence on central government, which did not give political recognition to regional realities.

In the language field, the only official language was Castilian or Spanish, and regional languages were not recognised for public use outside a limited family and social sphere. Despite this, public use of these languages underwent a clear revival from the early 1970s.

This situation was the outcome of a historical development which began at the beginning of the 16th century, when the Castilian language became the principal language of the unified Kingdom and gradually changed into one of the symbols of unity. As a result, it also began to be known as the "Idioma español". In the 18th century the "Real Academia de la Lengua Española" was created.

The first free elections in Spain since 1936 were held on 15 June 1977. The election results showed the strength of the nationalist and regionalist parties, especially in Catalonia and the Basque Country, and the will for regionalisation of those elected from all political parties who immediately formed Assemblies of those elected in the different regions.

The effect was to initiate the regional structuring of Spain, at the same time as the constitutional debate was going on, so that the actions of political players anticipated and often prejudged the decisions of the constituent power.

This political behaviour was accompanied by, and was the result of, significant social pressure in favour of speedy regional recognition, especially in Catalonia and the Basque Country, leading to the recognition of Government-regulated pre-autonomous systems, through various legislative degrees published in 1977 and 1978 that were the first stage in making the regional languages official.

In short, when the Constitution was finally approved in 1978, the regional map was to a large extent already drawn and the pre-autonomous regional entities had already been given a number of powers; in other words, the regions were already in the process of being established and the march toward making regional languages official had begun.

This trend and aspiration to organise the country's territory on a regional basis, which reflected the will of society as much as that of elected representatives, was crystallised in the Spanish Constitution of 1978, Article 2 of which states that "*The Constitution is based on the indissoluble unity of the Spanish nation, the common and indivisible homeland of all Spaniards, and recognises and guarantees the right to autonomy of the nationalities and regions which make it up and solidarity among all of them*".

The 17 Statutes of Autonomy at present in force were drafted and approved on the basis of this constitutional provision. The Statutes of Autonomy are the basic institutional law of each autonomous community and were drafted by the elected representatives in each region and then approved by Parliament through Organic Laws.

The Statutes successively approved were those of the Basque Country and Catalonia (1979, Galicia, Andalusia, Asturias and Cantabria (1981), Rioja, Murcia, Community of Valencia, Aragon, Castille-La Mancha, Canaries and Navarre (1982), and Extremadura, Balearic Islands, Madrid and Castile-Léon (1983). The Statutes of Autonomy of the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla were approved in 1995; the Cities do not have legislative capacity but enjoy a wide-ranging organisational and executive autonomy for the powers that have been attributed to them.

To a large extent, these Statutes are still in force, since the modifications made to some of them have been limited and do not affect the substance of their institutional position within the State.

- Demographic situation

Spain is organised territorially into 17 Autonomous Communities and 50 provinces, as well as into 8108 municipalities. In addition, there are two Cities, Ceuta and Melilla, each with its own special Statute of Autonomy. The population of the Autonomous Communities and provinces, as well as the size and density of the population of each is as follows, based on the population data in the municipal register as at 1 January 2005:

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES	PROVINCES	SIZE (km2)	DENSITY (inhabitants/km2)	POPULATION (inhabitants)	% TOTAL SPAIN
ANDALUSIA	---	87.599	90	7.849.799	17.80 %
	ALMERÍA	8.775	70	612.315	
	CÁDIZ	7.440	159	1.180.817	
	CÓRDOBA	13.771	57	784.376	
	GRANADA	12.646	68	860.898	
	HUELVA	10.127	48	483.792	
	JAÉN	13.496	49	660.284	
	MÁLAGA	7.306	199	1.453.409	
SEVILLA	14.036	129	1.813.908		
ARAGON	---	47.720	27	1.269.027	2.88 %
	HUESCA	15.636	14	215.864	
	TERUEL	14.809	10	141.091	
	ZARAGOZA	17.274	53	912.072	
ASTURIAS	ASTURIAS	10.604	102	1.269.027	2.44 %

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES	PROVINCES	SIZE (km2)	DENSITY (inhabitants/km2)	POPULATION (inhabitants)	% TOTAL SPAIN
CANARIES	---	7.447	264	1.968.280	4.46 %
	LAS PALMAS DE G.CANARIA	4.065	249	1.011.928	
	SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	3.381	283	956.352	
CANTABRIA	CANTABRIA	5.321	106	562.309	1.27%
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	---	79.461	24	1.894.667	4.30 %
	ALBACETE	14.924	26	384.640	
	CIUDAD REAL	19.813	25	500.060	
	CUENCA	17.140	12	207.974	
	GUADALAJARA	12.214	17	203.737	
	TOLEDO	15.369	39	598.256	
CASTILE AND LEON	---	94.224	27	2.510.849	5.69 %
	AVILA	8.050	21	167.032	
	BURGOS	14.292	25	361.021	
	LEÓN	15.580	32	495.902	
	PALENCIA	8.052	22	173.471	
	SALAMANCA	12.349	29	352.414	
	SEGOVIA	6.920	22	155.517	
	SORIA	10.306	9	92.773	
	VALLADOLID	8.110	63	514.674	
ZAMORA	17.274	11	198.045		
CATALONIA	---	32.113	218	6.995.206	15.86 %
	BARCELONA	7.728	676	5.226.354	
	GIRONA	5.909	112	664.506	
	LLEIDA	12.172	33	399.439	
	TARRAGONA	6.302	112	704.907	
EXTREMADURA	---	41.634	26	1.083.879	2.46 %
	BADAJOS	21.176	32	671.299	
	CÁCERES	19.868	21	412.580	
GALICIA	---	29.575	93	2.762.198	6.26 %
	A CORUÑA	7.949	142	1.126.707	
	LUGO	9.856	36	357.625	
	OURENSE	7.273	47	339.555	
	PONTEVEDRA	4.494	209	938.311	
BALEARIC ISLANDS	BALEARIC ISLANDS	4.992	197	983.131	2.23 %
RIOJA	RIOJA	5.045	60	301.084	0.68 %
MADRID	MADRID	8.028	743	5.964.143	13.52 %
MURCIA	MURCIA	11.314	118	1.335.792	3.03 %
NAVARRRE	NAVARRRE	10.391	57	593.472	1.35 %
BASQUE COUNTRY	---	7.234	294	2.124.846	4.82 %
	ALAVA / ARABA	3.037	99	299.957	
	GUIPUZCOA / GIPUZKOA	1.980	348	688.708	
	VIZCAYA / BIZKAIA	2.217	512	1.136.181	
COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	---	23.255	202	4.692.449	10.64 %
	ALICANTE / ALACANT	5.817	298	1.732.389	
	CASTELLÓN / CASTELLÓ	6.662	82	543.432	
	VALENCIA / VALÈNCIA	10.775	224	2.416.628	
AUTONOMOUS CITIES	---	32	4.399	140.764	0.32 %
	Ciudad de CEUTA	19	3.962	75.276	0.17 %
	Ciudad de MELILLA	13	5.038	65.488	0.15 %

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES	PROVINCES	SIZE (km2)	DENSITY (inhabitants/km2)	POPULATION (inhabitants)	% TOTAL SPAIN
TOTAL SPAIN		505.989	87	44.108.530	100,00 %

By comparison with the data in the 2002 Report, the Spanish population grew significantly during this 3-year period; also noticeable was the strong relationship between this growth and the increased immigration of the past few years, which has not only produced a spectacular rise in the total Spanish population but also introduces a new situation regarding the use of co-official languages in the Communities possessing them.

The growth in the Spanish population over the last few years is shown clearly in the data from the 10-yearly census:

CENSUS	TOTAL POPULATION	10-YEAR VARIATION
1981	37,682,355	-
1991	38,802,268	+ 1, 189, 913
2001	40,847,371	+ 1,975,103

However, this is even more striking if account is taken of the annual updates of the municipal register, which supplies important data on population growth after the 2001 Census:

REGISTER	TOTAL POPULATION	ANNUAL VARIATION
2002	41,837,894	+ 990,523
2003	42,717,064	+ 879,170
2004	43,197,684	+ 480,620
2005	44,108,530	+ 910,846

In other words, special significance attaches to the increase in the population during the period 2002-2005. As an example, during 2004-2005 the population of the European Union grew by an average of 0.5%, while in Spain growth amounted to 2.11%.

Fundamental to this growth has been the arrival of foreigners, a factor that must be borne particularly in mind as an explanation for the possible consequent difficulties in adopting linguistic habits differing from the use of Castilian or Spanish.

In absolute terms, the number of resident foreigners has changed as follows:

CENSUS/POPULATION REGISTER	TOTAL POPULATION	FOREIGN	% TOTAL
1991	353,000		0.9%
2001	1,514,941		3.8%
2003	2, 372,596		5.6%
2005	3,691,500		8.4%

It can obviously be argued that these effects are shared with many Western European States, which have an even higher proportion of foreign nationals, but what is typical of the Spanish case is the speed of growth.

Another characteristic of the Spanish situation is that this high and rapid immigration is not due only to economic factors; the number of foreigners coming from other European Union States is also very high; a large number of Community citizens are resident, even permanently so, on Spanish territory, as shown by the data for the Autonomous Communities of the Balearic Islands and the Canaries.

For a better understanding of the impact of immigration on the linguistic normalisation process, the percentages for the foreign population compared with the total population of each Autonomous Community are given as at 1 January 2006, together with the foreign school population in each Autonomous Community:

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES	% TOTAL POPULATION	% TOTAL SCHOOL POPULATION
BALEARIC ISLANDS	15.60%	11.1%
COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	13.40%	8.7%
MURCIA	13.30%	8.9%
CATALONIA	12.20%	8.4%
MADRID	11.80%	10.7%
CANARIES	11.40%	7.1%
RIOJA	11.30%	9.6%
NAVARRRE	9.10%	8.7%

ARAGON	7.80%	7.3%
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	6.60%	5.3%
ANDALUSIA	5.80%	3.6%
MELILLA	5.80%	4.8%
CANTABRIA	4%	4.3%
CASTILE AND LEON	4%	4.1%
BASQUE COUNTRY	3.90%	3.20%
CEUTA	3.90%	1.5%
ASTURIAS	2.8%	3.3%
GALICIA	2.60%	1.9%
ESTREMADURA	2.50%	1.80%
SPAIN AVERAGE	8.7%	

In absolute terms, the number of foreign pupils rose from 52,313 during the period 1994-1995 to 447,525 during the period 2004-2005, i.e. 10 years afterwards.

-Economic data

The Spanish socio-economic situation is one of heterogeneousness. This is only to be expected given the size of the country, its population and the latter's uneven distribution, and the unequal economic development of each Autonomous Community over the past decades.

The most prosperous regions have traditionally been the north-east and north of the country. A certain relationship is noticed between levels of well-being and proximity to the French border, but recent economic trends have qualified this picture.

Firstly, the industrial recession has had noticeable effects, which have been more severe in the north, particularly in the Autonomous Community of Asturias. Secondly, the contribution of the agricultural sector to the national exchequer has fallen. Thirdly, tourism has made a striking economic contribution to the development of the Balearic Islands and the Canaries, as well as to that of certain provinces in other Communities, for example Málaga and Alicante. Fourthly, the development of new technology and the service sector has brought greater well-being to the urban Autonomous Communities, where the urban facilities available are more suitable for this type of activity, for example the Madrid Community or Barcelona Province.

Spanish political thinking over the past 20 years has traditionally associated the ideas of autonomy and development on the grounds that greater self-government in less-developed regions will necessarily have repercussions on their material well-being. However, though positive, the economic results of the political process have not been completely satisfactory inasmuch as greater regional autonomy has not led to a higher level of economic convergence between regions.

This viewpoint can be more accurately weighed if the development of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita over the past 25 years is analysed by region with reference to the country average of 100:

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
ANDLUSIA	74.8	76.6	76.7	74.2	73.7	77.1
ARAGON	107.2	110.7	112.5	108.4	104.5	107.0
ASTURIAS	92.8	97.0	90.7	88.2	83.6	86.7
CANARIES	99.7	93.5	90.9	96.2	94.8	92.3
CANTABRIA	107.7	102.0	97.8	93.0	93.5	98.2
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	81.8	84.9	86.5	82.1	78.6	78.0
CASTILE- LEON	90.0	95.8	90.3	95.3	90.5	93.7
CATALONIA	121.1	113.7	121.7	122.2	121.8	119.9
ESTREMADURA	57.9	69.5	68.9	63.1	63.7	66.3

GALICIA	80.1	82.0	78.2	80.8	77.7	79.7
BALEARIC ISLANDS	113.7	138.0	129.5	124.2	123.2	112.7
RIOJA	115.4	132.0	111.3	114.8	113.9	108.7
MADRID	119.3	117.4	122.9	131.6	136.0	131.1
MURCIA	94.7	91.6	93.0	83.4	83.9	83.9
NAVARRRE	128.2	121.9	123.7	126.8	127.3	126.6
BASQUE COUNTRY	130.7	125.3	118.0	119.4	122.5	125.0
COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	103.3	104.0	99.7	94.9	96.5	93.1
CEUTA and MELILLA	81.7	88.8	83.8	83.6	--	--
CEUTA	--	--	--	--	85.2	89.4
MELILLA	--	--	--	--	84.4	86.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Given the importance of the Autonomous Communities on the institutional level and as suppliers of public services, it is worth noting the volume of resources managed annually by the Autonomous Communities, as well as the percentage value of their expenditure on education and culture as shown by the following data:

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES	2004 Budget (in millions of euros)	% Expenditure on Education	% Expenditure on Culture
AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES WITH COMMON FUNDING REGIME			
ANDALUSIA	22.173,71	20.7 %	1.2 %
CATALONIA	21.017,38	20.4 %	1.7 %
MADRID	13.649,00	26.1 %	1.4 %
COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	9.811,33	26.5 %	3.2 %
GALICIA	8.162,68	21.2 %	2.3 %
CASTILE-LEON	9.930,98	20.5 %	1.7 %
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	6.262,94	18.5 %	1.2 %
CANARIES	4.962,40	27.8 %	0.8 %
ARAGON	3.911,06	19.1 %	1.3 %
ESTREMADURA	3.802,39	19.2 %	1.2 %
ASTURIAS	3.154,38	20.2 %	1.8 %
MURCIA	2.974,00	27.8 %	1.2 %
BALEARIC ISLANDS	1.859,19	24.0 %	1.0 %
CANTABRIA	1.758,87	20.7 %	2.2 %
RIOJA	907,66	19.0 %	1.8 %
AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES WITH SPECIAL FUNDING REGIME			
NAVARRRE	2.789,23	16.3 %	2.1 %

-Constitutional and administrative structure

- Organisation of Spain into Autonomous Communities: general principles

The 1978 Constitution recognises and guarantees the organisation of the territory into Autonomous Communities, as already explained in the 1st Report in 2002. Legal writers have termed this form of territorial organisation "*Estado Autonómico*" (State composed of Autonomous

Communities), to use a term mid-way between the traditional "Federal State" and "Regional State". As no constitutional reform has occurred since then, the basic organisation of the State composed of Autonomous Communities is still as described in the aforementioned Report.

It is important to remember, however, that Spain has opted for the "statutory model" of regional autonomy: each Community has its own Statute, which supplements constitutional provisions. Legally, the Statute is at once an act of the Autonomous Community concerned and a State, i.e. national, act which must be approved by the National Parliament. Modifications have been made since 2002 to two Statutes which affect two Autonomous Communities with their own co-official languages distinct from Castilian or Spanish, namely the Community of Valencia and the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

These reforms have been carried out via Organic Laws:

-Organic Law 1/2006 of 10 April 2006 reforming Organic Law 5/1982 of 1 July 1982 approving the Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Valencia;

-Organic Law 6/2006 of 19 July 2006 reforming the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia.

When this report was being drawn up, other statutory reforms were likewise in an advanced stage of preparation and discussion. Special interest was taken in whether the reforms passed by the Legislative Assemblies of the Balearic Islands and, to a lesser extent, Aragon, complied with this report.

-Powers of the Autonomous Communities

The powers attributed to the Autonomous Communities are those listed in Articles 148 and 149 of the Constitution and in the respective Statutes of Autonomy.

Because of the large number of human and financial resources that they require, the particularly wide-ranging powers in relation to health care, education and social services, which are wholly managed by all the Autonomous Communities, should be noted.

More particularly, for the drafting of this report, it should be recalled that, under Article 148.1.17, the Autonomous Communities have powers concerning the "*promotion of culture, research on, and, where applicable, the teaching of the language of the Autonomous Community*".

Regarding this question, it should be pointed out that, as the Constitution has not been amended, the amendments to the Statutes of the Community of Valencia and Catalonia do not amount to any substantial change in the powers already enjoyed by those Communities in respect of the defence and promotion of their language, although the new Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia includes a complete Chapter III entitled "Linguistic rights and duties", with five articles, under the also new Title I, "Rights, duties and guiding principles".

-Institutional organisation of the Autonomous Communities

Since the approval of the first Statutes of Autonomy, the organisation of each of the 17 Autonomous Communities has been that of a representative parliamentary political system and reproduces the chief features of the political organisation of the central State. The reform process now in motion does not involve any particular modifications on this point.

Generally speaking, each Autonomous Community has a Legislative Assembly with a number of members varying from 135 in the Parliament of Catalonia to 33 in the Rioja Assembly, elected for a four-year term by universal direct suffrage through a proportional system of closed lists.

The Legislative Assemblies subsequently elect one of their members President of the Government Council, who is the representative of the State in the Autonomous Community and accountable to the Legislative Assembly through two supervisory mechanisms: the censure motion and the vote of no confidence. Before he or she is elected and appointed, the nomination is put to a vote of appointment in the Assembly. Once invested, the President appoints the members of the Government Council, who are known as Councillors.

The institutional organisation of each Autonomous Community is completed by a High Court of Justice, which is its highest judicial body. The common governing body for the whole judicial authority in Spain is the General Council of the Judiciary, although the new Statute of Catalonia also establishes a Council of Justice of Catalonia which operates as a decentralised branch of the General Council of the Judiciary.

-Indicators of the degree of decentralisation in Spain

To demonstrate the degree of political and civil service decentralisation in Spain, reference is made to the data for the two administrative management indicators already mentioned in the 2002 Report:

MANAGEMENT INDICATORS	2002	2006
1. Distribution of public spending between the two levels of administration:		
-General State Administration (Central Government)	58.7 %	57.9 %
-Administration of the Autonomous Communities	28.2 %	30.1 %
Local Administration	13.1 %	12.2 %
2. Number of employees working for each of the different levels of territorial organisation:		
-General State Administration (Central Government)	24.5 %	22.4 %
-Administration of the Autonomous Communities	47.8 %	50.2 %
-Local Administration	23.8 %	23.5 %
-Universities	4.9 %	3.8 %

2. Please indicate all regional or minority languages, as defined in paragraph a of Article 1 of the Charter, which exist within your State's territory. Indicate also the parts of the territory of your state where the speakers of such language(s) reside.

As regards the provisions of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the only change with respect to the 1st Report in 2002 concerns the treatment of Aranese in the new Statute of Autonomy for Catalonia, which now has the full status of a co-official language.

Nevertheless, this change does not alter the terms of ratification by Spain, so that the criterion laid down in the Instrument of Ratification by Spain of the Charter referring to the level of protection in the Spanish Constitution and the Statutes of Autonomy continues in full force.

As regards ratification, a distinction must be drawn between two types of languages, corresponding to two different paragraphs in the Instrument of Ratification.

1. Languages which are co-official with Castilian/Spanish in their respective territories, in accordance with the provisions of the corresponding Statutes of Autonomy, and which have the following official names in the Statutes concerned:

- Statute of Autonomy of the Basque Country: Euskera/Basque
- Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia: Catalan and Aranese
- Statute of Autonomy of Galicia: Galician
- Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Valencia: Valencian
- Organic Law Reinstating and Improving the Fuero of Navarre: Euskera/Basque (only in the territory specified in the Basque Law adopted by the Parliament of Navarre)
- Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands: Catalan

2. Languages which are not co-official but appear in the respective Statutes of Autonomy as protected languages:

- Statute of Autonomy of Asturias: Bable/Asturian (Article 4)
- Statute of Autonomy of Aragon: "the various linguistic varieties spoken in Aragon" (Article 7), later clarified in Law 3/1999 on Aragon as meaning Aragonese and Catalan
- Statute of Autonomy of Castile-Leon: "Galician" (Article 4)

2.1 Bable/Asturian

As indicated in the previous report, the process of standardising and writing down Asturian has not been completely finished. The Bable Law adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the Principality of Asturias provides as follows:

*"Article 1. - Traditional language
Bable/Asturian, as the traditional language of Asturias, will be protected. The Principality of Asturias shall promote its use, dissemination and teaching."*

2.2 Galician/Asturian

There is no explicit reference to this language in the Statute of Autonomy of Asturias, although there is in the Bable Law, where it is referred to twice:

*"Article 2. – Galician/Asturian
The system of protection, respect, safeguarding and development established by this Law for Bable/Asturian shall be extended through special regulations to Galician/Asturian in the areas where it is spoken the specific language variety."*

Additional Provision

"Galician/Asturian shall be treated similarly to Asturian as regards protection, respect, teaching, use and safeguarding in the areas where it is spoken."

2.3 The "various linguistic varieties spoken in Aragon" were specified in Law 3/1999 of 10 March 1999 on the Cultural Heritage of Aragon, which states that they are:

1. Aragonese. This is the linguistic variety traditionally called "Fabla" or "Aragonese language" and spoken in some valleys in the Pyrenean area of Aragon.

2. Catalan, spoken in the coastal areas between the Communities of Aragon and Catalonia, in the area called "Franja Oriental de Aragón".

3. Special case of Aranese

-Recognition and protection level until 2006. Recognition of, and the duty to protect, Aranese were expressly laid down in Article 3.4 of the former Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, which states: "*4. Aranese shall be the subject of special teaching, respect and protection.*" The Parliament of Catalonia then developed a special legal and administrative system for the Aran Valley in Law 16/1990 of 13 July 1990 on the Special Status of the Aran Valley, Article 2.1 of which states: "*Aranese, a variant of Occitan spoken in Aran, shall be official in the Aran Valley.*" Article 20 of the law states: "*The General Council shall have full powers over everything concerning the promotion and teaching of Aranese and its culture, in accordance with the general laws in force throughout Catalonia on language education and policy.*"

Under the language policy of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia, Aranese is the subject of a specific provision of Article 7 of Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on Language Policy, which states: "*The use of Aranese, a variant of Occitan spoken in the Aran Valley, is governed by Law 16/1990 of 13 July 1990 on the Special Status of the Aran Valley and, in addition, by the provisions of the present Law, which may never be interpreted to the detriment of the use of Aranese.*"

-Recognition and protection level from 2006. To sum up, it is a language which on the basis of Law 16/1990 of 13 July 1990, enjoys the status of co-official language, although its status did not appear in the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia until the new text of the Statute of Catalonia published in July 2006, which raises the level of protection for Aranese in the following terms:

(...)5. The Occitan language, named Aranese in Aran, is the language of this territory and is official in Catalonia, as established by the present Statute and the Linguistic Normalisation Laws.

4. System governing the co-official status of Basque in the "Foral" Community of Navarre

Article 9 of Organic Law 13/1982 on Integration and Improvement of the "Foral" System of Navarre states:

"1. Castilian is the official language of Navarre.

2. Basque will also be an official language in the Basque-speaking areas of Navarre.

A "foral" law will determine those areas, will regulate the official use of Basque and, within the framework of general State legislation, will organise the teaching of this language."

"Foral" Law 18/1986 of 15 December 1986 adopted by the Navarre Parliament identifies the northern part of the Community as Basque-speaking. The part is defined as *mixed* and the southern part is defined as *non-Basque speaking*.

In the light of the above-mentioned provisions, the Spanish Instrument of Ratification is interpreted as meaning that, since the Basque language in Navarre is only co-official in the Basque-speaking area, the commitments entered into by Spain under the provisions of Part III of the Charter only cover this part of Navarre.

3. Please indicate the number of speakers for each regional or minority language. Specify the criteria for the definition of “speaker of regional or minority language” that your state has retained for this purpose.

-Official data: the 2001 Census

The most recent official data available are those valid at the time of preparation of the 1st Report on the Application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, i.e. those from the 2001 Population Census.

During preparation of the census, interviewees were offered different options for assessing their knowledge or mastery of the corresponding co-official languages:

1. Do not understand
2. Understand only
3. Understand and read only
4. Understand and speak only
5. Understand, speak and read but do not write
6. Understand, speak, read and write

**RESULTS CONCERNING LINGUISTIC KNOWLEDGE FOR THE POPULATION OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS. 2001 CENSUS**

	Do not understand	Understand only	Understand and read only	Understand and speak only	Understand , speak and read but do not write	Understand , speak, read and write	TOTAL for population over 16 years of age
ALAVA/ARABA	62.83 %	3.15 %	1.30 %	1.10 %	0.82 %	30.80 %	246.007
GUIPUSCOA/GIPUZKOA	30.70 %	4.61 %	0.54 %	4.04 %	2.01 %	58.11 %	577.858
VIZCAYA/BIZKAIA	52.84 %	3.57 %	1.18 %	2.43 %	1.52 %	38.46 %	976.252
BASQUE COUNTRY	47.10 %	3.84 %	0.99 %	2.76 %	1.59 %	43.72 %	1.800.117
BARCELONA	6.01 %	17.53 %	9.25 %	2.44 %	17.97 %	46.81 %	4.074.261
GIRONA	4.32 %	10.99 %	5.17 %	2.34 %	18.95 %	58.23 %	475.696
LLEIDA	2.65 %	9.01 %	4.17 %	3.74 %	23.74 %	56.70 %	307.728
TARRAGONA	4.44 %	13.40 %	6.37 %	3.84 %	20.48 %	51.47 %	513.264
CATALONIA(1)	5.52 %	16.07 %	8.32 %	2.64 %	18.62 %	48.83 %	5.370.949
A CORUÑA	0.66 %	6.57 %	1.63 %	20.61 %	11.51 %	59.02 %	952.816
LUGO	0.27 %	3.18 %	0.93 %	18.95 %	10.89 %	65.78 %	315.361
OURENSE	0.35 %	4.24 %	0.91 %	32.32 %	11.58 %	50.62 %	297.390
PONTEVEDRA	0.62 %	8.80 %	1.42 %	26.81 %	9.69 %	52.66 %	769.107
GALICIA	0.55 %	6.55 %	1.37 %	23.92 %	10.84 %	56.77 %	2.334.674
ALICANTE/ALACANT	24.24 %	33.94 %	5.86	10.82 %	9.74 %	15.40 %	1.213.292
CASTELLÓN/CASTELLÓ	6.52 %	22.82 %	6.93	13.85 %	22.52 %	27.36 %	408.182
VALENCIA/VALENCIA	7.30 %	28.38 %	10.39	9.54 %	19.05 %	25.34 %	1.867.660
COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	13.10 %	29.66 %	8.41%	10.49 %	16.22 %	22.12 %	3.489.134
NAVARRÉ(2)	39.69 %	1.53 %	0.32 %	1.23 %	0.92 %	12.29 %	466.769
BALEARIC ISLANDS	11.58 %	20.33 %	6.79 %	7.65 %	17.99 %	35.65 %	697.553
TOTAL SPAIN	13.28 %	16.02 5	5.93 %	8.30 %	13.97 %	41.05 %	14.159.190

- (1) The data shown for Catalonia refer only to Catalan and not to Aranese.
 (2) In Navarre, questions about linguistic knowledge are not asked in all municipalities, so that this question was put to only 44.02% of the total population of the Community.

-Surveys by the Autonomous Communities of knowledge and use

For the reasons stated and the difficulties of obtaining absolutely reliable data, it is especially rewarding and extremely useful to compare census data with data from other types of studies, particularly surveys, and especially surveys of use and not just knowledge.

In Spain a wide range of linguistic situations and circumstances is found in the six Spanish Autonomous Communities in which another language is co-official besides Castilian/Spanish. Special interest therefore attaches to the data furnished in the preliminary reports from the various Autonomous Communities for the purposes of the joint report for the whole of Spanish territory.

These reports likewise supply information of particular value for understanding the sociolinguistic conditions and situation of each Autonomous Community.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY				
The overall data supplied which shed light on development since 1981 show the following:				
AC BASQUE COUNTRY	1981	1981 %	2001	2001 %
Total	1,969,038	100%	1,984,958	100%
Bilinguals	431,136	21.9	639,296	32.2
Passive bilinguals	240,426	12.2	361,006	18.2
Monolingual "erdaldunes" (*)	1,297,476	65.9	984,656	49.6

Source: Vice-Ministry of Language Policy of the Department of Culture, Basque Government

(*) The term "erdaldun" refers to persons who do not speak Euskera and neither read nor understand it well.

Regarding these data, the preliminary report from the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country stresses a number of noteworthy points:

1. Political and administrative conditions

-From the Basque Government's viewpoint, the sociolinguistic situation of the Basque Country and of Euskera in general varies from one territory to another: the interior of the northern Basque Country and the east of Gipuzkoa and Bizkaia are areas with a higher proportion of bilinguals, while those with a lower percentage of bilinguals are Álava and the western area of Bizkaia.

Outside the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, there is a strikingly low percentage of bilinguals in the coastal area of the northern Basque Country. Capitals and metropolises such as Bilbao, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Bayonne (Donostia-San Sebastian is the exception) are almost entirely "erdaldun" (with a small percentage of bilinguals).

-Taking the language situation as a whole, these considerations should be supplemented by those supplied by the Government of Navarre in the part of this report referring to its own territory.

-The advance or retreat of Euskera is largely due to legislation and to the resources earmarked for its normalisation in the various territories; it should be recalled that Euskera is an official language, together with Castilian, throughout the Autonomous Basque Community.

The legal system governing official language status in the "Foral" Community of Navarre is the one described in the part of the report contributed by that Community.

Euskera lacks official status in the northern Basque Country. Under existing legislation, French is the only official language of France. On the basis of that different legislation,

regulations have been developed and human and economic means and resources earmarked that govern results in the educational system, the media, civil service, publications and cultural production, adult literacy and Euskera teaching, establishment of the language in society etc.

-2009 will mark the 30th anniversary of the proclamation in the Statute of Autonomy of the Basque Country AC of Euskera as the official language. At the same time, the Statute gave all citizens of that Autonomous Community the right to use both Euskera and Castilian. Since 1979 numerous regulations have been introduced and various bodies and institutions set up with the aim of improving proficiency in, and the use and status of, Euskera both in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country and in the "Foral" Community of Navarre. In the northern Basque Country, however, only a few isolated measures promoting Euskera have been introduced.

-One of the fundamental measures adopted in the Autonomous Community of Euskadi was Basic Law 10/1982 Normalising the Use of Euskera. This opened the way to the development of language-policy initiatives to revive the knowledge and use of Euskera in the fundamental areas of society and simultaneously gave Euskera the institutional protection it so much needed. Below are mentioned the institutions established for this purpose and the principal regulations which have been introduced between 1979 and now: the Advisory Council on Euskera (1982), Basque Radio and Television (EITB, 1982), Decree 138/1983 of 11 July regulating use of the official languages in non-university teaching (1983), Institute for Adult Literacy and the Teaching of Euskera to Adults (HABE, 1983), Basque Institute of Public Administration (IVAP, 1983), Secretariat General for Language Policy (1983), the future Vice-Ministry of Language Policy (1995) and the Linguistic Normalisation Plan for Basque Public Administrations (1989). In general, the measures taken in the Basque Autonomous Community in the areas of education, the media, public administration and culture have been designed mainly to encourage the knowledge and use of Euskera.

2. Sociolinguistic situation of the AC of the Basque Country

1.1 Language proficiency

In general, as regards language proficiency, the advance of Euskera in the Autonomous Community, where 80% of Euskera-speaking people live, is obvious. The progress in knowledge of Euskera over the past 20 years in the Basque Autonomous Community is also obvious. From being a fifth of the population in 1981, bilinguals represented practically a third in 2001, which means that during that period over 200,000 potential new Euskera-speaking people appeared on the scene. Moreover, this increase has been general, i.e. it has occurred in all territories and, omitting people over 65, in all age groups.

1.2 New Basque-speaking groups

A radical change has occurred in the Basque-speaking group. The number of neo-Basque speakers or *euskaldunberris* has increased so greatly that the number of neo-Basque speakers is now undoubtedly greater than the number of actual Basque-speakers or *euskaldunzaharras*. These two groups (neo-Basque speakers and Basque-speakers) are qualitatively very different as regards their relative ability or proficiency in expressing themselves both in Euskera and in Castilian, and in terms of the density of *euskaldunes* who form their family and social setting or the network of their work relationships. The language chosen as the mode of expression ultimately depends on this.

The 2001 Census indicates that there are almost no losses and that the proportion of *euskaldunes* among young people is increasing steadily. The transmission of Euskera is practically total when both parents are *euskaldunes*. At the same time, transmission is increasingly greater in cases where only one of the parents (father or mother) is *euskaldun*, although Euskera is transmitted in those cases together with Castilian.

1.3 New type of bilingualism

In parallel with the quantitative advance of Euskera, the characteristics of a new type of bilingual are gradually emerging, one increasingly distant from the traditional view of a person

living in the countryside in a mainly *euskaldun* family and social setting. The majority of bilinguals (66.3%) currently reside in urban centres, chiefly in the metropolitan areas of the three capitals and in municipalities of over 10,000 inhabitants situated within the main communication networks of the Basque Autonomous Community, apart from certain isolated population centres in the coastal area. In other words, most bilinguals live in areas of greater population density characterised by a high index of monolingual *erdaldunes*. This clearly affects the opportunities for such bilinguals to use Euskera.

Nevertheless, in the Basque Government's preliminary report, it is felt necessary to qualify this great expansion of Euskera in the Basque Autonomous Community: although there is no doubt that Euskera has expanded to include thousands of bilinguals, it is equally certain that most of them express themselves more easily in Castilian than in Euskera.

As regards use, Castilian is thus the most frequently employed language, although the use of Euskera has increased all-round, particularly thanks to the neo-Basque speakers. The number of those who know Euskera, as well as of those who use it, is increasing and Euskera is making its way into circles where it was never used before.

1.4 Transmission of the first language

As regards transmission of the first language, a clear retreat by Euskera may be observed over the past century throughout the Basque Country: while among the over-35s those whose first language was only Euskera account for 19.9%, among the under-35s the figure is 11.8%, i.e. a little over half. Moreover, the losses have occurred in the three territories, although they vary considerably from one to another.

Linguistic proficiency on the part of the parents is fundamental for transmission of the language within the family. Thus, when neither the father nor the mother know Euskera, the language of transmission is naturally Castilian, but when both speak it, or at least one of the two does so, tendencies vary greatly from one territory to another. When both the father and mother have known Euskera, the gains have been clear in the Basque Autonomous Community. But when only the father or mother has known Euskera, the transmission of Euskera together with Castilian has increased in the three territories.

	1986 Total	1986 %	2001 Total	2001 %
TOTAL	2,016,263	100	1,984,958	100
Euskera	415,065	21	392,097	20
Euskera and Castilian	74,681	4	73,668	4
Castilian	1,490,609	74	1,483,649	75
Other	35,908	2	35,544	2

Source: Vice-Ministry of Language Policy (Department of Culture of the Basque Government)

There is also no doubt that the tendency to transmit Euskera is growing among young couples: it may be observed that the transmission of Euskera as the first language is above average in the lowest age groups between 5 and 14 years of age. The percentage of young people receiving Euskera as the family language together with Castilian, the two official languages of the Basque Autonomous Community, is likewise increasing.

Year: 2001	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
Total	1,984,958	77,969	87,283	114,516	159,798
Euskera	19.8	22.8	20.3	18.4	17.3
Euskera and Castilian	3.7	11.5	8.6	6.9	5.4
Castilian	74.7	64.6	70.1	73.6	76.0
Other	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3

Source: Vice-Ministry of Language Policy (Department of Culture of the Basque Government-2001)

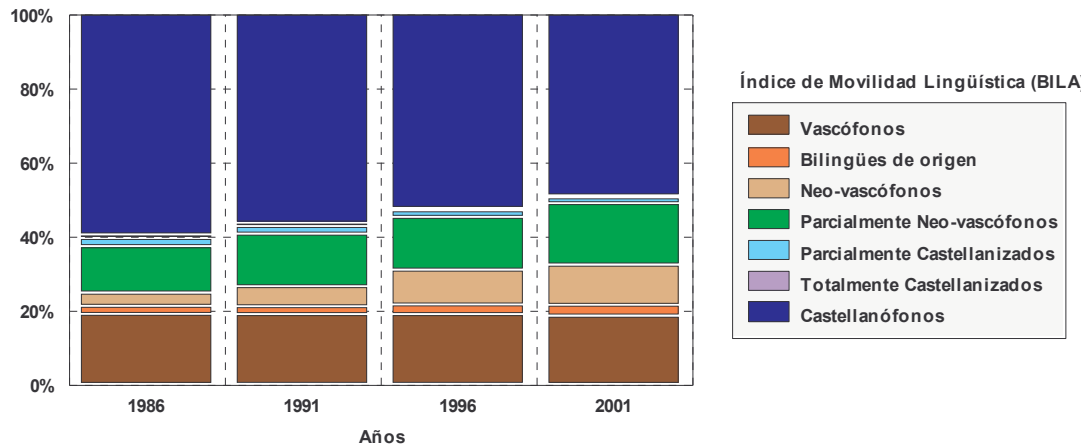
1.5 Linguistic mobility

The weight of each of the groups in the BILA index is quite clear. While Basque-speakers and bilinguals by origin are stable in number or show a slight increase, neo-Basque speakers are undergoing a strong increase, albeit a significantly smaller one in the case of partial neo-Basque speakers.

The progress of these latter two groups mainly affects the Castilian-speaking group, the percentage of whom shows a considerable drop (by an average of 10.6 points). Partially and totally Castilianised persons are generally falling slightly in number, as will be seen below.

	1986 (%)	2001 (%)
Basque-speakers	18.9	18.4
Bilinguals by origin	2.2	2.9
Neo-Basque-speakers	3.5	10.8
Partially neo-Basque-speaking	12.5	16.6
Partially Castilianised	2.2	1.6
Totally Castilianised	0.9	0.5
Castilian-speakers	59.7	49.1

Source: Vice-Ministry of Language Policy (Department of Culture of the Basque Government)



Index of Linguistic Mobility (BILA)

Basque-speaking
 Bilingual by origin
 Neo-Basque-speaking
 Partially neo-Basque-speaking
 Partially Castilianised
 Totally Castilianised
 Castilian-speaking

Source: Vice-Ministry of Language Policy (Department of Culture of the Basque Government-2001)

1.6 Typology of the language used at home

The ERABIL index has been obtained by crossing the BILA index (combination of first language and linguistic proficiency) with the variable for the language used at home (Euskera, Euskera and Castilian, or Castilian). The resulting index refers to the level of home use of Euskera by each of the groups obtained in the BILA index.

In the first place, it should be noted that half the population of the Autonomous Community is composed of totally Castilianised persons and Castilian-speakers. Basque-speakers account for 18.5% of the population and are the group containing virtually all active Euskera-speakers, who represent 13% of the total population. In this group, active Euskera-speakers are in the majority and account for nearly three quarters of the group, while approximately a fifth are active users of both, and the remaining tenth are passive users.

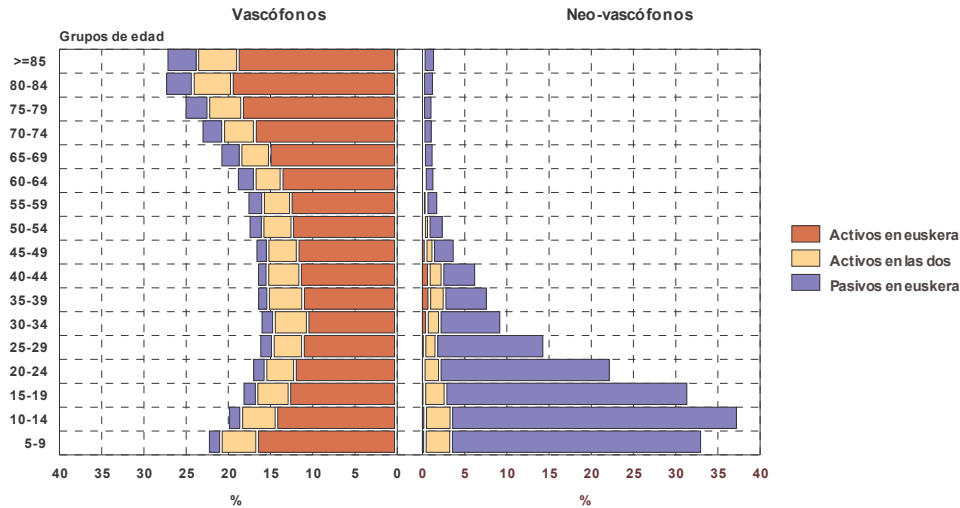
As will be observed in the following graph, there are differences between the three territories making up the Community. Use of the language at home is on a par with the

percentage of Basque-speakers. That is why in Guipizcoa a greater proportion of the population uses Euskera at home. The size of the circles varies with the size of the population in each territory, i.e. the size of the circle is proportional to the population of each territory.

Taking into account the total population of the Community, the results of analysis of the real use of Euskera at home over the past 10 years indicate that, generally speaking, use has scarcely varied although it has somewhat increased among the under-25s. This increase is due to the fact that an increasing number of parents acquired a knowledge of Euskera at some time and, despite being unable to express themselves correctly (passive bilinguals), use Euskera with their children.

1.7 Typology of use of the language by age

As we have already said, nearly all speakers who use mainly Euskera at home are to be found in the Basque-speaking group. The greatest proportion is found among the over-65s. From that age downwards, the percentage of people who use mainly Euskera at home shows a marked decrease. Among the under-30s, the proportion of those using it rises again until it more or less coincides among the youngest with the level of use found among persons between 65 and 75 years of age.



Grupos de edad = Age groups
 Vascófonos = Basque-speaking
 Neo-vascófonos = Neo-Basque-speaking
 Activos en euskera = Active in Euskera
 Activos en los dos = Active in both
 Pasivos en euskera = Passive in Euskera

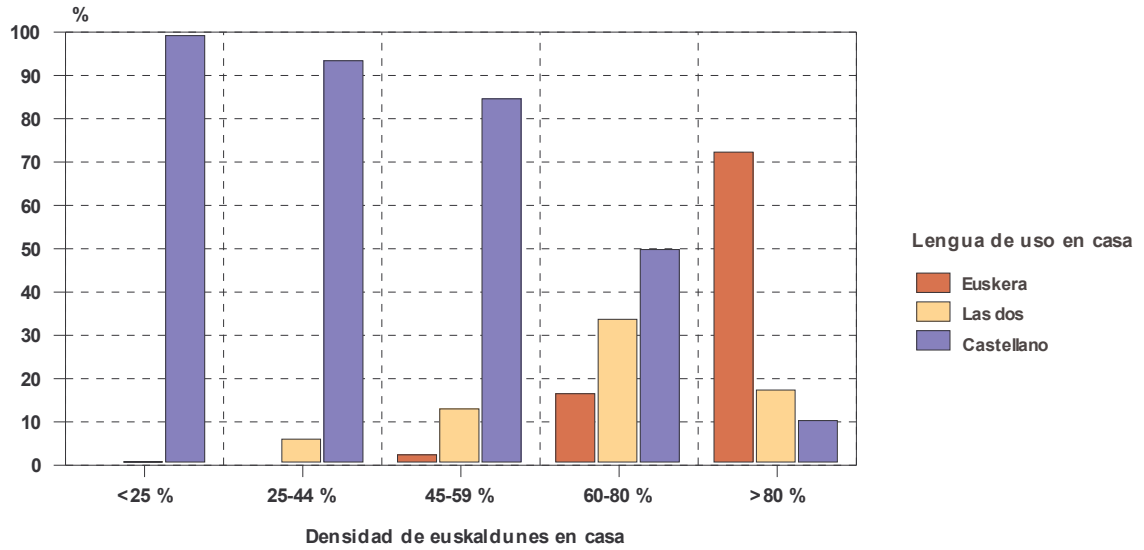
Source: Vice-Ministry of Language Policy(Department of Culture of the Basque Government-2001)

1.8 Typology of use of the language by density of bilinguals at home

The density of speakers, and the relative ease of expressing themselves in one or other language, are determining factors in the use of a particular language. For Euskera to be the language normally used at home, all members of the family must speak it. It is sufficient for only one family member to be unable to speak Euskera for its use to fall abruptly.

When the density of bilinguals in homes in the Basque Community exceeds 80%, in 72.3% of cases Euskera is the normal language used at home, and in 17.4% of cases both Euskera and Castilian are used. The remaining 10.3% uses mainly Castilian. However, the density referred to only has to fall below 80% for the use of Euskera, even in the best of cases, i.e.

when the density lies between 60 and 80%, to fall to 16.5%, although the use of both languages increases to 33.7%. When it falls below 60%, scarcely anyone uses Euskera and even the use of both languages does not exceed 13%.



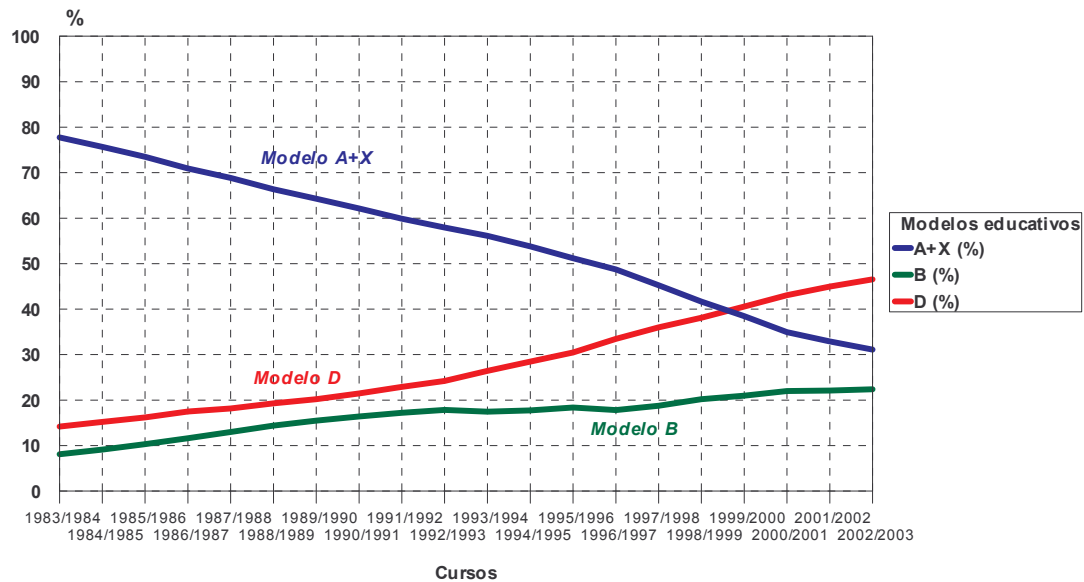
Lengua de uso en casa = Language used at home
 Euskera = Euskera
 Las dos = Both
 Castellano = Castilian

Density of Euskera-speakers at home

Source: Vice-Ministry of Language Policy (Department of Culture of the Basque Government-2001)

1.9 Use of the language in non-university education

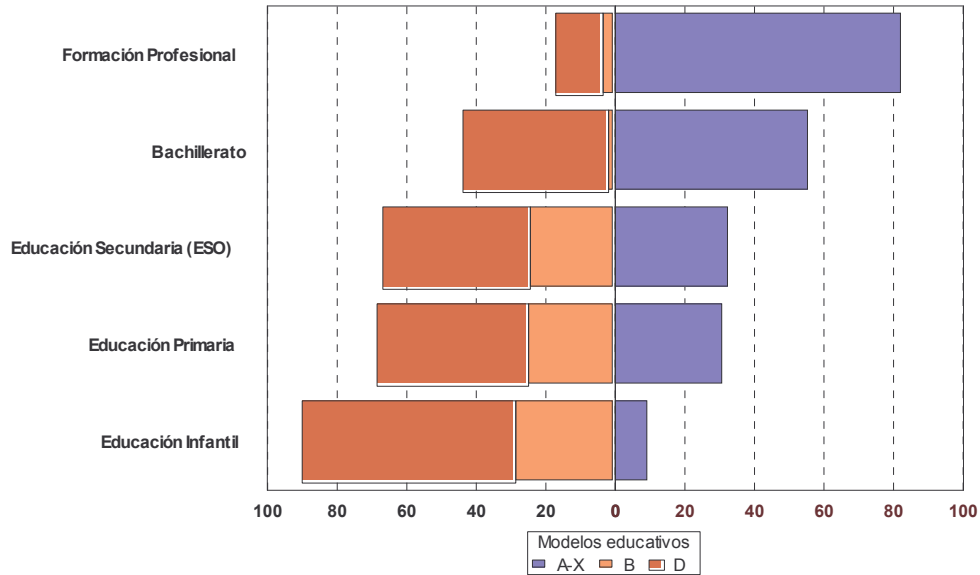
However, the chief way of learning Euskera is undoubtedly the education system. Following the introduction of language models, the increase in the number of pupils enrolled in Models B and D has been continuous and directly proportional to the fall in pupils enrolled for Model A.



Modelo = Model
 Modelos educativos = Educational models
 Cursos = Courses
 Source: EUSTAT and the Department of Education of the Basque Government

It is true, however, that even now the situation varies significantly from one educational level to another. In vocational training, for example, Model A is taken by the majority, while nine out of 10 pupils in pre-school education are enrolled in Models B and D.

Analysing the distribution of non-university education registrations in the Basque Autonomous Community, we see that in the 2002-03 course Model D had the greatest number of pupils (47%), followed by Model A with 30% of pupils and B with 22%.



Formación Profesional = Vocational training
 Bachillerato = Baccalaureate
 Educación Secundaria (ESO) = Secondary education
 Educación Primaria = Primary education
 Educación Infantil = Pre-school education
 Modelos educativos = Educational models

Source: EUSTAT (2002-03)

Distribution varies significantly from one educational level to another; according to the EUSTAT data, the lower the educational level the higher the number of pupils enrolled in Model D.

Vocational training may be considered a special case as its distribution by models varies significantly compared with the other educational levels. In fact, the percentage of enrolments in Model D is 13.6%, with a token presence of Model B (3.5%) and a large majority of enrolments in Model A (82.9%).

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

-Catalan

The preliminary report by the Generalitat of Catalonia defines a speaker as "any person who knows and can speak Catalan".

The data from the Statistics of Linguistic Uses in Catalonia 2003 (EULC03) show that the linguistic skills in Catalan of the population aged 15 years and upwards within the territory of Catalonia are as follows:

	Understand	Speak	Read	Write
Percentage	97,4%	84,7%	90,5%	62,3%
Absolute numbers	5.329.000	4.639.000	4.953.000	3.409.000
Total population +15 years	5.471.200 persons			

As regards language use, it should also be borne in mind that 50.1% of the population can not only speak Catalan but also employs it as its usual language, a figure that drops to 44.4% in the age group between 15 and 29.

-Aranese

Aranese, a variety of Gascon, is a variant of Occitan spoken in the Arán Valley, a Catalan region of the Province of Lleida with an area of 620 km² and nine municipalities. According to Census data for the year 2001, the total population of the region is 7938.

The preliminary report by the Generalitat of Catalonia for the purpose of this 2nd Report gives the following data from the 2001 language census:

	Understand	Speak	Read	Write
Percentage	88,9%	62,2%	58,4%	26,7%
Absolute numbers	6.721	4.700	4.413	2.016
Total population	7.522 persons			

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

Galician is the language of the people settled throughout the territory of the Autonomous Community of Galicia and there are no geographical and social areas where the language is not present. This is important in explaining the sociolinguistic cohesion of Galician territory throughout history and at the present time.

Galician is also the language used in the border areas belonging to the Communities of Asturias and Castile-Leon, as well as in three small villages in the Community of Extremadura.

The report by the Autonomous Community of Galicia defines Galician-speakers as "persons who consider themselves to have the ability to communicate in Galician, which is understood as being the result of using the language".

The data supplied by the Autonomous Community of Galicia come from the 2001 Census:

Understand	99.16%
Speak	91.04%
Read	68.65%
Write	57.64%

Regarding the use of Galician, those interviewed said they used Galician as follows:

TOTAL	Always	Sometimes	Never
2,587,407	56.84% (1,470,836)	30.29% (783,780)	12.86% (332,791)

Legislation for the protection and use of Galician has been developed on the basis of Law 3/1983 of 15 June 1983 on Linguistic Normalisation. For the purpose of its application and development, various decrees, orders and resolutions have been published concerning the regularisation of language teaching or the creation of public communication media in Galician. A General Normalisation Plan for the Galician language has also recently been approved.

-Sociolinguistic situation of Galician

The trend in the linguistic situation in Galicia arises out of historical factors which differ from those in other territories of Spain with their own language such as Catalonia or the Basque Country and which are decisive for an assessment of the present situation of Galician.

As shown by the statistics, Galician is the co-official language of Spain with the highest percentage of habitual speakers on its territory. Because of its common Latin origin and developmental characteristics it is a language easily understood by a Castilian-speaker. Together with its presence in the compulsory educational system for the past 30 years, this explains the figure of nearly 100% understanding in Galicia. This is an important fact because it makes for coexistence and easy conversation between active monolinguals in the two languages, a normal situation in day-to-day life in Galicia. Bilingual conversations are an established practice, which is fairly unusual where languages come into contact.

One result of this is that introductory courses in the language have virtually ceased and requests from the public have been directed in the past few years at intermediate and advanced courses in Galician. Another factor is that our immigrant population is still low compared with that of other Communities in Spain. It may also be seen that increased language proficiency does not automatically bring about a change in social habits in relation to language use. Such habits are the result of a centuries-long historical situation.

Despite its period of splendour on the Iberian peninsula during the Middle Ages, when it was the language of culture used by the Parliament of Castile (the Court of Alfonso X the Wise wrote the Cantigas of Santa Maria in Galician) and therefore a language of high status, the political vicissitudes of succeeding centuries displaced the Galician language from its position of prestige and power and instilled in the population a certain disdain for its own language, which nevertheless continued to be used predominantly in the home.

With the growth of cities and the birth of an industry generated basically by forces in territories outside Galicia, development in Galician territory continued to be linked to the Castilian language used by those powerful forces despite the fact that significant movements working to secure respect for the Galician language and Galician culture have existed in Galicia since the 19th century.

Adoption of the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia under the new Spanish Constitution in the new democratic context has led over the past 30 years to the gradual rehabilitation of the Galician language (as recognized by the Statute itself) in basic areas such as the administration, schools and the media. However, society still has prejudices about the value of the Galician language which are only slowly being overcome by new business trends, altered personal attitudes on the part of the population and, of course, support for normalisation from public authorities.

The study entitled "La sociedad gallega y el idioma. La evolución sociolingüística de Galicia (1992-2003)" (Galician society and language. The sociolinguistic development of Galicia), published by the Council for Galician Culture in 2005, reaches the following main conclusions:

- The use of Galician decreased in general terms from 1992 to 2003, but it is still the most widely used language in Galicia.
- The most numerous group is that of monolingual Galician-speakers.

-A growth in monolingualism may be seen, with the percentage of monolingual Castilian-speakers increasing more than that of monolingual Galician-speakers.

-With regard to age, the younger the individuals, the less Galician is used as the usual language, although this finding must be qualified by saying that the number of monolingual Galician-speakers increases in the lowest age groups.

-The presence of Galician falls slightly in all types of environments. Even so, the city is the environment where the number of monolingual Galician-speakers increases proportionately more and where the number of monolingual Castilian-speakers increases least.

-With regard to use in the home, the use of Galician with children shows the smallest decrease. There are today fewer initial Galician-speakers than in 1992 but Galician continues to be the initial language of the majority.

-A very large increase in written skills in the Galician language is found; the population saying it can write or read "well" or "very well" in Galician has doubled.

-The youngest individuals have better reading than oral skills, which may indicate, as the report states, that oral skills do not constitute a priority for the education system.

-As regards use at school, the use of Galician increases both in the classroom and in examinations as the age of the interviewees goes down.

-Lugo, Ourense and Pontevedra are, in that order, the cities where Galician-speakers are the most numerous.

Community of VALENCIA

As already indicated in the 1st Report by Spain in 2002, the status of this Autonomous Community's language is different in the various regions ("comarcas") of the Community, as the law currently in force establishes two different areas. The following statistical data come from the 2001 Census:

AREAS	COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	ALICANTE	CASTELLÓN	VALENCIA
Valencian-speaking area				
Municipalities	293	109	83	101
Population	3.687.936	1.135.274	457.934	2.094.728
% Total Population	88.60 %	77.65 %	94.50 %	94.51 %
Castilian-speaking area				
Municipalities	143	30	51	62
Population	474.850	326.651	26.632	121.557
% Total Population	11.40 %	22.34 %	5.49 %	5.48 %

According to the most recent data, the 2004 municipal register gives a figure of 4,543,304 for the population of the Community. Of the two areas differentiated according to geolinguistic tradition, one accounts for 87.62% of the population, living in municipalities that are historically Valencian-speaking, while the other accounts for 12.38%, living in Castilian-speaking municipalities.

However, the preliminary report by the Community of Valencia points out that, although both the Statute of Autonomy and the Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian establish the existence

off municipalities which are predominantly Valencian or Castilian, for those who are strangers to the situation such a statement may cause confusion; in fact, municipalities described as predominantly Castilian-speaking use that language exclusively – and not preferentially - while municipalities lying east of the linguistic frontier, although historically Valencian-speaking, do not all use that language predominantly.

This particular aspect should naturally be borne in mind because of possible comparisons with other languages in other territories.

It is therefore necessary to specify the results of the 2001 Census, described above, according to the different areas. This gives the following results according to the Government of this Community:

	Community of Valencia	of Valencian-speaking area	Castilian-speaking area
Understand	86,4	90,4	56,6
Speak	48,9	53,7	12,6
Read	47,2	51,3	16,9
Write	24,1	26,3	7,7

These census data are supplemented in this case by those from the 2005 Survey on Knowledge and Use of Valencian.

The basis for the sample in the 2005 General Survey on Knowledge and Use of Valencian by the Service for Sociolinguistic Investigation and Studies (SIES) is the municipal register. Using the information above, we can furnish results concerning knowledge of the Valencian language in the two areas mentioned and its use in the Valencian-speaking area.

1. Knowledge of Valencian

Understand	Community of Valencia	Valencian-speaking area	Castilian-speaking area
Nothing	6,3	4,5	18,7
A little	20,3	17,3	41,8
Fairly well + Perfectly	73,3	78,1	39,3

Speak	Community of Valencia	Valencian-speaking area	Castilian-speaking area
Nothing	22,1	17,2	57,2
A little	25,5	25,1	28,2
Fairly well + Perfectly	52,1	57,4	14,0

Read	Community of Valencia	Valencian-speaking area	Castilian-speaking area
Nothing	21,1	17,2	49,1
A little	27,8	27,8	28,4
Fairly well + Perfectly	50,8	54,8	22,1

Write	Community of Valencia	Valencian-speaking area	Castilian-speaking area
Nothing	48,8	45,2	74,3
A little	21,0	22,0	14,0

Fairly well + Perfectly	29,8	32,4	11,1
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2. Use of Valencian

	Personal relations			In trade	
	At home	With friends	In the street with people one does not know	In traditional shops	In supermarkets
Always/Generally/More in Valencian	36,4	32,8	19,5	29,1	20,0
Makes no difference	6,2	13,8	16,7	12,4	13,3
Always/Generally/More in Castilian	54,5	52,5	62,8	57,5	65,4

3. Assessment of the use of Valencian

The preliminary report by the Valencian Government also gives the survey results relating to the assessment by the persons surveyed of the use of Valencian and their future expectations.

Valencian is currently used as follows:			
	Community of Valencia	Valencian-speaking area	Castilian-speaking area
Not at all	3,8	2,1	16,4
A little	39,1	38,1	46,2
Average	21,3	21,5	20,0
A fair amount	24,4	26,2	11,8
A lot	10,0	11,0	2,8
Don't know/Unclassifiable	1,3	1,0	2,9

Socially Valencian is now used more, as much as or less than a few years ago			
	Community of Valencia	Valencian-speaking area	Castilian-speaking area
Less	26,5	25,9	30,3
Equally	29,7	29,6	30,7
More	39,7	40,7	32,8
Don't know/Unclassifiable	4,1	3,8	6,2

Believe that Valencian will be used in the future:			
	Community of Valencia	Valencian-speaking area	Castilian-speaking area
Less	21,4	20,1	30,8
Equally	26,0	25,6	29,2
More	46,1	48,0	32,8
Don't know	6,5	6,3	7,3

Believe that Valencian should be used:			
	Community of Valencia	Valencian-speaking area	Castilian-speaking area
Less	12,8	10,0	32,5
Equally	26,9	25,9	33,9
More	55,5	59,6	26,5
Don't know/Unclassifiable	4,9	4,6	7,1

"Foral" Community of NAVARRE

The Government of Navarre carried out a sociolinguistic survey in 2003 on the use of Basque in Navarre. The most significant results of this investigation may be summarised under the following heads:

1. **Linguistic profiles. Oral competence in Basque in Basque and Castilian declared by interviewees**
2.
 - o The **Basque-speaker** speaks Basque correctly or very correctly but Castilian only fairly well and with some or many difficulties: 0.8% of the population
 - o The **bilingual** speaks both Basque and Castilian correctly or very correctly: 9.7% of the population
 - o The **Castilian-speaker with Basque** speaks Castilian correctly or very correctly and also speaks some Basque: 9.7% of the population
 - o The **Castilian-speaker** speaks Castilian correctly or very correctly but does not speak Basque: 78% of the population

Linguistic profile indicator on the basis of use variables (% of total interviewees)	
Basque-speaker	0.8
Bilingual	9.7
Castilian-speaker with Basque	9.7
Castilian-speaker	78.0
Unclassifiable	1.8

3. The distribution of linguistic profiles differs significantly in every area of Navarre. While in the Basque-speaking area nearly 75% of the population belongs to one of the profiles which has at least a minimum knowledge of Basque, in the non-Basque-speaking area this proportion accounts for only 8%. Age plays a key role in the characterisation of each linguistic profile. The more young people are interviewed, the greater the command of Basque.
4. Focusing on the uses of Basque - obviously among those who possess at least a minimum command - the family environment proves to be the main area of use, especially as regards Basque-speaking and bilingual profiles. On the other hand, among Castilian-speakers with Basque, who have acquired Basque mainly through the educational system, the areas of use are much more limited. Depending on the place of residence, the areas of use in the Basque-speaking area are naturally numerous and include the more intimate family and social setting as well as more neutral or distant places or groups, whereas uses are more restricted in the mixed area and especially in the non-Basque-speaking area.
5. The dialectal varieties of Basque are in considerable use among Basque-speakers, bilinguals and residents in the Basque-speaking area. Meanwhile, among Castilian-speakers with Basque and residents in the mixed and non-Basque-speaking area, the use

of Batúa (standard Basque) prevails. This situation is obviously linked to the way the language is acquired: the greater the role of the educational system, the more use is made of Batúa. The combined use of Batúa with dialects is very low.

6. Membership of each linguistic segment is naturally linked to each individual's type of socialisation. Here the leading roles in the process are taken first by the family environment and then by the education system. The place where the language is acquired is a key factor in differentiating a bilingual from a Castilian-speaker with Basque. In the case of the former, the family is the chief place of acquisition, with school playing a secondary but nonetheless important role. On the other hand, Castilian-speakers with Basque rely primarily on compulsory schooling for learning Basque and the role of the family is secondary.
7. The use of Basque at home as the mother tongue clearly leads to a greater tendency to define oneself through this language. Thus, 50% of those who had both Castilian and Basque as their mother tongue are bilingual and another 19% are Castilian-speaking with Basque. Likewise, a by no means negligible proportion of these - despite this early contact with Basque - have not deepened their knowledge of the language. This rate of "loss" of the language is greater in the mixed and non-Basque-speaking areas.

Linguistic profile indicator according to declared mother tongue (% of total sample)

	Basque-speaking area			Mixed area			Non-Basque-speaking area		
	Castilian	Basque	Both	Castilian	Basque	Both	Castilian	Basque	Both
Basque-speaking	--	11.9	3.7	--	10.0	--	--	--	--
Bilingual	17.5	78.8	70.4	5.2	70.0	41.2	1.1	--	20.0
Castilian-speaking with Basque	18.3	7.1	20.4	12.0	10.0	17.6	5.3	33.3	20.0
Castilian-speaking	62.4	0.6	5.6	81.3	10.0	35.3	92.0	66.7	40.0

8. The changes introduced in the educational system through new educational models show their contribution to the linguistic ability of the inhabitants of Navarre. Access by young people to this language has basically been spread through the formal educational system.
9. Of the total population of Navarre nearly 9% followed some of their studies according to an educational model which included Basque either as a subject or as the basic language of learning. This proportion increases to nearly a third of the resident population in the Basque-speaking area and is very small in the non-Basque-speaking area.

Linguistic profile indicator according to educational level (% of total sample)

	Incomplete primary	Primary (up to 10 years)	Secondary - first cycle (up to 14 years)	Secondary (up to 18 years)	Higher
Basque-speaking	5.9	3.5	0.7	0.2	--
Bilingual	8.8	6.5	7.9	10.3	24.0
Castilian-speaking with Basque	5.9	5.9	6.8	11.9	23.3
Castilian-speaking	67.6	80.6	82.6	76.9	1.3

Linguistic profile indicator according to educational model (using constructed variable "model followed at all levels") (% of total sample)

	Model D	Model B	Model A	Model G
Basque-speaking	1.6	1.4	--	0.6
Bilingual	87.7	61.1	25.4	7.1
Castilian-speaking with Basque	5.9	19.4	31.3	9.3
Castilian-speaking	4.5	18.0	41.9	81.6

10. The image of the teaching models for Basque (we specifically evaluated A and D) is extremely vague among the population in general. Over half, including even in the Basque-speaking area, are unable to express an opinion about the quality of Model A teaching. This ignorance tends to diminish somewhat when Model D is evaluated but continues in any case to be significant. Among those voicing an opinion, the balance (i.e. the difference between favourable and unfavourable judgements) is clearly positive.
11. Two out of every 10 inhabitants of Navarre have attempted to learn or perfect their knowledge of Basque irrespective of any education provided within the formal education system. This proportion increases in the Basque-speaking and mixed area, especially among Castilian-speakers with Basque. Out of all the alternatives, the Euskaltegi stands out clearly as the preferred method.
12. The Euskaltegi enjoys a very favourable position. Most of those who attended its classes have a favourable opinion concerning the quality of the education provided. On the other hand, the position of the EOI (Official Language School) is less firm, although the general assessment is also positive.

Besides classes you may have attended during compulsory schooling, have you ever tried to learn or perfect Basque? According to linguistic area and linguistic profile (% of total interviewees over 18 years of age)						
		Basque-speaking area		Non-Basque-speaking area	Bilingual	Castilian-speaking with Basque
In an euskaltegi	10.5	14.0	13.2	5.5	23.8	45.5
In the EOI	1.8	1.6	2.5	0.8	9.0	4.9
In another public centre	3.1	2.5	3.7	2.3	3.8	5.8
Through exchange	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	--	1.4
Private study	1.3	2.5	1.5	0.7	3.7	--
Stay in a Basque-speaking area	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	--
At university	0.3	--	0.3	0.3	--	--
Local authority/government courses	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	--
Out-of-school classes at colleges/ikastolas	0.7	--	1.0	0.3	--	1.4
Private lessons	0.3	--	0.4	0.3	--	1.4
Another centre/another method	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.8
No	80.0	76.3	75.7	87.7	56.0	37.0
Unclassifiable	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.7

13. For the population of Navarre as a whole, the relative value of the alternatives for the adult learning of Basque is unclear. The same tendency is observed in these cases as for

the assessment of compulsory education models with Basque. Their profile can be understood by their more direct public, but their image among the general public is vague.

14. The proportion of inhabitants of Navarre with a qualification in Basque is still very low. Obtaining such a qualification is closely linked to participation in models offering education in Basque and therefore to age.

Where did you learn Basque? TOTAL MENTIONS (% of total number who understand Basque)					
AGE	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65 +
In the family	31.2	48.5	58.0	82.2	87.6
In the street	15.8	8.1	13.7	19.1	28.4
At school	80.9	63.1	35.3	19.9	14.8
At the workplace	0.3	2.8	4.1	2.5	4.8
With friends	12.3	11.9	10.7	10.8	13.2
Special courses	15.4	27.1	28.8	16.6	0.8
Media	1.8	0.7	0.9	--	--
Other	1.3	1.7	2.5	5.0	0.8
DK/Uncl.	0.3	--	--	--	3.2

15. Perception of the usefulness of Basque currently exceeds the number of those who possess a certain proficiency in Basque. In other words, a significant imbalance exists between perception of the place of Basque in the community (55% believe that it is very to fairly useful) and the possibility of adapting oneself to that context (nearly 80% of the inhabitants of Navarre are Castilian-speakers with no knowledge of Basque), with the potential effects that this may involve. This is chiefly because Basque is felt to be useful mainly for access to the labour market in general and specifically to public administration. A further reason is that although it is given less importance in other spheres a significant proportion finds it useful in family and social relationships. Such perceptions naturally differ greatly according to the area of residence and the interviewee's linguistic profile.

Would you say that knowing Basque nowadays in Navarre is...? (% of total interviewees)				
	TOTAL	Basque-speaking area	Mixed area	Non-Basque-speaking area
Very useful	15.9	38.5	15.5	10.3
Fairly useful	39.2	39.9	41.3	35.8
Makes no difference	6.6	5.0	6.4	7.3
Not very useful	18.6	10.3	20.9	17.4
Not useful at all	12.0	2.2	9.0	19.2
Don't know/Unclassifiable	7.7	4.2	6.8	10.0

16. From the viewpoint of expectations and not perceived utility, nearly 25% of the population of Navarre considers that, for the civil service, a knowledge of Basque should be given greater weight than a knowledge of other foreign languages. The remainder, however, considers that Basque should be given the same value as, or a lower value than, a knowledge of other languages. In this case too, there is a very clear differentiation by area of residence and linguistic profile.
17. As in the case of formal and non-formal education methods, the policy of the Government of Navarre on Basque remains relatively unknown to a large proportion of the Navarre population, which may suggest a lack of interest in the subject. Nearly 4 out of every 10 people in Navarre are unable to assess the Government's actions in regard to education, training and promotion of Basque. The sections of the population most sensitive to these policies - residents of Basque-speaking areas and linguistic profiles that include Basque - know more about them and have more definite views. In this case too, the Government's policies tend to be out of touch with the expectations of those living in a Basque

environment, especially as regards promotion of the use of Basque in the media and at cultural and social events.

What do you think the Government should do to encourage citizens who wish to learn Basque? (% of total interviewees)				
		Basque-speaking area	Mixed area	Non-Basque-speaking area
EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR ADULTS				
Expand financial aid/more scholarships	19.1	29.6	20.3	15.2
Provide more facilities in general	4.8	8.3	4.3	4.5
Not place obstacles	4.1	6.6	5.1	1.9
More study centres/places	4.2	5.3	4.5	3.6
Expand EOI places	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.6
Provide more timetable flexibility and options	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.2
Increase number of teachers	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN				
More language courses and schools in villages/rural areas	18.9	24.9	18.5	17.8
Make it compulsory at all educational levels	4.5	10.5	4.8	2.3
CULTURAL INITIATIVES				
Value the language as culture	17.1	25.6	21.9	14.9
POLITICAL INITIATIVES				
Use the language more from government level down	1.7	3.3	2.3	0.5
Disagree with existing government policy/Basque Law	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.2
No need to do any more	4.0	1.3	4.2	4.5
Don't do any more because it is a personal choice	3.3	2.5	3.7	3.0
Other	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.6
Don't know/Unclassifiable	36.2	28.9	32.4	43.7

18. To encourage the learning of Basque, citizens think the Government of Navarre should aim its actions at several areas:

- Educational initiatives for adults
- Expansion and development of initiatives in the education system
- Upgrading of Basque as an expression of culture

19. To sum up, we are dealing with a population in which Basque plays a key role in differentiating segments, attitudes and expectations. Although less than 20% of the inhabitants of Navarre have linguistic profiles that include some command of Basque, the majority of citizens recognise the importance of Basque in society and especially in the work environment. Despite all this, interest in and commitment to actions and policies for teaching and promoting Basque are limited to the segments most directly involved in the language.

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

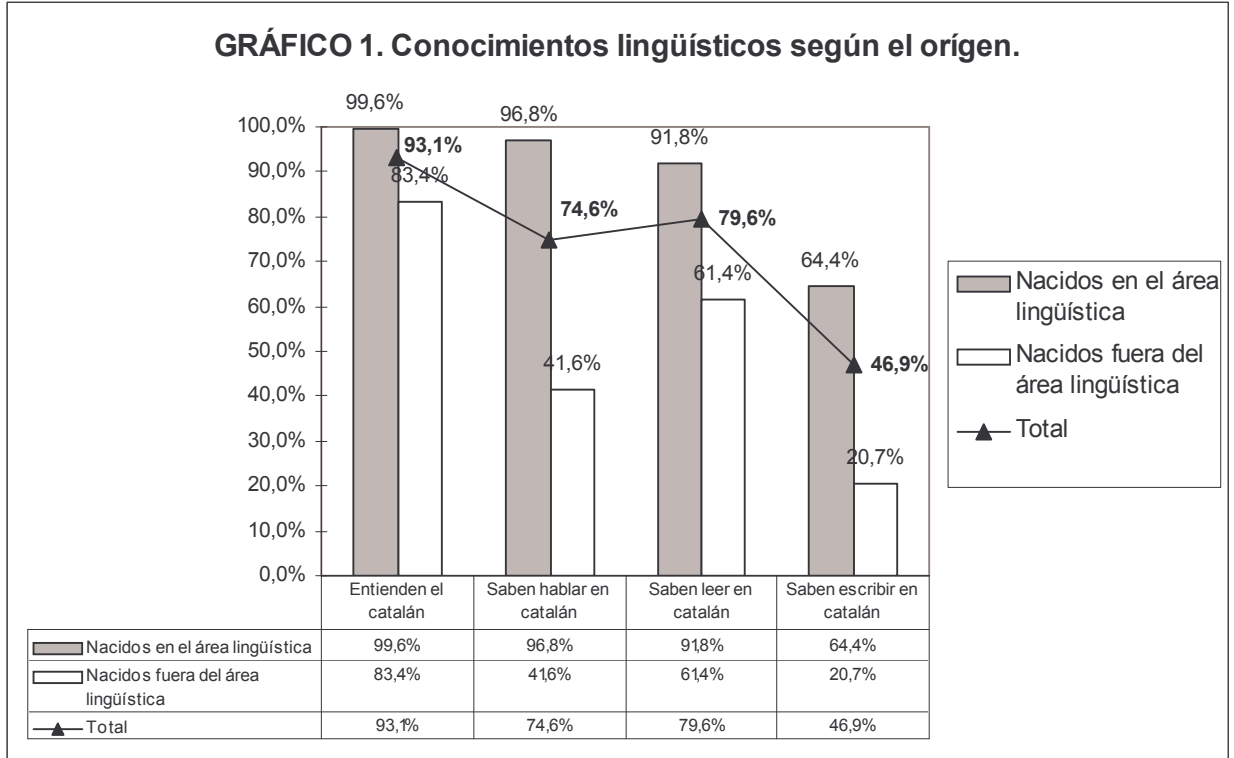
For the preparation of this report, the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands has supplied the following data from the 2003 Sociolinguistic Survey:

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE. PERCENTAGES	UNDERSTAND CATALAN	SPEAK CATALAN	READ CATALAN	WRITE CATALAN
TOTAL	93,1%	74,6%	79,6%	46,9%
By place of birth				
Born in the linguistic area	99,6%	96,8%	91,8%	64,4%
Born outside the linguistic area	83,4%	41,6%	61,4%	20,7%
By place of residence				
Bay of Palma	91,3%	68,8%	77,8%	45,1%
Rest of Mallorca	94,8%	82,5%	83,0%	48,7%
Menorca	97,1%	82,2%	87,1%	52,6%
Eivissa and Formentera	92,4%	70,9%	72,2%	44,7%
By age				
15-29 years	93,2%	80,1%	89,8%	77,4%
30-44 years	94,8%	72,3%	82,9%	49,6%
45-64 years	92,0%	69,0%	73,7%	27,3%
65 years and over	91,4%	78,8%	66,6%	24,1%
By sex				
Men	93,2%	74,1%	80,2%	45,7%
Women	93,0%	75,2%	79,1%	48,0%

Accumulated linguistic knowledge. Yes/no answers:

Understand Catalan	Speak Catalan	Read Catalan	Write Catalan	Absolute numbers in thousands	Percentages
No	No	No	No	55,7	6,9%
Yes	No	No	No	60,2	7,5%
Yes	Yes	No	No	48,2	6,0%
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	186,7	23,2%
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	365,5	45,4%
Yes	No	Yes	No	76,7	9,5%
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	11,7	1,5%
749,1	600,5	640,7	377,2	804,8	100%
93,1%	74,6%	79,6%	46,9%		

GRÁFICO 1. Conocimientos lingüísticos según el origen.



GRAPH 1. Linguistic knowledge by origin

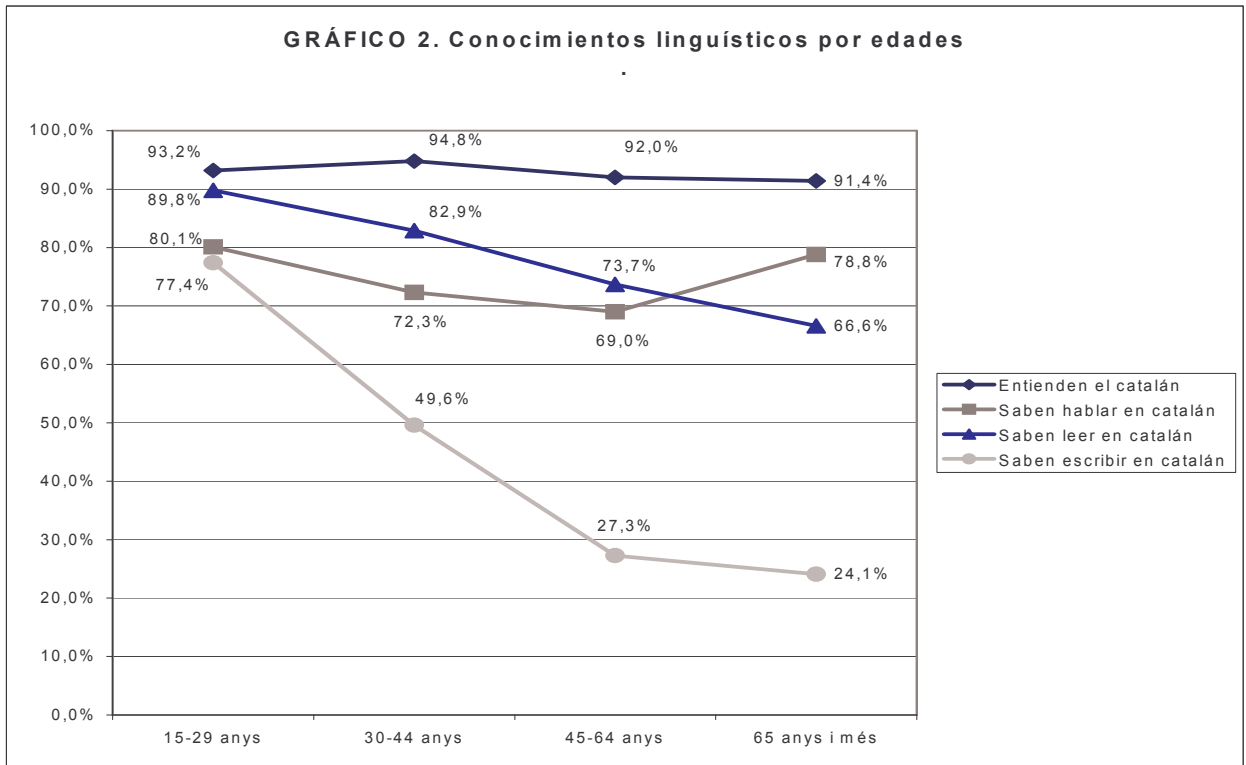
Entienden el catalán = Understand Catalan

Saben hablar en catalán = Speak Catalan

Saben escribir en catalán = Write Catalan

Nacidos en el área lingüística = Born in the linguistic area

Nacidos fuera del área lingüística = Born outside the linguistic area



GRAPH 2. Language knowledge by age

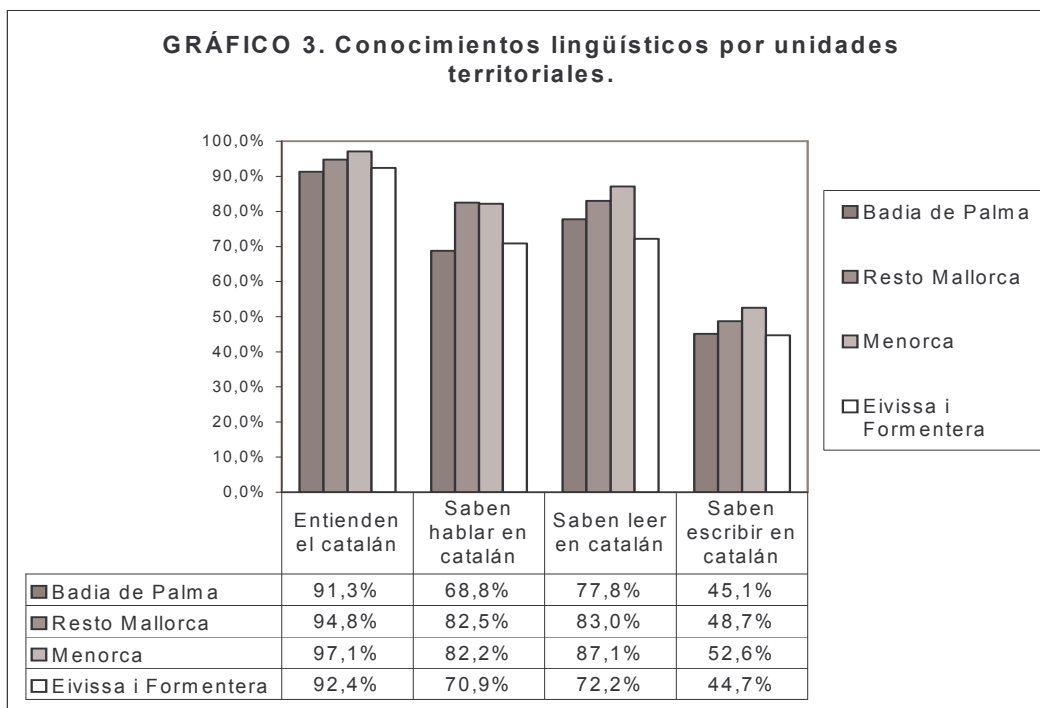
Bottom line of graph: 15-29 years 30-44 years 45-64 years 65 years and over

Entienden el catalán = Understand Catalan

Saben hablar en catalán = Speak Catalan

Saben leer en catalán = Read Catalan

Saben escribir en catalán = Write Catalan



GRAPH 3. Linguistic knowledge by territorial units

Entienden el catalán = Understand Catalan

Saben hablar en catalán = Speak Catalan

Saben leer en catalán = Read Catalan

Saben escribir en catalán = Write Catalan

Resto Mallorca = Rest of Mallorca

Note: The Bay of Palma includes the municipalities of Palma, Lluçmajor, Calvià and Andratx.

Source: 2003 Sociolinguistic Survey

Responsible body: Directorate General for Language Policy (exp. 13301 2003/994; ref. BOIB No 43, 0104-2003)

Date of fieldwork: 11/2003-01/2004

Universe: population of 15 years or over

Error for sample as a whole: ± 1.85

Autonomous Community of ASTURIAS

For Bable or Asturian, no new data are available compared with those supplied in the 1st Report in 2002. The data from the 1991 Survey of Linguistic Uses by the Autonomous Community of the Principality of Asturias are therefore repeated. This gives the following results for Castilian/Spanish and Asturian:

1. For Castilian/Spanish:

	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Understand	51 %	41 %	7 %	1 %	0 %
Speak	34 %	45 %	18 %	3 %	0 %
Read	43 %	48 %	6 %	2 %	1 %
Write	36 %	47 %	13 %	2 %	2 %

2. For Asturian:

	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Understand	27 %	41 %	22 %	5 %	5 %
Speak	14 %	30 %	28 %	13 %	15 %
Read	6 %	21 %	31 %	18 %	24 %
Write	3 %	10 %	25 %	23 %	39 %

Autonomous Community of ARAGON

No new data are available compared with those supplied in 2002, but the two languages should in any case be differentiated from the viewpoint of the Aragon Law.

-Catalan

Within the administrative territory of the Autonomous Community of Aragon, Catalan is spoken in various municipalities in the border area with Catalonia named "Franja Oriental de Aragón". Although it is difficult to state the exact number of Catalan-speaking municipalities, the language can in general be said to be spoken in all or part of the following six *comarcas*: La Ribagorza, La Litera/La Llitera and Bajo Cinca/Baix Cinca in Huesca province; Bajo Aragón-Caspe/Baix Aragó-Casp in Saragossa province; and Bajo Aragón and Matarraña/Matarranya in Teruel province. The total population of these six *comarcas* is 102,532 grouped in 107 municipalities, but the geographical boundaries of the Franja Oriental are vague and it has been calculated that Catalan is spoken in only 83 of these municipalities.

It has also been calculated that the population of these 83 municipalities may be around 65,000. Out of this total, the percentage of the population that can express itself in Catalan has been assessed at around 40,000.

-Aragonese

According to the 1989 survey known as El Aragonés Hoy, the number of speakers could be calculated as being around 30,000 in five Pyrenean valleys in Huesca province: Anso, Hecho, Bielsa, Benasque and Ainsa.

4. Please indicate the non-territorial languages, as defined in paragraph c of Article 1 of the Charter, used within your State's territory and provide statistical data concerning speakers.

In Spain's Instrument of Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages no declaration or reference is made to what the Charter calls "non-territorial languages"; the only such language to which the Charter could apply is Romany, which is spoken by the population of gypsy origin. As mentioned in the 1st Report, the number of persons using Romany in Spain has been evaluated at 0.01% of the total for this population group in Spain, in contrast to the situation in other States.

5. Please provide recent general statements on the policy of your State concerning the protection of regional or minority languages where it may be of use to supplement the above four points.

COMMENTS BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

It must be borne particularly in mind that actions by the Spanish public authorities regarding language policy possess two distinctive characteristics. These must be specified if the actions of each of these authorities are to be understood:

1. Power to regulate and normalise the use of co-official languages lies exclusively with the Autonomous Communities, so that the General State Administration's freedom to act is subject to the limits established by this general principle.
2. The Constitutional Court, which is responsible for interpreting the Spanish Constitution, has laid down that the co-official status of languages recognised in this way has a territorial limit corresponding to the boundary of the Autonomous Community concerned. This is a barrier to any possible direct development by the State of a policy to regulate plurilingualism. As stated by the Court itself, "No right to express oneself in the regional language exists outside the Autonomous Community concerned." (STC 13/86. FJ.4)
3. For these two reasons, State action is restricted to those fields in which it possesses competence.

However, since Spain submitted the 1st Report on the Application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, and especially during the present Parliamentary session which started in 2004, certain initiatives have been introduced to improve and expand the regulatory framework for languages and bring about greater use and promotion of the co-official languages in the six Autonomous Communities mentioned.

Because of their importance these initiatives are described below.

RECOGNITION BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS OF THE RIGHT TO USE THE VARIOUS CO-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN SPAIN

From a linguistic viewpoint, the Spanish situation in the European Union is genuinely paradoxical. The 1958 Regulation determining the language to be used by the European Economic Community prevents co-official languages in Spain other than Castilian/Spanish from being used for Community purposes, even though the number of speakers is greater in some cases than the number of speakers of other languages recognised by the Community as fully official because they are exclusively used in those States.

To remedy this anomalous situation, which in the view of the Spanish Government has a negative impact on citizens' view of the Community institutions because it impedes the institutional identification of those citizens with the process of European integration, certain measures proposed by Spain and accepted by the Community institutions have been promoted and partially adopted in the past few years:

-Firstly, Spain submitted in 2004 an explanatory memorandum on the linguistic situation in Spain and the need to respond to it properly.

-Secondly, at its meeting in June 2005 the European Council accepted the Spanish arguments, introduced a reference to this situation in its Conclusions and supplied the necessary guidelines for a solution.

-Furthermore, Spain and each of the European institutions have signed bilateral agreements guaranteeing a twofold right:

-the right of citizens to address the institutions in the co-official languages of the Autonomous Communities and to receive a reply in those languages; they also have a

right to the translation services provided by the Permanent Representation of Spain in Brussels (REPER) and by independent agencies in Brussels;

-the right to speak in the different co-official languages of Spain during debates in which they take part.

Further to these Conclusions by the Council, agreements have been entered into between Spain and the Council, the Committee of the Regions, the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament.

The practical application of these measures is proving positive and symbolically highly important. As of now, the co-official languages of Spain can be used normally and regularly in meetings of the Committee of the Regions. Even Catalan has already been used on one occasion by a member of the Spanish Government at a meeting of the Council of Ministers. Use of these languages in the European Parliament is still very limited as the agreement was not concluded until recently.

EXTENSION OF THE RIGHT TO USE CO-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN SPAIN IN THE DEBATES OF THE SENATE

During this parliamentary session the Senate's Rules of Procedure have been amended to allow a further step towards the gradual introduction of co-official languages in parliamentary debates.

Under the Rules of Procedure previously in force, adopted on 3 May 1994, the languages which share official status with Castilian in the Autonomous Communities could be used in the following three cases:

- by the elected President in his or her first statement at the constitutive session (Article 11a);
- in statements during debates on the state of the Autonomous Communities held by the General Commission of the Autonomous Communities (Article 56a 7, section 2);
- by citizens and institutions in their written communications with the Senate (additional fourth provision).

The new wording of the Rules of Procedure approved on 4 July 2005 significantly extends this possibility and allows it at all sessions of the General Commission of the Autonomous Communities. This Commission has a special composition and functions. In practice, it is the Senate body on which the Autonomous Communities are most prominently represented as both elected senators and representatives of the Government Councils of the Autonomous Communities and Cities can attend its meetings. Its political importance and the significance of its debates thus exceed those of a strict parliamentary debate.

It also authorises the publication of non-legislative initiatives submitted in a language other than Castilian in the Senate section of the Official Parliamentary Gazette.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

BASIC LANGUAGE POLICY CRITERIA IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY

The language policy of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country is guided by the following three basic principles: democracy, positive action and complementarity.

A) Democracy. Linguistic planning must be in keeping with the desires of the majority of the citizens. This requires citizens' attitudes to be known and language policy to be presented with an intensity and frequency acceptable to the majority. It will consequently be necessary to renew the consensus at both social and political level from time to time.

B) Positive action. The application of equal policies to different situations may reproduce and even increase inequalities. The same may be said of the apparent absence of any type of policy, which is just another way of encouraging and strengthening the status quo. We

therefore champion a policy of positive action towards the minority language, in this case Euskera, without detriment to respect for the basic rights of citizens as a whole.

C) Complementarity. Recognition of the necessity to formulate a language policy that will correct the initial situation of inequality must not necessarily be identified with excessive public authority interventionism replacing individual and social initiative. On the contrary, the field of action of public authorities has clear objectives and limits: to preserve the maintenance of certain minimum democratic norms without falling into the error of doing what can be accomplished by individual or social initiative. Only thus will a stronger and more structured civil society be promoted.

In 1979 the Statute of Autonomy declared Euskera the official language of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country. Since then numerous laws have been introduced and various bodies and institutions set up with the object of promoting proficiency in, and the use and status of, Euskera. One of the fundamental measures adopted in the Autonomous Community was Basic Law 10/1982 on Normalisation of the Use of Euskera, which opened the way to the introduction of language policy initiatives.

Linguistic planning must be in tune with the will and desires of the majority of citizens. The same language policy cannot be applied to languages that happen to be in different situations, if the aim is to correct the imbalance between them. Abandoning them to their fate and leaving them as they are increases the disparity between languages to the detriment of the weakest and least widespread. Language policy must therefore assist the language that is weakest and least widely spread without harming citizens' basic rights.

Language policy designed to offset differences between Euskera and Castilian must be complementary to individual actions and social initiatives without aiming to replace them through over-activity by public authorities. The areas of action of public authorities have clear objectives and limits: to preserve basic democratic rules, leave it to private and social initiative to discharge its rightful function and act in collaboration with such initiatives according to the criterion of complementarity.

In the same spirit, the language policy of the Basque Government has aimed over the past 20 years at consolidating, unifying and extending Euskera to all environments, among other things by creating a Basque radio and television service, introducing linguistic models into the education system and encouraging adults to become literate and learn Euskera. The basic lines of action have concentrated on the following fields: the standardisation and modernisation of Euskera; education; means of communication in Euskera; administration and the world of work; and finally, cultural production and promotion.

To mark the Autonomous Community's language policy, the Government Council adopted on 28 July 1998 the General Plan for Promotion of the Use of Euskera drawn up by the Vice-Ministry of Language Policy with the collaboration of the Advisory Council on Euskera.

The General Plan for Promotion of the Use of Euskera was ratified by the Basque Parliament on 10 December 1999 with the aim of turning it into a basic instrument and reference framework for defining the fundamental lines which the Basque Government's language policy should follow. Further aims of the Plan are to guide the policies of the *diputaciones* and local authorities for promoting the use of Euskera and to act as a channel for collaboration between public authorities and social agents and groups working to promote the use of Euskera.

The fundamental objective of the General Plan is to step up action on behalf of Euskera so as to make its use perfectly normal in the personal, social and official spheres. To this end, 91 concrete measures will be implemented in 17 different action areas, while continually pursuing the following three strategic objectives:

- uninterrupted intergenerational transmission of Euskera;
- expansion of the provision of services in Euskera to transcend the school environment and embrace other areas of use;
- constant enrichment of the quality of the language by promoting it in cultural production and the media.

These are the main thrusts of the action plan and basic challenges which the Basque Government has set itself for the next few years.

Where the transmission of Euskera is concerned, the Plan proposes that this be done by continuing to encourage the teaching of Euskera and education in Euskera in primary and secondary education as well as at university; adult literacy and the teaching of Euskera to adults; transmission of the language within the family; planning of the content and quality of Euskera; and monitoring of the situation in territories outside the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country where Euskera is spoken.

The Plan also makes concrete proposals for language policies to promote the use of Euskera in the socio-economic sphere, in public administrations, leisure, sport and religion, as well as in sociolinguistic areas where Euskera predominates. It does not neglect the area of new information and communication technology.

Finally, in order to safeguard the quality of the language, the Plan bears very much in mind the importance of protecting and promoting creativity in Euskera. It therefore also includes language policies developed in the media and cultural production: editorial production, radio, television and the written press, advertising and the audiovisual sector.

Developing and managing all these aspects mentioned in the General Plan has been made one of the priorities of the Vice-Ministry of Language Policy, to which end a number of tasks connected with the dissemination, follow-up, control and evaluation of the policy have been undertaken.

Management of the Plan also involves boosting and co-ordinating the work of the Commission on Legislative Development and of the Follow-up Commission of the Advisory Council on Euskera, as well as of the Commission on Inter-institutional Co-ordination on which are represented the Basque Government, the three *diputaciones forales* (governments of the three "territories" making up the Basque AC), the town councils of the three capitals of the Autonomous Community and EUDEL (the association of Basque municipalities).

Analysis by the Commission for Inter-institutional Co-ordination of the human and economic resources for linguistic normalisation shows clearly that efforts to effect co-ordination between the institutions of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country must be increased if the best use is to be made of current resources.

In 1997, according to the result of the first study on additional expenditure on Euskera¹, this expenditure amounted to 233,000 million euros, i.e. to 1.95% of the total budget for the Basque Government, 0.52% of the total budget for the provincial councils and 0.60% of the budget for the three capitals. The table below shows the trend of the Euskera budget in relation to the total budget for each institution over the past few years:

Euskera budget	1997	1999	2000	2002	2004
BASQUE GOVERNMENT	1,95	-	1,53	1,57	1,70
Department of Culture	0,64	-	0,66	0,67	0,72
Department of Education	0,81	-	0,80	0,87	0,95
Department of Finance (IVAP)	0,19	-	0,17	0,16	0,15
DIPUTACIONES FORALES	0,52	-	0,78	0,68	0,76

¹ Expenditure by the institutions making up the Commission for Inter-institutional Co-ordination (Departments of Culture, Education and Finance of the Basque Government, the three *diputaciones forales* and the town councils of the three capitals of the Autonomous Community).

Alava	0,47	-	0,31	0,33	0,40
Bizkaia	0,46	-	0,88	0,79	0,76
Gipuzkoa	0,65	-	0,93	0,73	0,90
Euskera budget	1997	1999	2000	2002	2004
Vitoria-Gasteiz	0,51	-	0,78	0,45	0,75
Bilbao	0,38	-	0,34	0,39	0,37
Donostia-San Sebastian	1,09	-	1,06	1,09	1,04
MUNICIPALITIES (> 5000 INHABITANTS)	-	1,71	-	1,92	2,07

The General Plan for Promotion of the Use of Euskera is a vital tool in uniting forces, setting criteria, consolidating strong points and filling in gaps with the aim of overcoming difficulties and taking the work forward into the future together.

The normalisation of Euskera requires a clear and precise strategic plan. The fundamental aim regarding language policy at the moment is therefore to implement the General Plan for Promotion of the Use of Euskera, which is the core of any language policy based on wide agreement and participation.

Six years after approval of the Plan, the basic direction of the language policy to be implemented over the next few years has now been set following the advent of the new Parliament in 2005. The whole of society must be involved in meeting the challenge to make progress in the social use of Euskera. The policy developed by the Vice-Ministry of Language Policy is therefore based on the following foundations as described in the document entitled "Future of language policy - Project 2005-2009 of the Vice-Ministry of Language Policy":

1. A continuous social and political dialogue on linguistic normalisation. A calm, open, critical, unprejudiced, transparent and loyal dialogue. Because Euskera requires and deserves the greatest possible consensus.
2. Collaboration and co-operation with social agents: the design and development of language policy are an obligation and responsibility of the public authorities. In this task of achieving full linguistic normalisation, action by those authorities must necessarily complement social initiatives, because the key to a language's survival is always obviously those who speak it. Laws, decrees and plans are all necessary if the rehabilitation of a minority language is to be attempted, but even more necessary is the will of its speakers and their attitude and commitment to the language. The lines of action for the current Parliament are therefore also designed to promote collaboration and co-operation with citizens, groups, associations, bodies, enterprises etc committed to Euskera.
3. Promoting the use of Euskera: Euskera is now spoken more than before, even in places where it used not to be spoken, but the dimensions of the breach opening up between knowledge of Euskera and its use indicate a clash between desire and impotence. In other words, much has been done, as shown by the fact that the linguistic situation of 25 years ago is completely different from the current one, but much still remains to be done because the road ahead is long.
In order to ensure progress in the use of Euskera it is therefore necessary to offer sufficient relationship networks in Euskera to new speakers who acquire their knowledge in adulthood and to young people who acquire it at school, so that they can consolidate the knowledge acquired through the practice and natural use of the language in their normal community relationships. For this purpose, the general adoption of attitudes and

habits favourable to the use of Euskera among Basque-speakers must be encouraged, going from support for the language to more active commitments which will enable its use to be extended.

The first challenge is the use of Euskera: this is the target at which budgets should be aimed, the direction in which co-operation should be promoted, and the perspective by which models should be guided, starting behind closed doors in the civil service and the Basque Government itself. Slowly and steadily increasing the use of Euskera (in the home, street, civil service, the workplace, leisure) and preserving the quality of the language: these are the basic objectives for the advance of Euskera.

To increase the use of Euskera it will be essential to awaken the linguistic awareness of Euskera-speakers. We should accept without difficulty that, although the loyalty of citizens is one of the healthiest nutrients for the survival of a language, many Basque-speakers have been negligent and careless in their treatment of Euskera. The worst enemy of Euskera is the apathy of Basque-speakers. If anything is capable of making a language disappear completely, if anything is fatal to a language, it is apathy or indifference. We Basque-speakers must recognize that we must be more loyal to Euskera even today.

4. Reducing the gap between bilinguals and monolinguals who do not know Euskera. As regards coexistence, the most serious and painful problem affecting the Basque-speaking community is perhaps lack of knowledge of the world of the minority language by the dominant linguistic community. This is an everyday fact in the media, at university, in a culture which is not expressed in Euskera, and in the sphere of the economy or industry. With a few exceptions, anyone who operates in the dominant language is unaware of the minority language and feels no curiosity about it. For the Castilian-speaking community, the merest sign of any action that tries to take account of the minority language is sometimes a major source of irritation.

We therefore see a knowledge deficit and a prejudice rooted in the past which has survived to the present day. Because of all this, we feel that one of the most urgent tasks of Basque language policy is to instruct: an attempt must be made to root out pernicious prejudices and ideas in speakers of the dominant language and try to strengthen the self-esteem of speakers of the minority language with a view always to coexistence without injustice.

5. Strengthening political and social agreement concerning Euskera: the political and social agreement generated around the development of Euskera is not as comprehensive as one may desire and, over the years, has grown weaker rather than stronger. It is essential to rebuild consensus. We lack something absolutely necessary: a wide-ranging socio-political agreement in favour of Euskera. If we compare the consensus reached at the time of adoption of the 1982 Euskera Law with what we have today, it is clear we have gone backwards.

Turning Euskera into an ideology also harms the normalisation of our language. The world of Euskera is plural but, far from reflecting this plurality, its image is almost completely monochrome. The responsibility for this does not lie exclusively with those who have done their best to identify Euskera with violence and its environment but also with those who, from within the world of Euskera and on the basis of certain ideological positions, have set about promoting this image. In other words, the process of making Euskera an ideology is multi-faceted: on the one hand, there are those who have appropriated Euskera and turned it into a monopoly, and on the other hand there are those who have reduced Euskera to a question of others ("the nationalists") and who use it as a political weapon against nationalism.

6. Promoting a policy of equal rights and opportunities: justice aims at equality. An equitable language policy should also aim at equal rights and opportunities in areas where history has used different standards.

7. Even if we bear very much in mind the fact that the individual must be guaranteed freedom to do (or not do) something - and an aim of such a policy must be that freedom - justice that uses the will of speakers as an argument cannot simply be ignored in the

linguistic question, at least not as long as the speakers of a language do not enjoy equal opportunities when applying that will in practice.

This question can also be seen from another viewpoint: a Basque-speaker contributes his knowledge of both languages to coexistence among Basque citizens. A monolingual contributes only one of them.

This is precisely what favours the approach promoted by the dominant language: since it considers the situation of the monolingual individual to be the normal one, it raises certain pernicious aspects of inter-language relations to the level of norm of coexistence, while it considers certain positive aspects of those relations to be inimical to coexistence.

Because of all this, we consider it the task of language policy to indicate the imbalance that may stem from this approach and to show the way to overcome it. Besides offering specific means of learning the two official languages of the Autonomous Community, language policy must take a further step and fulfil its function of bringing about true coexistence between the languages on the basis of justice and freedom.

As Anjel Lertxundi has said, "The Euskera question is not the sole property of those of us who are endeavouring to raise its status." If communication and coexistence are two-way phenomena, the Castilian-speaking community must be aware of the daily experiences, concerns and successes of the Basque-speaking community. Rather than invent the other, we must know it: to this end we must show interest, curiosity and closeness. If this is not done, one part of the community pushes the other to the edge of non-existence. The worst sin we can commit against our fellows, worse even than contempt, is well known to be indifference towards them.

We undoubtedly need to make a special effort to reduce little by little the distance separating the Castilian-using community from the Euskera world. We cannot continue living as two worlds situated on opposite shores. Euskera has nothing to gain and indeed much to lose from a continuance of this situation. We must do our utmost to bring home to Castilian-speakers that they are losing a "whole world" by not knowing Euskera. We must show ourselves effective bridge-builders.

8. Quality of the language: promote the expressiveness of Euskera, raise the status of the Euskera of the street. In any case, we are convinced that we must build bridges that link together the results achieved on the road to standardisation and the language of the street; we are also convinced that we must try to prevent the two sides from moving apart - or moving apart too far. Let us realise that standardisation has produced its effects only on the Euskera of the generations which have attended school and that those who not belonging to those generations have difficulties, especially in vocabulary, in absorbing the standardised language.

At the same time, standardisation should devote greater attention to what the language of the street does not find in Euskera and seeks in the dominant language, namely all-round expressiveness. What we propose is absolutely not that less importance be devoted to unified all-round vocabulary or to the standardisation of certain formal aspects of the language, nor again to the presence that Euskera must have in the civil service, academic life or the media: we must endeavour to ensure that Euskera is present in the street, which is very much the natural setting for a language to breathe. However, for Euskera to draw breath in such a setting, it is vital for the Euskera of the street to breathe. Perhaps we should (also) seek in this question the reason why some Basque young people jettison the language after spending the whole of their academic lives using Euskera.

9. Regarding new technology: the world of new technology nowadays requires priority attention. We would like to recognise right from the start the work done through certain private initiatives, with or without public assistance, to adapt Euskera to new technology and, especially, to bring Euskera to the Internet. As we have heard on many occasions, the future is at stake. We must take part in the development of new technology. In support of this statement, we advance three basic arguments.

In the first place, we must be involved in the new technology through Euskera itself, since we cannot live in a world that has become so important as “inquilines” of other languages. Secondly, because of the obvious economic consequences of securing a foothold in that world. Thirdly, as we are finding increasingly clearly, globalisation means that nothing is confined any longer to the boundaries of geographical territoriality. Nor should Euskera be restricted to the four walls of our Autonomous Community, or even to those of the Basque territories as a whole. Also, our language, Euskera, has more, and wider, opportunities in store. The Internet offers us, in real time, connections and relationship possibilities which we would never have imagined.

10. Promoting complementarity between public authorities and social initiative: the basic key, the key of all keys to the survival and development of a language, is to be found among its speakers. Laws, decrees and plans are necessary, but no one should hope for miracles from them, as already pointed out by Mitxelena. The decisive factor is the attitude and linguistic behaviour of the speakers. Public institutions cannot by themselves ensure the full development of Euskera as a standard language of communication, and hence we need the contribution and effort of the social groups involved in promoting the social use of Euskera and committed to raising public awareness of Euskera.

In any case, such action is complementary and it should always be borne in mind that both linguistic planning - its design and development - and the adoption of measures to bring about the knowledge and use of Euskera by the public are the unavoidable and non-transferable responsibility of the public authorities because of their status as legitimate representatives of the people.

11. Integration of immigrants: two phenomena that will affect the future development of Euskera in our society are population ageing and increasing immigration. Over the past 20-year period, the birth rate has fallen significantly, resulting in obvious ageing of the population. The number of immigrants has been growing steadily for years. Both in the interests of the immigrants - to ensure that they become increasingly integrated into our society in a more natural and comprehensive way - and to prevent this phenomenon from ending in the diglossic situation of Euskera, strategies must be designed to bring the immigrant population closer to Euskera through the educational system and through programmes specifically designed to make adults Basque-speaking (*euskaldunización*).

To summarise the foregoing, we may say that the principal challenge is the use of Euskera. The basic objectives are to increase gradually but steadily the use of Euskera, especially in informal settings (at home, in the street, the civil service, the workplace, leisure) and preserve the quality of the language and the quality of products in Euskera with a view to making Euskera and its world something truly useful, satisfactory and attractive for the public as a whole. The power of attraction of Euskera must be strengthened so as to make it something worthwhile, even if only through the value of the relations and products developed in that language. The provision of services of all types in Euskera must be increased and improved so as to offer to those who want them opportunities to lead their lives in Euskera. The linguistic proficiency of bilinguals in Euskera must also be improved so that they can acquire sufficient skill to express themselves easily and naturally in the language.

Moreover, loyalty and commitment to Euskera are values which are in any case worth intensifying and disseminating.

If we had to summarise in a single phrase the chief priority we are setting ourselves for the next few years, we would choose the following: preserve the progress made during those years, consolidate and safeguard the results achieved and strengthen them so that they can be used to make further progress.

The challenges and lines of action which will be addressed by the Vice-Ministry of Language Policy are described in the second part of this report.

PART 1

1. **Please state the main legal act(s) and/or provisions that you consider essential for the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in your country. Please provide :**

- ***copies of those acts and/or provisions, in English or French, should your country not have done so in relation to the initial periodical report² ;***
- ***details and copies of new legislation or policy documents with relevance to the regional or minority languages ;***
- ***details of case law or other legal or administrative developments in this field.***

-Spanish Constitution

The Government that came to power after the general elections in 2004 announced its intention of starting a public debate and consultation with all political forces with the aim of carrying out a process of constitutional reform, albeit one limited to four points: enumeration of the Autonomous Communities in the actual text of the Constitution, equality of rights regarding access to the Crown as between male and female heirs, reform of the Senate and inclusion of a constitutional reference to the process of community integration.

As none of these points refers to the existing linguistic regime, the information supplied in the 2002 report on the constitutional framework governing the linguistic question must be repeated.

-The Spanish Constitution explicitly recognises that several languages coexist in Spanish society, so that in the Preamble the constituent power, identified here with the Spanish Nation, "*proclaims its will to... protect all Spaniards and peoples of Spain in the exercise of human rights, of their cultures and traditions, and of their languages and institutions*".

-In the articles of the Constitution, this linguistic plurality is reflected in a system of co-official languages, which is provided for in Article 3:

- "1. Castilian is the official Spanish language of the State. All Spaniards have the duty to know it and the right to use it.*
- 2. The other Spanish languages shall also be official in the respective Autonomous Communities in accordance with their Statutes.*
- 3. The wealth of the different language variations of Spain is a cultural heritage which shall be the object of special respect and protection".*

-More specifically, with reference to the media, Article 20.3 of the Constitution lays down:

"The law shall regulate the organisation and parliamentary control of the social communications media under the control of the State or any public agency and shall guarantee access to such media to the main social and political groups, respecting the pluralism of society and of the various languages of Spain".

3. Statutes of Autonomy

The constitutional provisions are amplified and supplemented by provisions contained in the Statutes of Autonomy, which are the basic institutional laws of the 17 Autonomous Communities. Six of the Statutes refer to the legal status and protection of their languages.

For this reason, it is particularly important for the purposes of this report to describe the current process of statutory reform which has been started. Over the past few months a reform of the

² The principal legal acts and/or provisions referred to are meant to facilitate the Committee of Experts' assessment and should reduce the number of supplementary questions the Committee has to address to state Parties. The Committee will however take due account of the specific problems of particular countries, especially those with complex administrative structures or numerous legislative bodies.

Statutes of Autonomy has been initiated which has so far been confined to reform of the Statutes of Autonomy of two Autonomous Communities, both with their own co-official languages. These changes are set out in the following laws:

-Organic Law 1/2006 of 10 April 2006 reforming Organic Law 5/1982 of 1 July 1982 approving the Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Valencia

Two paragraphs should be mentioned as regards the way the new text treats the language:

- *Article 1*
 1. *The Valencian people, historically organised as the Kingdom of Valencia, shall be constituted as an Autonomous Community within the unity of the Spanish Nation as an expression of its different identity as a historical nationality and in the exercise of the right of self-government which the Spanish Constitution grants to every nationality, under the name of Community of Valencia.*
 2. *The Community of Valencia shall be the expression of the democratic will and of the right to self-government of the Valencian people and be governed by the present Statute, which is its Basic Institutional Law.*
 3. *The Community of Valencia shall have as its objective the achievement of self-government as set out in this Statute, the strengthening of democracy and the guaranteeing of participation by all citizens in the attainment of its ends.*
 4. *The Community of Valencia, as a region of Europe, accepts the values of the European Union and will see to the attainment of its objectives and to the defence of the rights of all European citizens.*

- *Article 6*
 1. *The language of the Community of Valencia shall be Valencian.*
 2. *The Valencian language shall be the official language in the Community of Valencia on the same footing as Castilian, which is the official language of the State. All shall have a right to learn and use these languages and to receive an education in Valencian and be taught Valencian.*
 3. *The Government of the Autonomous Community shall guarantee the normal and official use of both languages and adopt the measures necessary to ensure that they are known.*
 4. *No one may suffer discrimination on grounds of language.*
 5. *Special protection and respect will be given to the revival of Valencian.*
 6. *The law shall establish the criteria for use of the Valencian in the Administration and education.*
 7. *The territories in which the use of one or the other language predominates shall be demarcated by law, as well as those territories that can be dispensed from the teaching and use of the language of the Community of Valencia.*
 8. *The Valencian Language Academy shall be the rule-making institution for the Valencian language.*

4. Organic Law 6/2006 of 19 July 2006 reforming the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia

As in the case of the Community of Valencia, the new text also involves rewording the previous Catalan Statute. It has aroused special interest because it introduces a duty to know Catalan as well as Castilian and because it includes a chapter on linguistic rights and duties.

Specifically, the references of interest in the new Statute are reproduced word for word below.

- *Explanatory memorandum*

The people of Catalonia have maintained throughout the centuries a constant will towards self-government, embodied in institutions such as the Autonomous Government - created in 1359 in the Cortes de Cervera - and in a specific legal system described, among other compilations of laws, in the "Constitucions i altres drets de Catalunya". After 1714 there were several attempts to revive the institutions of self-government. Landmarks along this historical path are represented, inter alia, by the 1914 Mancomunidad, the revival of the Autonomous Government through the 1932 Statute, its re-establishment in 1977 and the 1979 Statute.

(...)

The Parliament of Catalonia, embracing the sentiments and will of the citizens of Catalonia, has defined Catalonia as a nation by a large majority. Article 2 of the Spanish Constitution recognises the national reality of Catalonia as a nationality.

- *Article 1. Catalonia
Catalonia as a nationality shall exercise its self-government as an Autonomous Community in accordance with the Constitution and the present Statute, which is its basic institutional law.*

- *Article 6. Own language and official languages*
 1. *The language of Catalonia shall be Catalan. As such, Catalan shall be the language of normal and preferential use by the public authorities and the public media of Catalonia, and shall also be the language normally used as a vehicular and learning language in education.*
 2. *Catalan shall be the official language of Catalonia. The official language shall also be Castilian, which is the official language of the Spanish State. Everyone shall have a right to use the two official languages and citizens of Catalonia have the right and duty to know them. The public authorities of Catalonia must establish the necessary means to facilitate the exercise of these rights and compliance with this duty. As provided in Article 32, there may be no discrimination on the grounds of using one or other language.*
 3. *The Generalitat and the State must take the necessary actions to obtain recognition of the official nature of Catalan in the European Union and the presence and use of Catalan in international bodies and in international treaties with a cultural or linguistic content.*
 4. *The Generalitat must promote communication and co-operation with the other communities and territories that share a linguistic heritage with Catalonia. For this purpose, the Generalitat and the State, as appropriate, may conclude agreements, treaties and other collaboration mechanisms for the promotion and external dissemination of Catalan.*
 5. *The Occitan language, termed Aranese in Arán, is the specific language of this territory and shall be official in Catalonia, as laid down in the present Statute and the Linguistic Normalisation Laws.*

- *Article 33. Linguistic rights with respect to the public services and State institutions
(...)*
 3. *In order to guarantee the right of linguistic choice, judges and magistrates, public prosecutors, notaries, property registrars and business registrars, registry office officials and staff of the Justice Administration must, in order to serve in Catalonia, prove, in the form laid down by law, that they possess a suitable and adequate knowledge of the official languages that renders them fit to discharge the functions of their office or post.*

- *Article 102. Legal and other staff working for the Justice Administration in Catalonia*
 1. *Magistrates, judges and public prosecutors occupying a post in Catalonia must prove that they possess a suitable and adequate knowledge of Catalan that enables them to give effect to the linguistic rights of citizens in the form and to the extent laid down by law.*
 - (...)
 3. *In any case, the adequacy of knowledge of the language and of the rights concerned shall be assessed specifically and individually in the event of obtaining a post in the corresponding transfer competitions.*
 4. *Staff of the Justice Administration and the Public Prosecutor's Office in Catalonia must prove that they possess a suitable and adequate knowledge of the two official languages that renders them fit to discharge the functions appropriate to their office or post.*

- *CHAPTER III. Linguistic rights and duties*

Article 32. Rights and duties with respect to knowledge and use of the languages
Everyone shall have the right not to be discriminated against on grounds of language. Legal acts in either of the two official languages shall, as regards language, be fully valid and effective.

Article 33. Linguistic rights with respect to public services and State institutions
 1. *Citizens shall have the right to choose their language. In relations with institutions, organisations and public services in Catalonia, everyone shall have the right to use the official language of their choice. This right is an obligation for institutions, organisations and public services, including the electoral administration in Catalonia, and, in general, for private bodies coming under those institutions when they discharge public functions.*

2. In relations with the Justice Administration, the Public Prosecutor, the legal profession and public registrars, everyone shall have the right to use the official language of their choice in all judicial, legal and registry office dealings and to receive all official documentation issued in Catalonia in the requested language, without suffering infringements of their rights or undue delays owing to the language used, nor may they be required to provide any type of translation.

3. In order to safeguard the right to linguistic choice, judges and magistrates, public prosecutors, notaries, property and business registrars, registry office officials and staff working for the Justice Administration must, in order to serve in Catalonia, prove in the form laid down by law that they possess a suitable and adequate knowledge of the official languages rendering them fit to discharge the functions of their office or post.

4. In order to guarantee the right to linguistic choice, the State Administration in Catalonia must prove that the staff in its service possess a suitable and adequate knowledge of the two official languages rendering them fit to discharge the functions appropriate to their post.

5. Citizens of Catalonia shall have the right to communicate in writing in Catalan with the constitutional bodies and with State judicial bodies in accordance with the procedure laid down in the corresponding legislation. These institutions must deal with and process documents submitted in Catalan, which shall have full legal effectiveness in all cases.

Article 34. Linguistic rights of consumers and users

All persons shall have the right to be served orally and in writing in the official language of their choice as users or consumers of goods, products and services. Entities, businesses and establishments open to the public in Catalonia shall remain subject to the duty to provide linguistic choice as laid down by law.

Article 35. Linguistic rights in respect of education

1. Everyone shall have the right to be educated in Catalan as laid down by this Statute. Catalan must be used normally as a vehicular and learning language in university and non-university education.

2. Pupils shall have the right to be educated in Catalan in non-university education. They shall also have the right and duty to possess an adequate oral and written knowledge of Catalan and Castilian at the end of compulsory schooling, regardless of their usual language when they started their education. The teaching of Catalan and Castilian must be given a suitable place in curricula.

3. Pupils shall have a right not to be separated into different schools or class groups because of their usual language.

4. Pupils who start their compulsory education later than the age corresponding to the school system in Catalonia shall have the right to receive special linguistic support if lack of understanding makes it difficult for them to pursue their education in a normal way.

5. The teaching staff and students of universities shall have the right to express themselves orally and in writing in their chosen official language.

Article 36. Rights regarding Aranese

1. Everyone in Arán shall have the right to learn and use Aranese and to be served orally and in writing in Aranese in their relations with the public services and with public and private entities coming under those services.

2. Citizens of Arán shall have the right to use Aranese in their relations with the Generalitat.

3. Other linguistic rights and duties with respect to Aranese shall be determined by law.

2. Please indicate the bodies or organisations, legally established in your state, which further the protection and development of regional or minority languages. Please, list the names and addresses of such organisations.

A special characteristic of Spanish plurilingualism is the link between the various territories where a language other than Castilian/Spanish is spoken and the Autonomous Communities, or rather the institutions of self-government in each of them.

As in other States where more than one language is spoken, language is perceived as a sign of special importance in collective identification. The result of this, as regards compliance with this paragraph, is the virtual non-existence of voluntary organisations that defend plurilingualism within the State. This absence of plurilingualism from the voluntary sphere means that existing organisations of

this type usually limit their activities to one or more Autonomous Communities in cases where the languages coincide or to one language alone, but do not usually carry out activities benefiting the Spanish population as a whole.

It is therefore considered that the proper information for dealing with this question is that supplied by the various Autonomous Communities and reproduced below.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

Numerous public and private institutions operate in our Community to promote and encourage the use of Euskera. Below will be found mainly those bodies coming directly under Basque public services. For the municipalities, we can say that many town halls or 'mancomunidades' also have their own Euskera department.

1. Basque Government

1. Viceconsejería de Política Lingüística
Departamento de Cultura

Gobierno Vasco

Donostia-San Sebastián 1

01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz

Consejo Asesor del Euskera

Donostia-San Sebastián 1

01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz

HABE/Instituto de euskaldunización y alfabetización de adultos, organismo autónomo adscrito al Departamento de Cultura del Gobierno Vasco

Vitoria-Gasteiz, 3

20009 Donostia-San Sebastián

Servicio de Euskera del Departamento de Educación, Universidades e Investigación

Donostia-San Sebastián 1

01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz

Servicio Oficial de Traducción del Instituto Vasco de Administración Pública

Donostia-San Sebastián 1

01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz

2. Diputación Foral de Bizkaia
Dirección General de Promoción del Euskera
Gran Vía 25

48009 Bilbao

3. Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa
Dirección General de Normalización del Euskera

Plaza de Gipuzkoa s/n

20004 Donostia-San Sebastián

4. Euskaltzaindia / Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca
Plaza Barria, 15 -48005-
Bilbao (Bizkaia)

5. Eudel – Asociación de Municipios Vascos
Plaza del Ensanche, 5-2. ezk.
48009 Bilbao (Bizkaia)

6. UEMA – Mancomunidad de municipios euskaldunes
Donibane enparantza, 1
48380 Aulesti – Bizkaia

Besides these institutions, the Basque Government has agreements with various organisations which concern themselves with linguistic normalisation in areas such as the creation of terminology in Euskera, popular culture and literature. Below will be found the chief bodies with which the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy has concluded agreements for the promotion of Euskera in its different forms.

Bertsozale Elkartea (body for the promotion of oral improvisation in Euskera)
Paseo Igeldo, 25
20008 Donostia-San Sebastián
Tel.: 00 34 943 21 77 98
Fax: 00 34 943 21 24 27
E-mail: bertsozale@bertsozale.com
Web page: www.bertsozale.com

EIZIE (Association of translators, proof readers and interpreters of the Basque language)
Zemoria, 25
20013 Donostia-San Sebastián
Tel.: 00 34 943 27 71 11
Fax: 00 34 943 27 72 88
E-mail: bulegoa@eizie.org
Web page: www.eizie.org

Instituto Labayru (Centro de Estudio de la Cultura Vasca)
Aretxabaleta, 1-1º
48010 Bilbao
Tel. : 00 34 94 443 76 84
Fax: 00 34 94 443 77 58
E-mail: labayru@labayru.org
Web page: www.labayru.org

Euskal Idazleen Elkartea-Asociación de Escritores en Lengua Vasca
Aoiz plaza,
48015 BILBO
Tel. : 00 34 943 27 69 99
Fax: 00 34 943 27 72 88
E-mail: eie@eie.euskalnet.net
Web page: www.idazleak.org

Because of the large number of private organisations operating in the field of the promotion and use of Euskera in its different forms, we do not include them here. However, their activities and work programmes are funded either by the Basque Government or by other public services of the Autonomous Community through various public aid programmes.

Secretaría de Política Lingüística
Departamento de la Presidencia
Generalitat de Catalunya
<http://www.gencat.cat/index.htm>
Pasaje de la Banca, 1-3
E-08002 Barcelona

Consorcio para la Normalización Lingüística
<http://www.cpnl.cat/>
C/ Mallorca, 272, 8.º
E-08037 Barcelona

Centro de Terminología TERMCAT
<http://www.termcat.cat/>
C/ Diputació, 119, 5.º
E-08015 Barcelona

Instituto Ramon Llull
<http://www.llull.cat/>
C/ Diputació, 279, baixos
E-08007 Barcelona

Institut d'Estudis Catalans
<http://www.iec.cat>
C/ Carme, 47
E-08001 Barcelona

Comisión de Toponimia
Pasatge de la Banca, 1-3
E-08002 Barcelona

Consejo Social de la Lengua Catalana
<http://www6.gencat.net/llengcat/organi/cslc.htm>
Pasatge de la Banca, 1-3
E-08002 Barcelona

Linguamón – Casa de las Lenguas
<http://www.linguamon.cat>
Via Laietana, 46A, pral. 1.ª
E-08003 Barcelona

In addition to these institutional bodies, it should be mentioned as regards the voluntary sector that since 2002 the Government of Catalonia has compiled a census of non-profit bodies that promote the use of the Catalan language. It has introduced a rebate on the income tax of individuals (amounting to 15% of the amounts donated up to a maximum of 10% of the figure for the Autonomous Community as a whole). Under the regulations for this census, promotion of Catalan means "the carrying out of activities promoting positive attitudes to Catalan or designed to increase the knowledge or use of Catalan in the population at large or specific groups, as well as research on the Catalan language or its situation".

Under the Resolution of 14 July 2005 (Official Journal of the Generalitat of Catalonia No 4434 of 26.07.2005) of the Secretariat for Language Policy, the bodies included in the census of those whose purpose is to promote Catalan are the ones mentioned in that provision. They can be consulted at www6.gencat.net/llenguacat/cens/index/htm

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

In the absence of an up-to-date census of associations that promote the language, a list is given below of the main public bodies involved.

Secretaría General de Política Lingüística
Presidencia
Xunta de Galicia
San Caetano, s/n – 15704 Santiago de Compostela (A Coruña)
www.xunta.es/lenguagallega/

Comisión de Toponimia
Consellería de la Presidencia
Xunta de Galicia
San Caetano, s/n – 15704 Santiago de Compostela (A Coruña)
www.xunta.es/toponimia/

Real Academia Galega
Rúa Tabernas, 11 - 15001 A Coruña (A Coruña)
www.realacademiagallega.org/

Centro Ramón Piñeiro para a Investigación en Humanidades
Carretera Santiago-Noia, km 3 - Santiago de Compostela (A Coruña)
www.cirp.es/

Termigal (Servicio de Terminología Gallega)
Carretera Santiago-Noia, km 3 – 15896 Santiago de Compostela (A Coruña)
termigal@cirp.es

Consello da Cultura Galega
Pazo de Raxoi, 2º - Praza do Obradoiro – 15705 Santiago de Compostela (A Coruña)
www.culturagallega.org/

Instituto da Lingua Galega (ILG)
Praza de la Universidad, 4 - 15782 Santiago de Compostela (A Coruña)
www.usc.es/ilgas/

Servizo de Normalización Lingüística
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela
Casa de la Balconada
Rúa Nueva, 6 – 15782 Santiago de Compostela (A Coruña)
www.usc.es/snl/

Área de Normalización Lingüística
Universidade de Vigo
Rúa do Porto, 3, 1º - 36201 Vigo (Pontevedra)
www.uvigo.es/normalizacion/index.asp

Servizo de Normalización Lingüística
Universidad de la Coruña
Rectoría. Paseo de la Maestranza, 9, 1º - 15001 A Coruña (A Coruña)
www.udc.es/snl/

Verbum Casa das Palabras
Avda. de Símil, 17 – 36212 Vigo (Pontevedra)
www.verbum.vigo.org/

There are also numerous associations that support the culture and language of Galicia, as well as private foundations and entities involved in language promotion activities.

Community of VALENCIA

The preliminary report by this Community indicates that the Autonomous Government's existing bodies concerned with the promotion of Valencian and their offices are as follows:

Conselleria de Cultura, Educación y Deporte
Secretaria Autonómica de Cultura y Política Lingüística
Área de Política Lingüística
Av. Campanar, 32
46015 Valencia
www.cult.gva.es

Academia Valenciana de la Lengua
Monasterio de Sant Miquel del Reis
Av. Constitució, 284
46019 Valencia
www.avl.gva.es

Universidad de Alicante: Secretariado de Promoción del Valenciano
Cra de Sant Vicent s/n
03690 Sant Vicent del Raspeig
www.ua.es/spv

Universidad Jaume I de Castellón: Servicio de Lenguas y Terminología
Av Sos Baynat, s/n
12071 Castelló de la Plana
www.uji.es/serveis/slt

Universitat de València: Servicio de Política Lingüística
Av Blasco Ibáñez, 32
46010 València
www.uv.es/spl

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia: Servicio de Normalización Lingüística
Camí de Vera s/n
46071 València
www.upv.es/snl

Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche: Vicerrectorado de Estudiantes y Extensión
Universitaria
Av. Universitat, s/n
03202 Elx
www.umh.es

"Foral" Community of NAVARRE

1. Government of Navarre

Dirección General de Universidades y Política Lingüística
Servicio de Programación, Investigación y Desarrollo Lingüístico
Departamento de Educación
C/ Cuesta de Santo Domingo 8,
31001 Pamplona (Navarra)

Dirección General de Enseñanzas Escolares y Profesionales
Servicio de Vascuence
Departamento de Educación
C/ Cuesta de Santo Domingo 8,
31001 Pamplona (Navarra)

Consejo Navarro del Euskera
C/ Cuesta Santo Domingo, 8-3ª
31001 Pamplona (Navarra)

Organismo Autónomo Instituto Navarro de Administración Pública
Servicio de Vascuence e Idiomas Comunitarios
C/ Navarrería 39
31001 Pamplona (Navarra)

Servicio de Boletín Oficial de Navarra
C/ Leyre, 6, 4ª
31002 Pamplona

Institución Príncipe de Viana
C/ Navarrería 39
31001 Pamplona (Navarra)

Centro de Recursos para la Enseñanza en Euskera
Euskararen Irakaskuntzarako Baliabide Zentroa
Mokarte Plaza,z.g.
31620 Uharte (Navarra)
www.pnte.cfnavarra.es/eibz

Euskaltegi Zubiarte
Mokarte Plaza,z.g.
31620 Uharte (Navarra)

2. Public University of Navarre

Campus de Arrosadía
31006 Pamplona (Navarra)
www.unavarra.es

3. University of Navarre

Campus Universitario
31080 Pamplona (Navarra)
www.unav.es

4. Royal Academy of the Basque Language-Euskaltzaindia

C/Conde Olivito, 2.
31002, Pamplona (Navarra)

5. Eusko Ikaskuntza

Plaza del Castillo, 43 bis, 3.D
31001 Pamplona (Navarra)

6. Municipal services

1. Servicios Municipales

AGOITZ-AEZKOA

Idoia Zabaltza Garate
Karrika Berria, 22. 31430 AOIZ

VILLAVA

Kale Nagusia, 22. 31610 VILLAVA

AURITZ-ERROIBAR-LUZAIDE

Aurizko Udaletxea. 31640 AURITZ

BARAÑAIN

Udaletxe Plaza z.g., 2. 31010 BARAÑAIN

BAZTAN

Foru plaza z.g. 31700 ELIZONDO

BERRIOZAR

Kaleberri, 12. 31195 BERRIOZAR

**BORTZIRIETAKO EUSKARA
MANKOMUNITATEA**

Beheko karrika, 7. 31790 ARANTZA

BURLADA

San Juan Plaza, 1. 31600 BURLADA

PUENTE LA REINA

Mena Plaza, 1
31100 PUENTE LA REINA

IPARRALDEKO EUSKARA MANKOM.

Udaletxea. 31880 Leitza
Ultzamako Udaletxea. 31797 Larraintzar
Larraungo Udaletxea. 31870 Lekunberri

IRANTZU OINARRIZKO GIZA
ZERBITZUEN MANKOMUNITATEA
Foru Plaza, 9. 31178 ABARZUZA

PAMPLONA

Descalzos, 72
31001 PAMPLONA

ESTELLA

Sorkunde Garbiaren pasealekua, 1
31200 ESTELLA

MALERREKAKO MANKOMUNITATEA

Merkatarien karrika, 27
31740 DONEZTEBE

**ORKOIEI-ETXAURI-OLLARAN-
BIDAURRETA-CENDEA DE OLZA**
Iturgain plaza, 1. 31160 ORKOIEN

SAKANAKO MANKOMUNITATEA
Uriz kalea 38- 31830 LAKUNTZA

TAFALLA
Olatz Zabaleta
Nafarroako plaza 5.- 31300 TAFALLA

**UHARTE-ESTERIBAR ZERBITZU
MANKOM.**
San Juan Plaza 1, 2.
31620 UHARTE

ZARAITZU-ERRONKARI
Zaraitzuko Iboxaren Batzordea
Rotxapea kalea z.g. 31690 EZKAROZE
Erronkariko Iboxaren Batzorde Nagusia
Julian Gayarre, 5. 31415 ERRONKARI

ZIZUR MAYOR
Zizurko Udaletxea,
Erreniaga parkea, z.g.
31180 ZIZUR MAYOR

7. Other institutions promoting Basque in other areas and receiving aid from the Government of Navarre

Sortzen
C/Jarauta, 32
31001 Pamplona (Navarra)

AEK
C/ Recoletos 16
31001 Pamplona (Navarra)

IKA
C/ Comedias 14
31001 Pamplona (Navarra)

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

Dirección General de Política Lingüística
Consejería de Educación y Cultura
Gobierno de las Illes Balears
C/ Capità Salom, 29, 4ª planta
07004 PALMA (Illes Balears)

Consorcio para el Fomento de la Lengua Catalana
y la Proyección Exterior de la Cultura (COFUC)
C/ Capità Salom, 29, 1ª planta
07004 PALMA (Illes Balears)

Instituto de Estudios Baleáricos
Calle de Paraires, 24, 5º 1ª

07001 PALMA (Illes Balears)

Universitat de les Illes Balears
Ctra. de Valldemossa, km 7,5
07122 PALMA (Illes Balears)

Gabinete de Terminología
Gabinete de Onomástica (Toponimia y Antroponimia)
Gabinete de Didáctica de las Lenguas
Cra. de Valldemossa, km 7,5
07122 PALMA (Illes Balears)

Estudio General Luliano
C/ Sant Roc, 4
07001 PALMA (Illes Balears)

Obra Cultural Balear
C/ del Pare Bartomeu Pou, 31
07003 PALMA (Illes Balears)

3. Please indicate if any body or organisation has been consulted about the preparation of this periodical report or about the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers addressed to your state. In the case of an affirmative answer, specify which one(s).

Comments by the General State Administration

As indicated in the Preliminary Section, paragraph 1, of this report, the organisation of political authority in Spain has been that of a fully decentralised State since 1978.

The Autonomous Communities are therefore competent to issue regulations having the status of laws over a wide range of subjects and to perform an even greater number of administrative functions.

In general, the Autonomous Communities have exclusive power with regard to linguistic normalisation, as well as power to adopt appropriate regulations governing the use of languages recognised as co-official in the respective Statutes of Autonomy.

In drawing up this 2nd Report on the Application in Spain of the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages, the Spanish Government has therefore considered it desirable to follow a twofold process:

1. Preparation by the General State Administration of that part of the report which concerns it and which refers to its area of competence, the aim also being to establish comparable common contents for all the Autonomous Communities;
2. Preparation, by each of the six Autonomous Communities having their own language, of a specific report in which they can supply whatever data and comments they consider desirable.

As regards other types of organisations, especially voluntary associations, the General State Administration has not carried out any specific consultation because it does not possess special powers to do so. Another important reason is that, as things stand in the Spanish social and voluntary sector, there are no common organisations or institutions which are recognised as such and sufficiently representative to be able to fulfil this role of centres consulted by the State Administration.

The Central Government also considers that it is for the Autonomous Communities to perform such consultation, using whatever means they consider appropriate, as set out below.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

Because of the short time available for preparing this report, it has been prepared in collaboration between various departments of the Basque Government.

The Vice-Ministry for Language Policy was largely responsible for co-ordinating and supplying the information requested. The bodies supplying information were:

- Department of Culture:
 - Vice-Ministry for Language Policy
 - HABE/Institute for Adult Literacy and 'Basquisition'
 - Vice-Ministry for Culture, Youth and Sport
- Department of Education, Universities and Research
- Department of Justice, Employment and Social Security

The information supplied by these departments was essential particularly for completion of the third part of the report and for questions relating to the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

The Social Council for the Catalan Language was consulted. This is the highest advisory and consultative body, and participates at the social level in the language policy of the Generalitat of Catalonia. It was set up in 1991 and is chaired by the President of the Generalitat. Some members are ex officio and occupy the vice-presidencies, which are important positions representing the institutions of the Generalitat and the Institute of Catalan Studies (member of the Government of the Generalitat with responsibility for language policy, who is currently Minister of the Presidency; the Language Policy Secretary; the President of the Institute of Catalan Studies and, acting as secretary to the Council, the official head of the Sub-Directorate for Language Policy). Other members are appointed by the member of the Government of Catalonia with responsibility for language policy, in the following proportion:

- 35 members representing bodies which not only specialise in protection of the language but are also representative of the civil fabric (e.g. associations of businesses and trade unions, the Chamber of Commerce, the Consumers' Council, associations of jurists and judges, the High Court of Justice, immigrant welfare bodies, representatives of television and radio, associations of municipalities, National Youth Council etc);
- Between 30 and 40 members appointed *ad personam* by the adviser on language policy from among leading figures representing all social groups, who have distinguished themselves professionally by their defence of the language (journalists, actors, writers, representatives of sports club, distinguished persons from the academic world etc).

The present composition of the Social Council for the Catalan Language is the result of Resolution PRE/2738/2005 of 21 September 2005 appointing members of the Social Council for the Catalan Language (Official Journal of the Generalitat of Catalonia No 4479 of 29.9.2005, page 30465).

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

In Galicia, the present report has been drawn up by the General Secretariat for Language Policy of the Government of Galicia, on the basis of its own information and information supplied by various bodies and institutions, mainly those mentioned below:

- Vice-Presidency for Equality and Well-being
- Ministry of the Presidency, Public Administrations and Justice
- Ministry of University Education and Planning
- Ministry of Territorial Policy, Public Works and Transport
- Ministry of Culture and Sport
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Innovation and Industry

- Galician School of Public Administration (EGAP)
- Galician Radio and Television Company (CRTVG)
- Provincial councils and town councils
- Council for Galician Culture
- Universities of Vigo, Santiago and A Coruña
- Institute for the Galician Language
- Royal Galician Academy
- Ramón Piñeiro Centre for Humanities Research
- Eixo Atlántico

Community of VALENCIA

In this Community, the report has been prepared by the Secretariat for Culture and Language Policy of the Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport, using information supplied by:

- the Secretariat for Relations with the State and Communication of the Presidency of the Autonomous Community;
- the Under-Secretariat of the Ministry of Justice, the Interior and Public Administrations;
- the Directorate General for Education of the Ministry for Culture, Education and Sport;
- the Valencian Academy for the Language;
- Valencian Radio and Television.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

The report has been drawn up by the appropriate authorities and bodies coming under the Government of Navarre, especially through the Interdepartmental Commission. Particular account has also been taken of the opinion of the Parliament of Navarre, the Court of Justice, the Schools Council of Navarre and universities based in the Community.

-AC Balearic Islands

The report has been drawn up by the Balearic Government administration, with special contributions by the Ministries of Education and Culture, Public Works, Housing and Transport, Tourism and Immigration, and Co-operation.

For the preparation of the report, the Consortium for Promotion of the Catalan Language and External Projection of Culture (COFUC), the Institute of Balearic Studies (IEB) and the Public Radio and Television Corporation of the Balearic Islands (EPRTVIB) were also consulted.

4. *Please indicate the measures taken (in accordance with Article 6 of the Charter) to make better known the rights and the duties deriving from the application of the Charter.*

Comments by the General State Administration

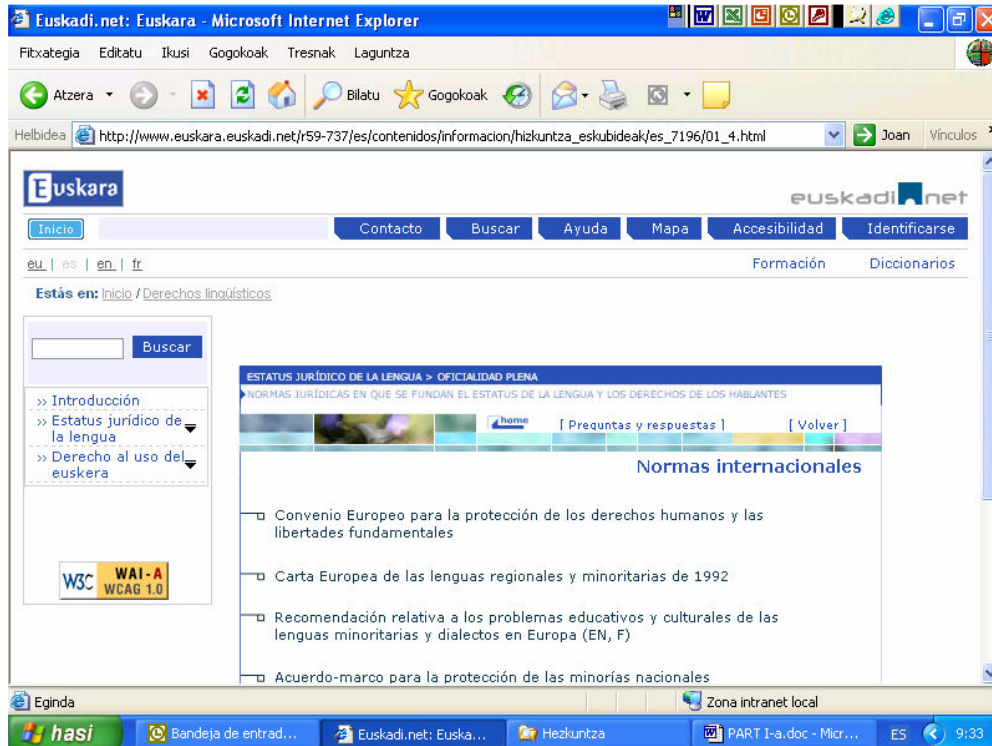
The various texts referring to the Charter for Regional or Minority Languages can be found on the web page of the Ministry of Public Administrations (www.map.es). This web page contains both the text of the Charter and the 2002 report by Spain, as well as the recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers in 2005.

The Autonomous Communities with a co-official language in their territory have incorporated the text of the Charter in their official web pages, as a result of which it is felt that knowledge of the Charter in the circles most concerned is extensive and even extremely high.

The General State Administration can supply abundant data illustrating the extensive knowledge of the Charter's content in Spanish circles and among those with a professional interest. The linguistic question in general and the follow-up to and compliance with the Charter in particular have been the subject of frequent parliamentary initiatives and interventions which have usually aroused great interest in the press.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

The Vice-Ministry for Language Policy has placed on its web page (www.euskara.euskadi.net) the Kingdom of Spain's document of ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. The document will be found on the aforementioned web page in the section relating to the legal basis for the Charter's international scope.



Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

Immediately after the Charter came into force, the former Directorate General for Language Policy, which is now the Secretariat for Language Policy, of the Government of Catalonia issued a publication in Catalan setting out the text and indicating the articles ratified by the Spanish State. 5000 copies of the publication were printed. It can be consulted and downloaded from the web page of the Secretariat for Language Policy at the following address: <http://www6.gencat.net/llengcat/publicaciones/carta/index.htm>. This address also includes the Aranese version.

The Secretariat for Language Policy, the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation and the various departments of the Generalitat provide information about the linguistic rights deriving both from the Charter and from Catalan and Spanish legislation. Mention should be made, for example, of the wide circulation which the Department of Justice of the Generalitat of Catalonia has given to a charter of linguistic rights of citizens in the courts, among other actions. This charter can be found on the Department's web page at the following address: http://www.gencat.net/justicia/temas/dret_i_andjusticia/administracio/cartas/dretsling/index.htm

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

The General Secretariat for Language Policy has an advisory team for linguistic matters which deals with enquiries from the public by telephone, e-mail and ordinary mail concerning linguistic rights and legislation.

In 2006 an up-to-date translation was made of the European Charter into Galician (downloadable from the web).

Community of VALENCIA

The Community of Valencia has circulated the content of the Charter by including it in the Community's official web page: http://www.cult.gva.es/polin/pdfs/carta_europea_val.pdf

"Foral" Community of NAVARRE

The Directorate General for Universities and Language Policy has informed the Departments of the Government of Navarre about the content of the Charter. It has also obtained the information needed to complete its reports from the following departments and bodies:

- Department of Education, Directorate General of Schooling and Vocational Education
- Department of Culture and Tourism, Directorate General of Culture. Institución Príncipe de Viana
- Department of the Presidency, Justice and the Interior: Directorate General of the Presidency, Navarre Institute of Public Administrations (INAP), Directorate General of Justice, Technical Secretariat
- Department of Local Administration, Technical Secretariat
- Department of Health, Technical Secretariat
- Department of Public Works, Transport and Communication, Technical Secretariat
- Parliament of Navarre, President
- Office of the Government in Navarre
- High Court of Justice of Navarre, President

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

The Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands has disseminated the content of the Charter by including it on the Community's official web page.

5. It is understood that full details of the measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers will appear in the body of the report. Nevertheless, please summarise those measures for each recommendation.

- **Recommendation 1**

"take the necessary legal and practical measures needed to ensure the implementation of the undertakings under article 9 of the Charter, in particular by ensuring that an adequate proportion of the judicial staff posted in the autonomous communities concerned by the application of Article 9 of the Charter has a working knowledge of the relevant languages;"

-Comments by the General State Administration

As already noted in the previous round of assessment of compliance by the Spanish authorities with the Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, this is one of the points involving major obstacles to compliance in Spain.

The main cause of the difficulties impeding full normalisation of the co-official languages in the Judicial Administration is the requirement that the staff of judicial bodies should have an adequate knowledge of the corresponding languages. This is obvious but sometimes difficult to guarantee because it is bound up with the geographical origin of the justice professionals concerned or with other, personal, considerations.

This initial difficulty increases if it is borne in mind that staff who work in the Judicial Administration, especially judges and public prosecutors, belong to general bodies common to the whole State and may therefore occupy positions in any part of Spanish territory.

Nevertheless, although recognising this structural problem, the State has taken various measures over the past three years designed to strengthen the linguistic safeguards of the parties to a trial, inter alia by adopting Organic Law 19/2003 of 23 December 2003 reforming Organic Law 6/1985 of 1 July 1985 on the judiciary, which introduces certain interesting new features:

- Article 450.4 on court clerks provides that a knowledge of the co-official languages shall be an advantage in applying for a post.
- Article 521.4.3r stipulates that lists of posts of court registry staff may contain a requirement that candidates must possess a knowledge of the official language.
- Article 530 states that for the filling of certain posts a knowledge of the regional language may be required, depending on the type of functions to be exercised.
- Article 536.2 stipulates that any action involving discrimination on grounds of language will be considered a very serious fault.
- Articles 521.3.b) and 530 state the necessity to require a knowledge of the co-official languages by staff of the Judicial Administration in the filling of vacancies and, by extension, in the selection of staff, in cases where the Autonomous Communities have responsibility. Specifically, Article 530 states: "*In vacancy notices in the Autonomous Communities with assumed competences whose language has official status, an oral and written knowledge of that language shall be regarded as an advantage. For certain posts, such knowledge may be regarded as a requirement when the type of functions to be discharged demonstrates the necessity for that requirement and when this is so stipulated in the vacancy notices.*"

Regarding these measures, the General State Administration considers that this general information may be supplemented by that included in the part of this report relating to Article 9 of the Charter, on Judicial Authorities.

On this point, a brief mention should be made of the actions taken by the Autonomous Communities to facilitate the learning of co-official languages in those Communities. These actions include the training of judges and public prosecutors, who do not come under the Autonomous Communities, and of staff who provide administrative support services to the former and who do come under those Communities, with the sole exception of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, to which these functions and services have not yet been transferred.

-AC Basque Country

- Professional groups not transferred to the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country
The Basque Government has concluded two collaboration agreements on the linguistic training of judges and magistrates, public prosecutors and court clerks, the first with the General Council of the Judiciary and the second with the Ministry of Justice. Nevertheless, as mentioned in the previous report by the Basque Country, "it is not the direct responsibility of the Department of Justice of the Basque Government to achieve those objectives, since such groups do not come under the Autonomous Administration, which may provide encouragement but may not regulate or implement".

One of the measures provided for in those agreements that is of great practical effectiveness in achieving such practical knowledge consists of immersion in the language with intensive training over several three-month periods, with day release. This measure is being made impossible in practice by budgetary decisions taken by the Ministry of Justice and the General Council of the Judiciary.

- Professional groups transferred to the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country

As regards staff of the Judicial Administration who are transferred to the Basque Country, the Department of Justice of the Basque Government has promoted four main measures:

- Training in Euskera, both ordinary and intensive - with day release - until the level appropriate to the work assignment is reached.
- Preparation of a draft Decree on Linguistic Normalisation of the Judicial Administration of the Autonomous Community, awaiting approval.
- Preparation of a draft General Plan on Linguistic Normalisation of the Judicial Administration of the Autonomous Community, awaiting passage through the usual stages.
- Study with a view to the preparation of lists of posts which include the language profiles for each post and the dates on which they become obligatory.

•
The last three actions have been undertaken on the basis of Judgment 253/2005 of the Constitutional Court of 11 October 2005, published in the Official Gazette of 15 November 2005 in connection with Positive Conflict of Jurisdiction 3783/1998 submitted by the State with respect to Basque Government Decree 63/1998 of 31 March 1998.

In its analysis of the concept of "essential requirement" concerning knowledge of Euskera for certain posts, the Constitutional Court restates its legal opinion concerning the general arrangements governing the use of Euskera in the Judicial Administration and the issue of competing jurisdiction. It refers to Article 231 of the Organic Law on the Judiciary, not amended by Organic Law 19/2003, and to knowledge of the language in the preparation of lists of posts and in transfer competitions. It recalls the principle of proportionality in the requirement to know the language and recognises the legality of including a knowledge of Euskera as a requirement for certain posts as this is a provision in line with the Organic Law on the Judiciary.

• **Recommendation 2**

"review the recruitment, career and training schemes for the staff of the State administration offices with a view to ensuring that an adequate proportion of the staff in this field posted in the autonomous communities concerned by the application of Article 10 of the Charter has a working knowledge of the relevant languages;"

-Comments by the General State Administration

One of the findings of the Committee of Experts which has been working recently within the General State Administration on extending the use of co-official languages in that Administration matches the content of this Recommendation 2. For further details, see the information corresponding to Article 10 in the third part of this report.

Again, as mentioned for Recommendation 1, the General State Administration considers that this general information may be supplemented by that included in the part of this report concerning Article 10 of the Charter, on Administrative Authorities.

-AC Basque Country

Basque Basic Law 10/1982 of 24 November 1982 on Normalisation of the Use of Euskera contains a series of linguistic rights of citizens which can be invoked in their relations with Public Administration bodies based in the Basque Autonomous Community, including the State Administration.

The right of Basque Country citizens to communicate orally and in writing in Euskera with the Administration and with any body or entity based in the Autonomous Community (Article 5.2.a), including the Judicial Administration (Article 9), is recognised and citizens are likewise entitled to be dealt with in the same official language (Article 6.1).

Article 14 of Law 10/1982 states that, in order to enforce the rights recognised therein, the public authorities must adopt measures for the progressive 'Basquisition' of staff assigned to the Public Administration in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.

Continuing with Article 14, public authorities must determine the posts for which a knowledge of Euskera is compulsory. In selective tests for obtaining other posts in the Administration within the territorial boundaries of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, consideration will be given, among other things, to the standard of knowledge of the official languages, the weighting for which will be devised by the Administration for each professional level.

The Third Additional Provision of Law 10/1982 provides that the Basque Government will promote, in agreement with the competent bodies, the adoption of measures for the progressive standardisation of the use of Euskera in the State Administration in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, as referred to in Articles 6, 8, 11, 13 and 14 of the law.

Despite the time that has elapsed since Law 10/1982 was adopted, consideration is normally not given during the recruitment of staff by the State Administration to candidates' knowledge of Euskera. This is neither a requirement nor an advantage.

As regards linguistic training for staff, this is a State responsibility and there are no data to suggest that the State is providing this type of training.

- **Recommendation 3**

"strengthen the offer of education in Basque in the Basque Country, in particular with regard to secondary education and technical and vocational education;"

-AC Basque Country

In response to the recommendation by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Spain, namely: "Strengthen the offer of education in Basque in the Basque Country, in particular with regard to secondary education and technical and vocational education"(unofficial translation), the following remarks should be made:

1. The recommendation is accepted, as it is considered to be in agreement with the provisions governing the gradual introduction of Euskera into education in the Basque Autonomous Community.
2. In fact, the Basque Government is adopting all types of operational measures to increase the availability of teaching in Euskera at the various levels and stages of primary and secondary education.
3. As regards secondary education, it should be mentioned that the trend of bilingual education models over the past six years is increasing in Model D (in which all subjects are taught in Euskera apart from Spanish language) and that the Model A option (in which all subjects apart from Euskera are taught in Castilian) is decreasing.
4. This leads to the conclusion that the availability of education in Euskera is clearly growing and preponderant in compulsory secondary education, is growing and accounts for a figure of 50% in the baccalaureate classes and is slightly increasing in vocational training.

- **Recommendation 4**

"adopt a structured approach, with a view to strengthening the use of Basque in the private electronic media in the Basque Country and in broadcasting in general in Navarra;"

-AC Basque Country

As regards these measures, the relevant information can be consulted in the part of the report referring to Article 11 of the Charter, on the Media.

-AC Navarre

The Government of Navarre makes annual calls for aid to the media which broadcast in Basque/Euskera in the territory of the Autonomous Community.

- **Recommendation 5**

"consider the possibility of applying an appropriate form of Part III protection to the Basque language within the "mixed zone" as defined by the legislation of Navarra;"

-AC Navarre

The preliminary report by the Government of Navarre states categorically that, in Navarre, the Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, seen from the strictly standard-setting point of view (Autonomous Community and Spanish rules and the European rules in the Charter) could only apply in its Basque-speaking area, one of the three areas which, under the 1986 Law on the Basque language, make up the linguistic territory of the Community (the other two being the Mixed Area and the non-Basque-speaking Area). Despite this, there is no doubt - and this is backed up by the facts - about the efforts made by the present Government of Navarre, with the Department of Education and its Directorate General for Universities and Language Policy in the lead, to adapt, with due caution, the territorial boundaries mentioned, which demarcate each of the language areas concerned, to the current linguistic reality of Navarre.



Zona Vascofona: Basque-speaking area

Zona Mixta: Mixed Area

Zona no Vascofona: non-Basque-speaking Area

The Directorate General for Universities and Language Policy is thus working positively and steadily to modify the limits imposed by the Mixed Area in order better to adapt and situate that linguistic reality. However, the truth is that the Parliament of Navarre, the highest expression of the will of the Navarrese people, has so far not succeeded in reaching an "Agreement on a new language policy for Navarre".

- **Recommendation 6**

"strengthen the protection of Aragonese ("Fabra") and Catalan in Aragon, including establishing an appropriate legal framework."

-Comments by the General State Administration

One of the commitments accepted by the Government of Aragón which took office after the May 2003 elections in that Community was the submission to the *Cortes* of Aragón as the Community's legislative assembly, for discussion and possible approval, of a draft law regulating the languages of Aragón. However, this commitment had not yet been met on the date of drafting this report because the Government of Aragón considers it highly important that this process should be carried out with the maximum degree of consensus and after much negotiation and political agreement so that the law can be adopted unanimously.

6. Indicate what steps your state has taken to inform the following of the recommendations :

- ***all levels of government (national, federal, local and regional authorities or administrations) ;***
- ***judicial authorities ;***
- ***legally established bodies and associations.***

-Comments by the General State Administration

Both the content of the report by the Committee of Experts and the recommendations issued by the Committee of Ministers were circulated and commented on by the Interministerial Group which prepared the 1st report. There was co-operation from, in particular, the Ministries of External Affairs and Co-operation, Public Administrations, Education and Science, Justice, and Culture.

The State authorities have likewise verified that the *Cortes Generales* are aware in detail of these recommendations, which have been taken into account in various parliamentary initiatives. These recommendations have in turn been communicated to the judicial authorities through their governing body, the General Council of the Judiciary, in view of the independence enjoyed by this authority in Spain.

Similarly, there is no doubt that the Autonomous Communities have had reliable and accurate information right from the start about the content of the recommendations, as well as about the content of the Committee of Experts report drawn up previously.

As regards social organisations, although it is not for the General State Administration to perform consultations or transmit information, it is also clear that they were fully and immediately aware of the content of the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers, which were reported in the media of the Communities concerned.

-AC Basque Country

On 21 September 2005 the Committee of Ministers approved a series of recommendations on application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. The Vice-Ministry for Language Policy attached to the Department of Culture of the Basque Government became aware of these recommendations through publication of the corresponding report.

All the Autonomous Communities have circulated the content of the recommendations in their respective territories. Particular note should be taken of the forwarding of these recommendations by the Government of Catalonia to the Social Council for the Catalan Language.

7. *Please explain how your state has involved the above, in implementing the recommendations.*

-General Comments by the General State Administration

The General State Administration notes that its area of competence includes Recommendations 1 and 2. As regards the content of Recommendation 1, this has been communicated to the General Council of the Judiciary, which is an independent government body coming under Article 122 of the Constitution and defined therein as "the governing body of the judiciary". It is thus for the Council to adopt the necessary decisions for compliance with the recommendation mentioned.

The content of the measures adopted for compliance with Recommendation 2 can be analysed in the comments on Article 10 of the Charter, on Administrative Authorities and Public Services.

As regards the other recommendations, the procedure followed for the preparation of this 2nd Report on Compliance with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in Spain illustrates the determination of Spanish public administrations, both the General State Administration and the Administrations of the Autonomous Communities involved, to comply with these recommendations.

In this connection, a closer examination of Parts 2 and 3 of the report can supply information of particular value in answering the question asked in this point 7.

PART 2

1. *Please indicate what measures your State has taken to apply Article 7 of the Charter to the regional or minority languages referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of part I above, specifying the different levels of government responsible.*

-General comments by the General State Administration

See the detailed information supplied in Part 3 for each of the specific articles referred to in the Charter.

-Specific information for each paragraph

-AC Basque Country (overall information for all paragraphs)

The advance or retreat of Euskera depends greatly on the legislation and resources allocated to its normalisation in the different territories. Together with Castilian, Euskera is an official language throughout the Basque Autonomous Community.

In accordance with this different legislation, regulations have been drawn up and human and financial resources allocated which, in turn, determine the results achieved in the education system, the media, the Administration, publishing and cultural production, adult literacy and 'Basquisition', social entrenchment of the language etc.

The year 2005 marked the passage of 25 years since the Statute of Autonomy (1979) proclaimed Euskera as an official language of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country. While it declared Euskera to be official, it granted to all citizens of the autonomous community concerned the right to use both Euskera and Castilian. From 1979 to the present time numerous regulations have been drawn up and various bodies and institutions established with the aim of reviving proficiency in, and the use and status of, Euskera.

All the measures approved under the language policy implemented by the authorities in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country have greatly contributed to the achievement of the objectives mentioned in Article 7 of the Charter: recognition of Euskera as an expression of cultural wealth; resolute action to promote Euskera, encouragement of its oral and written use in public and private life; provision of appropriate forms and means for the teaching and study of Euskera at all appropriate levels; promotion of study and research on Euskera etc.

However, administrative divisions in Euskera territory and the existence of different ways of interpreting the policy to be pursued with regard to the common language are impeding positive and co-ordinated action between the Basque Autonomous Community and the "Foral" Community of Navarre. The Basque Government considers it would be desirable to have a stable body for the promotion and use of Euskera involving collaboration and co-ordination between these two public institutions within the Spanish State, which would extend to the authorities of the institutions of the French Basque Country.

Similarly, the framework collaboration agreements between the Government of Navarre, the Basque Government, the *Diputación Foral* (Provincial Council) of Álava and the *Diputación Foral* of Gipuzkoa with UZEI (Basque Centre for Terminology and Lexicography) for carrying out lexicology and terminology work in the Basque language ceased to be effective in 1999 and were replaced by an agreement between the Government of Navarre and UZEI and an agreement on the part of the Basque Government and the *Diputación Foral* of Guipuzkoa with UZEI, all this at the expense of co-operation between the institutions responsible for normalisation of the language. The same thing happens with the joint presence of the Basque Government and the Government of Navarre at international language exhibitions such as Expolangues, Expolingua etc: the Government of Navarre refuses to collaborate with the institutions in its linguistic area, thereby hindering the application of Article 7 of the Charter.

Finally, it should be mentioned that it is extremely important for the Basque Government to strengthen existing collaborative links with the governments of the communities which have their own languages, since linguistic diversity is a positive factor that enriches us.

In this connection, there has indeed been collaboration between the language communities of the State so far. Relations regarding language policy between the Governments of Galicia, Catalonia and Euskadi have taken place at different levels and degrees of, usually bilateral, collaboration. The Basque Government and the Government of Catalonia have a pluriannual collaboration protocol (2005-2008) in force; the Governments of Catalonia and Galicia have just signed a similar protocol.

The three Executives consider that, on the basis of maximum respect for each Government's policies, it would be truly effective and constructive to define and develop a framework for stable and permanent collaboration between them in the language field. Such a framework would allow the exchange and comparison of experiences and would promote projects and actions favouring greater social equality between the languages.

A working committee was therefore set up in July 2006 between the Basque Government, the Government of Catalonia and the Government of Galicia for the preparation of a framework protocol on collaboration between the three communities. It is anticipated that the collaboration protocol will be pluriannual and that its content will develop and crystallise through annual protocols. This committee, which is backed by the three language communities mentioned, feels that the State Administration could also play an active role in encouraging the actions that may be deemed necessary in this collaborative framework. They therefore intend to join forces so as to enable the State Administration to encourage active policies to promote the official languages. As its first task, the working committee, in addition to defining the protocol mentioned, will follow up the application of the European Language Charter within the Spanish State.

Regarding the promotion of appropriate forms of transnational exchanges, we should mention that work is currently being done on preparing a collaboration agreement between the Basque Government and the Public Office for the Basque Language (Euskararen Erakunde Publikoa-Office Public de la langue basque), a public-interest grouping set up in 2004 which includes the French State, the Aquitaine Region, the Department of Pyrénées-Atlantiques and the town councils of the Northern Basque Country. This is the first instrument empowered by the French State to group

together all public authorities around a language policy project - the first in France - aimed at encouraging Euskera. This agreement could come into force in 2007 and prove a genuine example of transfrontier co-operation in the interests of Euskera as a common shared asset. It has been promoted by the Basque Government on the grounds that the State overlooks its autonomous languages in its international treaties, as can be seen from the provisional application of the framework agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Spain and the Government of the French Republic on educational, linguistic and cultural programmes in schools in the two countries. That agreement stresses "the importance for each of the two countries of a knowledge of the other's language and culture and the desire of each to ensure the promotion of that language and culture in their respective territories". In this collaborative framework endorsed in June 2005 by the Government of the Kingdom of Spain, reference is made exclusively to Spanish and French, ignoring the languages protected by the Charter.

Although the central government has displayed a much more tolerant, open and willing attitude to language policy matters in recent times, the Spanish State should show itself to be much more determined to defend and promote official languages other than Castilian; promotion and dissemination of the autonomous languages cannot and should not be left exclusively in the hands of the autonomous administrations. We ask: if an Autonomous Community with its own language fails in its duty to promote its language and to guarantee the linguistic rights of speakers of that language, or if its policy is not sufficiently determined, should it not be the State's duty to monitor the situation, bearing in mind its responsibility for implementing the Charter, and take the necessary measures?

There are an enormous number of subjects to which the State Administration should give special attention and in which it should introduce changes in its linguistic criteria, e.g. the use of minority or regional languages on *Radio Televisión Española*, the State's public radio and television channels, where the presence of official languages other than Castilian is virtually zero and purely symbolic.

The State should also devote attention, among other things, to State entities such as the postal service (*Sociedad Estatal de Correos y Telégrafos*) and the railways (*RENFE – Red Nacional de Ferrocarriles Españoles*) to ensure that both Castilian and the other official languages are present and used in printed forms, loudspeaker announcements and other oral and written expressions of the State throughout the territory concerned.

The fact that the official languages of various territories of the State cannot be used in the Congress and Senate³ gives an idea of the strength of the institutional support for the dominant language. The effort (in terms both of action and funding) of promoting and disseminating languages other than Castilian is left exclusively to the Autonomous Administrations.

Once again it will be the Basque Government alone that finances the costs resulting from the administrative agreements adopted by European Union bodies to allow official languages other than Castilian to be used in its workings. In June 2006 the Basque Government announced the operational arrangements adopted in the Basque Country to facilitate the official use of Euskera in the European Union's institutions and bodies. However, these agreements grant Euskera a very limited degree of officiality and are a long way from the full officiality, as compared with other languages, envisaged in Council Regulation 1/1958.

Moreover, the official use of Euskera is possible only in EU institutions and bodies that have signed the appropriate administrative agreement with the State concerned. As a result, for the moment (as of July 2006) it is only possible to make official use of Euskera in dealings with the Council, the European Commission, the Committee of the Regions and the Economic and Social Committee, which are currently the only bodies to have signed the previously mentioned agreement with the State.

The Directorate of European Affairs of the Basque Government is the body that will be responsible for channelling both requests for interpretation in Euskera, when a Basque representative

³ In the Senate, which is the chamber of Parliament based on territorial representation, a great opportunity has been lost to put the use of the Autonomous Communities' co-official languages on an equal footing with Castilian. In the reform of the Senate's Rules of Procedure on 1 September 2005, use of the co-official languages was limited to interventions made at meetings of the General Commission of the Autonomous Communities. The right to use the autonomous languages is also not recognised in the Congress of Deputies.

announces his intention of speaking in that language at an ordinary or plenary meeting, and written communications from citizens in Euskera and translations of regulations adopted via the co-decision procedure. Attention should be drawn to the part played by the IVAP Official Translation Service in translation and certification work.

A web page (http://www.euskadi.net/euskera_ue) has been set up which, besides explaining the whole system, contains a series of warnings and recommendations about the presentation of communications in Euskera to the EU, a specimen communication and a list of the regulations translated into Euskera. There is also an e-mail address (euskadi-ue@ej-gv.es) to which to send written communications.

Article 7 – Objectives and principles

- 1** *In respect of regional or minority languages, within the territories in which such languages are used and according to the situation of each language, the Parties shall base their policies, legislation and practice on the following objectives and principles:*
 - a** *the recognition of the regional or minority languages as an expression of cultural wealth;*
 - b** *the respect of the geographical area of each regional or minority language in order to ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of the regional or minority language in question;*
 - c** *the need for resolute action to promote regional or minority languages in order to safeguard them;*
 - d** *the facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of regional or minority languages, in speech and writing, in public and private life;*
 - e** *the maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups using a regional or minority language and other groups in the State employing a language used in identical or similar form, as well as the establishment of cultural relations with other groups in the State using different languages;*
 - f** *the provision of appropriate forms and means for the teaching and study of regional or minority languages at all appropriate stages;*
 - g** *the provision of facilities enabling non-speakers of a regional or minority language living in the area where it is used to learn it if they so desire;*
 - h** *the promotion of study and research on regional or minority languages at universities or equivalent institutions;*
 - i** *the promotion of appropriate types of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for regional or minority languages used in identical or similar form in two or more States.*

-General comment by the General State Administration

The General State Administration and the Autonomous Communities consider that the analysis of this point should be supplemented by the specific information and comments for each of the articles of the Charter, as set out in Part 3 of this report.

-AC Catalonia

Action to promote languages other than Castilian and to disseminate a knowledge of them is carried out almost entirely by the governments of those Autonomous Communities with their own official languages.

To some extent, this is sensible and consistent with the distribution of responsibilities under which the Autonomous Communities have exclusive powers regarding linguistic normalisation in the language concerned.

Nevertheless, we believe that this distribution of responsibilities does not excuse or justify inaction by the State in regard to what Article 7.1a describes as recognition of languages as an expression of cultural wealth. On the one hand, educational campaigns must be put in hand that will avoid connotations of separation and confrontation between the majority language and official minority languages in certain territories, and, on the other hand, signals must be sent out that will convince the State Administration that its internal linguistic wealth must be encouraged and promoted and that it should not always yield ground to the majority language because everyone knows it.

The fact that the official languages of various territories of the State cannot be used even in the territorially-based chamber of Parliament, the Senate, conveys an idea of the persistence of institutional support for the majority language, with the effort (in respect both of action and funding) of promoting and disseminating languages other than Castilian being left exclusively to the Autonomous Administrations.

It should be noted, for example, that the official State publication, the Boletín Oficial del Estado - BOE (Official Gazette) which, subject to prior agreement with the Autonomous Communities concerned, publishes general laws and provisions, not without a lamentable delay, in official languages other than Castilian, does so at the expense of the budgets of the Autonomous Administrations. On every occasion when it has been suggested that the State Administration should bear the cost of publishing the Official Gazette in all languages with official status, this suggestion has been turned down on the grounds that it would not be logical to use the resources of the State to finance languages which are official in only a part of it.

The same occurs in the case of the State's public television channels: the presence on them of languages other than Castilian is, in the best of cases, symbolic and in most of them non-existent. This happens because, following the same reasoning as in the previous cases, i.e. because a common language exists that can be understood by all citizens, the State's plurilingual reality is marginalised and hidden.

The mandate given to the State by Article 3 of the Spanish Constitution cannot, in our view, be regarded as fulfilled by simply transferring all action and responsibility for encouraging, promoting, disseminating and safeguarding linguistic rights to the Autonomous Communities. The State too, as such, still has certain general obligations to disseminate knowledge about the linguistic plurality within its borders, respect the linguistic rights of citizens who decide to use official languages other than Castilian, promote positive values relating to diversity and coexistence and try to educate the public instead of always applying a restrictive uniform interpretation which, in practice, amounts to using just the one language favoured by the State's institutional support.

Although certain hopeful signs have been discerned in the State's recognition of its indisputable and inalienable role to defend the minority languages (action to recognise a certain pseudo-official status at the EU, framework collaboration agreement between the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade and the Government of Catalonia of 29 June 2005 described below), the journey has certainly only just started and is still worryingly behind schedule.

In the face of currents of opinion which, for reasons which will not be analysed here, claim to equate diversity with a threat to social cohesion and linguistic diversity with the destruction of coexistence, determined, firm and urgent action by the State is needed in order to educate the public in the intrinsic values of linguistic pluralism. This implies immediate State action in at least the following areas:

-Genuine equivalence of official statuses in the administration of the State and its institutions: ministerial web pages, use of minority languages in Parliament, right of the citizen to communicate with the State Administration (central and peripheral) in the language chosen and to receive a reply in that language, simultaneous publication of the Official Gazette in all the official languages, with the cost being born by the general State budget, presence of minority official languages in official documents (e.g. passports) and all official forms etc.

-Presence of languages other than Castilian on the public television channels both in local programmes and in the subtitling of general programmes. This local presence of official languages other than Castilian should be varied by introducing those languages into general programmes in order to make them visible and encourage people to learn them (eg in in-house serials, encourage the appearance of actors who use them and subtitle their dialogue).

-Introduction into the education system of the rudiments of all the languages that are official in the Spanish State. A citizen moving around in an area where a regional language is used must possess a basic understanding of signs or restaurant menus, for example, be able to identify each language phonetically and hold a very basic conversation. As regards schooling, stress must be placed on values associated with cultural wealth, as is done with other civic and ethical values.

-In addition to this general inclusion of familiarisation with the State's various minority languages, the possibility of making a deeper study of one of them must be encouraged as a means of familiarisation with the country's various cultural expressions as well. The study of any foreign language, even a minority one, is currently much more accessible than the study of Spanish minority languages outside the territory concerned. The possibility should therefore be considered of teaching official minority languages as a third language in the education system and increasing its availability in universities. Lectureships or student exchanges could be useful mechanisms for this purpose.

-Legislation coming from the State and therefore applicable to its whole territory, frequently overriding legislation introduced by the Parliaments of the Autonomous Communities, should avoid imposing the Castilian language at the expense of the other official languages. The same applies to the EU, most of whose regulations, which are subsequently transposed into domestic law by the Spanish State, refer exclusively to the official EU languages. The result is to condemn minority languages to exclusion (for example, in the area of labelling or directions for use, and even the fact that funds are allocated to vocational training rather than to language training).

-The ability of the Autonomous Communities to alter economic reality in areas such as the cinema or certain services provided by powerful multinational firms legally domiciled outside their territory means that all the effort and resources allocated to the protection of their citizens' linguistic rights or to the presence of the language in their product prove more or less fruitless, albeit very expensive for their budgets. It is becoming necessary to have much more powerful machinery, such as the State, to take the lead and assist in the achievement of this end, by negotiating with the major firms for the presence of languages other than Castilian at film premières or generally requiring service-providing firms to be able to serve their users in the languages that are official in each territory. On another point, the linguistic rights that an Autonomous Community tries to defend through its sectoral legislation can only be applied to firms which are legally domiciled in the Autonomous Community itself. A typical case is that of the telephone companies.

In short, the State must take an active role in promoting languages other than Castilian instead of adopting a single language, such as Castilian, as official. The word must be spread that it is not the Autonomous Communities which are plurilingual and which must therefore act to promote and protect their own languages. The State, too, is plurilingual and as such must take specific initiatives to give due prominence to minority languages, foster respect for them, encourage their protection, promotion and recognition, and support and co-operate with the Autonomous Communities in this area. The prevailing idea that the costs of using the language must be borne by the Autonomous Community which has recognised it as its language must be dismissed, because this is tantamount to denying the cultural wealth it represents for the State as a whole.

An initial action deserving favourable consideration was taken along these lines in 2005. This was the framework collaboration agreement signed on 29 June 2005 between the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade and the Government of Catalonia for promotion of the official languages against the background of development of the information society, whereby the Ministry undertakes to provide the Government of Catalonia with funds up to a maximum of €12 million for technical projects in the following areas: the House of Languages (Casa de las Lenguas), application of new technology in the areas of university research and teaching; application of new technology to the fields of audiovisual communication and support for the programmes of the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation. This framework agreement is supplemented by specific agreements specifying the actions to be carried out in each area.

These funds have enabled the Government of Catalonia to undertake, among other things, technological projects in accordance with the provisions of the Charter in this article, such as:

-On-line course in Catalan: this is a project aimed at facilitating access to the learning of Catalan for those wishing to follow a distance-learning course in an environment which brings them into contact with other citizens and simultaneously familiarises them with a number of cultural referents specific to the Catalan linguistic community. The project consists in the development of a virtual space allowing dissemination of the resources, tools and materials for learning the language and facilitating the work of all participants in the teaching/learning process, such as pupils, teachers, tutors, designers of teaching materials etc; the project is aimed particularly at the design and preparation of a course that makes use of all the tools available on the Internet.

The course will be aimed at people from various cultural and linguistic backgrounds who wish to learn Catalan and who may or may not possess a prior knowledge of the language. The project seeks to meet the growing demand from residents outside the Autonomous Community.

Preparation of the course will be developed throughout 2006, 2007 and 2008. Level 1 should be ready in 2006, Levels 2 and 3 in 2007 and Level 4 in 2008. The amount of the contribution to the preparation of this course is €4,500,000.

-Automatic Catalan-Castilian-Catalan and Catalan-English-Catalan translators, which can be used by businesses and the public through a free on-line translation service for short texts and web pages. It will be possible to access this translation service using the main Internet providers (Explorer and open source software such as Mozilla and Firefox). These automatic translators will be followed by Catalan-French-Catalan, Catalan-German-Catalan and Catalan-Aranese-Catalan.

-Spelling and grammar check in Catalan: the public and businesses will be provided with a free multi-platform spelling and grammar check in Catalan, i.e. one that operates with the different platforms (Windows, Linux) and will particularly service the most usual word-processing programs (Word, Open Office etc) as well as Internet providers (Explorer, Mozilla) and e-mail customers (Outlook, Thunderbird). The spell check will not only indicate mistakes but will also give a brief, easily understandable explanation for users who do not know much about Catalan grammar and will suggest solutions.

Separate consideration should be given to paragraph e) of this Article 7.1. The dichotomy in the way the Catalan language is referred to in legal texts (called Catalan in the Statutes of Autonomy of the Communities of Catalonia and the Balearic Islands and Valencian in the Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Valencia) produces not a few practical tensions and dysfunctions.

Nevertheless, the respective academies of the Catalan and Valencian languages agree, together with the rest of the scientific community, that there is no doubt about the unity of the language from that viewpoint.

Without prejudice to respect for the name by which the Community of Valencia wishes to refer to its language and with no desire to get involved in matters connected with its internal organisation, we therefore consider it desirable, from the State viewpoint, to eliminate the ambiguities and

distortions which this can generate. Examples are quoted in Part 2 in the paragraphs referring to the application of Articles 9 and 10.

In this connection, we applaud the position adopted by the State executive, in connection with the translation of the draft European Constitution into the official languages of the State, when it declared that the copies in the languages officially described as Catalan and Valencian were identical since one and the same linguistic identity was involved, albeit one with different descriptions in their respective Statutes of Autonomy.

-General comments, especially on paragraph 1.e)

1.e) *the maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups using a regional or minority language and other groups in the State employing a language used in identical or similar form, as well as the establishment of cultural relations with other groups in the State using different languages;*

-AC Catalonia

In addition to other measures examined in other parts of this report, mention may be made of the signing on 7 May 2004 of a collaboration agreement between the Presidents of the Autonomous Communities of Catalonia and the Balearic Islands designed to ensure that the programmes and contents of the channels owned by the Catalan Radio and Television Corporation (CCRT) can be distributed and broadcast throughout the territory of the Balearic Islands. The Government of that Community undertakes to guarantee the distribution and broadcasting of the signals concerned in its territory.

-AC Galicia

Following the change of government in the Autonomous Community of Galicia in 2005, the Department of Language Policy is no longer a Directorate General coming under the Ministry of Education and is now a General Secretariat responsible to the Presidency whose purpose is to facilitate cross-sectoral government action intended to promote the language in the various areas of the Government of Galicia and, accordingly, in actions aimed at Galician society.

Powers regarding promotion of the language are therefore centralised in this department. Implementation is, however, also carried out with the aid of specific actions by the various Ministries.

The framework governing action by the Language Policy Secretariat in Galicia is determined by the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language, which was approved unanimously by the Galician Parliament on 22 September 2004 and started to be applied in 2006 (document attached).

GENERAL PLAN FOR NORMALISATION OF THE GALICIAN LANGUAGE

The *General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language* is a working document divided into sectors, which lays down objectives, strong and weak points and concrete operational measures. It should be implemented over the next 10 years.

Last February, the Language Policy Secretariat submitted an Operational Programme for implementation of the Plan in 2006 which aims, among its main objectives, at giving the Secretariat a structure which will allow it to continue implementing measures under the Plan. A priority for this year is to put into effect strategies for involving agents of social co-responsibility in normalisation of the Galician language. One of the concrete measures for 2006 is the creation of the *Interdepartmental Commission of the Government of Galicia*, composed of all the ministries, which will operate through working commissions. In this way the aim is to achieve effective involvement by the various

departments of the Autonomous Administration at both the administrative and political levels. The Commission, which is now in the process of being set up, has the following objectives:

- to highlight the resources available in Galician;
- establish a culture of participatory planning and mobilisation as keys to the social promotion of the Galician language in the Administration;
- develop strategies in order to make compliance with linguistic legislation effective;
- remove obstacles to the use of Galician;
- define appropriate guidelines and changes in the rules which will enable the Autonomous Administration to produce a multiplier effect on normalisation of the Galician language.

Another of the guidelines laid down in the 2006 Operational Programme is the conclusion of a major agreement, called *Pact for Language*, in which the major Galician social entities and institutions will take part as a means of sharing responsibility for the development of the Plan. This same year has seen the beginning of preparatory work aimed at starting up the following bodies in 2007:

- a) *Social Council for the Galician Language*, conceived as a space for social dialogue on the normalisation of Galician;
- b) *Consortium for Promotion of the Galician Language*, whose members will include, in addition to the Language Policy Secretariat, representatives of the local authorities so that the public service can be given a leading role as a factor in the normalisation of society.

In addition to these and other measures planned for this year, mention should be made of plans to:

- prepare materials in the Galician language, using the new information and communication technologies such as online translators, courses etc;
- in the formal education system, to ensure compliance with the legislation and make progress towards the linguistic normalisation of education centres;
- redefine the model for adult training in Galician in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages;
- promote increased use of Galician in the media;
- increase and improve the external projection of the Galician language etc.

Besides the powers assumed by the Autonomous Community of Galicia, the involvement of State bodies is essential if normalisation of the languages of Spain is to make headway. In this connection, we take a favourable view of the State's current involvement in care for the linguistic rights of the public. Much remains to be done if these rights are to be safeguarded in the areas of responsibility of the State's peripheral administration and in relations with the European Union. Here we may mention that concrete obstacles to the promotion of Galician in those areas persist in the Judicial Administration and other State public-service bodies. A restructuring plan, which as regards the language will lead to a drastic reduction in broadcasts in Galician, has recently been approved for Spanish Radio and Television, a public entity.

As regards relations between the Government of Galicia and other Autonomous Communities with their own languages, attention should be drawn to the current collaboration protocol concluded in 2006 with Catalonia on exchanging experience and information as well as joint work to promote linguistic plurality in Spain. Furthermore, the Basque Government and the Governments of Galicia and Catalonia set up a working committee in July 2006 to draw up a framework collaboration protocol which will unite their language promotion efforts.

As regards means of teaching Galician, stable collaboration takes place in the context of relations with other linguistic communities. Lectureships in Galician exist in various universities in Spain: Basque Country, Catalonia, Murcia, Madrid, Granada, Cáceres and Salamanca. Besides these, Galician can be studied in language schools such as the one in Madrid, for example, or in Galicia, through the organisation established by the Ministry of Emigration of the Government of Galicia.

Thanks to the agreements concluded with the Cervantes Institute, courses in Galician are also organised on their premises. In secondary education, the baccalaureate centres of Catalonia which are part of the Galauda project offer pupils Galician as an optional subject as part of their academic curriculum.

Under a framework agreement with the Government of Castile and Leon, some of the educational centres in this community situated in a Galician-speaking environment provide facilities for studying Galician and subjects taught in Galician during their school career. However, it has not been possible to provide this facility in the more western Galician-speaking area of the Autonomous Community of the Principality of Asturias.

Within actual Galician territory, new projects have been started which concern both compulsory education and adult education. In pre-school and primary education - as we describe in later paragraphs on the subject of education - from 2006 schools will offer new possibilities and schooling in the Galician language (see paragraph on Education).

In adult education, the General Secretariat for Language Policy offers courses in Galician for adults who wish to learn the language (see paragraph on adult training). As part of ALTE, the new system of levels and certification will start to be applied progressively in 2007 in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.

As regards the promotion of studies and research on the Galician language in the universities, all universities in Galicia carry out research in this area. Santiago University also has a specific centre, the Institute for the Galician Language (ILG), which does significant work on study of the language. In 40 universities throughout the world there are also 'Centres for Galician Studies', which provide an introduction to the Galician language and culture and where first-rate studies have been performed on Galician and also on its relationship with other languages. Through agreements concluded with other bodies such as the Cervantes Institute, it is also possible to learn the Galician language in the latter's branches abroad.

The geographical, cultural and linguistic proximity of Galicia and Portugal is leading to the creation of projects for the promotion of greater mutual knowledge. Cultural youth projects such as the *Ponte nas Ondas* (with bilingual Portuguese-Galician broadcasts) or the *Encontro de Culturas* between the Ministry of Culture and Sport of the Government of Galicia and the Northern Office of the Portuguese Ministry for Culture under the Interreg III Programme are transnational exchange experiences that help to promote both languages and cultures.

-Community of Valencia

Although the cost of this activity is small (€1980), the courses in Valencian held in Yecla (Murcia Region) are mentioned in this report because they involve "transfrontier" collaboration. Following a request by Yecla town council, a course in Valencian was organised in that town in Murcia. It should be remembered that, together with Jumilla and Favarella, Yecla is one of three municipalities in the Murcia Region that form part of the Carche *comarca*, where there are several historically Valencian-speaking population centres.

The provision of these courses represents an example of collaboration between the Community of Valencia and the Murcia Region aimed at giving Valencian a higher profile in municipalities with Valencian-speaking minorities.

The teaching team provided by the Valencian Language Academy obtained an assessment of Very Good (86%) and Good (14%). There are also plans to prepare a special issue of "Toponymy of Valencian Villages" including the Valencian names of the three municipalities of Murcia that form the Carche *comarca*.

-AC Navarre

The Department of Education of the Government of Navarre structures its co-operation with the Basque Government, without detriment to its own powers, around those concrete aspects concerning which both administrations have similar interests and lines of action, on the understanding

that the overriding consideration is respect for the political and administrative situation of each Community.

Contacts between different sections of that Department and the Basque Government on specific issues are frequent. These include the exchange of teaching materials on foreign languages and the Basque language as well as on other subjects, co-operation on the management and application of tests for assessing knowledge of Basque and the participation of teachers and experts in training courses or working groups.

An enlightening example of this collaboration is the handling of the Certificate of Proficiency in Euskera (EGA).

Before the competent official bodies were set up, the Royal Academy for the Basque Language (Euskaltzaindia) issued, as far back as 1976, a qualification attesting a student's knowledge of Euskera.

In 1985 the Royal Academy abandoned this activity in Navarre and requested the Government of Navarre to be responsible for issuing the Certificate of Proficiency in Euskera in the "Foral" Community of Navarre. It had previously agreed this with the Basque Government, which already issued a certificate of proficiency in Euskera for its own area of responsibility. In any case, at a meeting in 1986, both Administrations agreed to regard their certificates as fully equivalent. This equivalence has been maintained and has been updated through the necessary Government Order in the case of Navarre and through a Decree in the case of the Basque Government.

In order to guarantee the equivalence of the levels certified, both the technical staff and the official commissions which organise the EGA examinations of both Administrations hold periodical co-ordination meetings and contacts at which the structure, format and criteria for marking the tests are analysed. A publication containing the examination papers and answers is issued by each administration in alternate years.

The official commissions form part of the structure of the Basque services of the two Administrations. The directors of the respective services attend the closure of certain meetings every year in order to ascertain the results of the co-ordination process and thus ensure its application and continuity.

To ensure that the level of both certificates is mutually equivalent and to certify Level C1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, this collaboration was extended during the past year, starting 2005, to development of the contacts and instruments necessary for the Government of Navarre to obtain observer status in the *Association of Language Testers in Europe* (ALTE), of which the Basque Government is already a member.

-AC Balearic Islands

Besides other measures discussed in other parts of this report, mention may be made of the signing on 7 May 2004 of a collaboration agreement between the Presidents of the Autonomous Communities of the Balearic Islands and Catalonia designed to ensure that the programmes and contents of the channels owned by the Catalan Radio and Television Corporation (CCRT) can be distributed and broadcast throughout the territory of the Balearic Islands, with the Government of this Community undertaking to ensure the distribution and broadcasting of the signals throughout its territory.

2 The Parties undertake to eliminate, if they have not yet done so, any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of a regional or minority language and intended to discourage or endanger the maintenance or development of it. The adoption of special measures in favour of regional or minority languages aimed at promoting equality between the users of these languages and the rest of the population or which take due account of their specific conditions is not considered to be an act of discrimination against the users of more widely-used languages.

-AC Catalonia

Among the measures of support and economic incentives for the promotion of Catalan implemented by the Government of Catalonia we would mention the following:

-Call for funds to promote interpersonal uses of the Catalan language

Up to 2005, the Language Policy Secretariat published three calls for funds aimed at non-profit bodies, one for support for the language services of large organisations, the second for the organisation of Catalan courses and the third for one-off 'language boosting' activities. In 2005 it was considered of priority importance to promote interpersonal uses of Catalan and the three calls for funds were combined into a single call with an initial budget for 2005 of €700,000, which has been increased to a total of €794,087.44.

-Tax rebates

The tax rebate has been maintained for donations to foundations and associations included in the census of non-profit bodies specialising in promotion of the Catalan language, in accordance with the clause in Article 1 of Law 21/2001 of 28 December 2001 on fiscal and administrative measures, published on 31 December. The law sets the rebate at 15% of the amounts donated, up to a maximum of 10% of the entire figure for the Autonomous Community. This operation involves support to the numerous non-governmental organisations whose objective is to defend the use of Catalan.

-Awareness-raising campaign

Action has been taken by the Government of Catalonia regarding awareness-raising and promotion of the use of Catalan through a specific campaign to raise the awareness of the whole of Catalan society concerning the use of Catalan, with the slogan "*Dóna corda al català*" ("Give Catalan a boost"), carried out in 2005. Through messages and activities in the street, the media and festive activities throughout the territory, this campaign aims to inspire and mobilise Catalan-speakers to use the language from a different, innovative, positive and modern perspective and approach. The campaign also aims to encourage non-Catalan-speakers to learn and use Catalan. For more information about this campaign, consult <http://www6.gencat.net/llengcat/corda>.

-Linguistic integration plans

In the same year, 2005, the Government of Catalonia, in collaboration with the respective town councils, implemented pilot plans for encouraging knowledge and use of Catalan. These plans establish a body of guidelines and political and economic measures which, starting with the Language Policy Secretariat and the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation, have been carried out in seven municipalities with medium to large populations with the aim of turning the Catalan language into a possible vehicular language for everyone living in Catalonia. The activities connected with these pilot plans are aimed particularly at the recently arrived immigrant population, so that it will get to know Catalonia and the Catalan language. Through the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation, the Government of Catalonia is making courses in Catalan available to the population, and especially to immigrants, on a massive scale. Under the pilot plans, in municipalities where these plans have been implemented, immigrants who

attend classes in Catalan have been invited to take part in activities relating to cultural and environmental knowledge.

The Government of Catalonia also offers linguistic integration measures for the immigrant population in such areas as social assistance or education. In the first of these areas, the Department of Social Well-Being and the Family grants subsidies to municipal projects so that they can offer beginners' courses in Catalan (through the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation), earmarked funds previously received from the State being distributed up to an amount of €1,648,968.76. For its part, the Government's Department of Education also invests substantial material and personal resources in reception classes, of which 603 were organised in 2005 alone, covering 7837 primary school and 4410 secondary school pupils.

-The *Voluntaris per la Llengua* (Volunteers for the Language) project

Another initiative designed to facilitate the learning and use of Catalan is the language volunteer service promoted by the Government of Catalonia and the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation with the collaboration of non-governmental organisations. The language volunteer programme consists in asking the Catalan-speaking population to make itself available for conversation in Catalan with people wishing to learn the language. The bodies collaborating on this activity form linguistic pairs composed of a Catalan-speaker and a learner. The language pair programme is emerging as an extremely useful resource for expanding social networks and encouraging relations between the immigrant and native populations. All these activities are conducive to the learning and social use of Catalan, eliminate possible prejudices against Catalan and encourage integration of the immigrant population and therefore social cohesion in Catalonia.

- Linguistic integration centre

In September 2005, at the nerve centre of Barcelona, the Plaza de Catalunya, a service point was established for the public which remains open without a break every working day from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. This centre offers initial-level courses free of charge to the recently arrived population with virtually no delay (there are no pre-established enrolment periods, enrolment can take place throughout the year, and courses start within a week or less from enrolment) and on a basis of flexibility (courses can be adapted to the preferences and possibilities of the pupils, who can choose between intensive options and courses of one hour a week). An average of 140 pupils is enrolled at the centre every week and the number of first-level courses in Catalan has increased by 35% compared with 2005.

-Linguistic Guarantee Offices

Finally, among the measures implemented by the Government of Catalonia further to Article 7.2 of the Charter we wish to mention the creation of Linguistic Guarantee Offices (OGL) on 9 February 2005, with the principal objective of meeting the needs of people wishing to request advice, make complaints or report incidents concerning the use of Catalan, or of Aranese in the Aran Valley. There are OGLs in Barcelona, Lleida, Girona, Tarragona and Tortosa with the following specific objectives:

- Attend to people wishing to seek advice, make complaints or report incidents concerning the use of Catalan.
- Deal with complaints and reports with a view, if appropriate, to getting the competent bodies to initiate the inspection procedure.
- Offer advice and resources to businesses or entities which are the object of a complaint or report by assisting them to use Catalan, in collaboration with the centres of the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation.
- Draw up action proposals to encourage the use of Catalan in the areas generating the most complaints or requests for advice.
- Collaborate with bodies in the Administration of the Generalitat of Catalonia responsible for consumer and user protection, and in general with the departments of the Administration of the Generalitat of Catalonia pursuant to linguistic regulations in that sphere.

Information requests and reports or complaints concerning the right to use Catalan can be submitted to the OGLs in the following ways:

- In person, at the Offices themselves
- By post
- By e-mail
- Via the Catalan language website <http://www.gencat.net/presidencia/llengat>
- By telephoning the Offices themselves or the Citizens' Advice Service (012)
- By fax

From their inception in February 2005 until the end of that year, the Linguistic Guarantee Offices dealt with 2134 requests, most of which were complaints and reports concerning the private and business sectors.

To these activities may be added all those which, because they are directly related to the areas referred to in Part III of the Charter, are specified in the paragraphs of the relevant article.

-Community of Valencia

As regards provisions prohibiting, limiting or discouraging the use of Valencian for economic and social activities, it should be mentioned that the use of Valencian within the boundaries of the Community of Valencia is not limited by regulation.

On the contrary, Articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 17 of the Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian stipulate that no citizens of the Community of Valencia may suffer discrimination on the grounds of using Valencian in their public or private relations. They also have the right to carry out their professional, business, labour, trade union, religious, recreational and artistic activities in Valencian.

-AC Balearic Islands

The following measures providing support and economic incentives for promotion of the Catalan language have been implemented by the Government of the Balearic Islands.

To enable all citizens of the Balearic Islands to acquire an adequate knowledge of Catalan so that they can use it in the normal way, various actions are being taken to disseminate knowledge of the language (courses in Catalan and other actions designed to spread a knowledge of Catalan), and activity to evaluate and certify knowledge of Catalan is continuing.

Through its Assessment Division, the Directorate General for Language Policy is responsible for issuing official certificates for the Catalan language to the adult population. Because of their official nature, these certificates give those obtaining them the possibility of applying in full confidence for posts offered by the various administrations and also for those offered by private firms which require their workers to know Catalan.

The Administration is by far the main customer for certificates of knowledge of Catalan. All public administrations have issued regulations in this area.

Organisation of the tests for Certificates A, B, C, D and E is the chief function of the Area for Assessment and Certification of Knowledge of Catalan. It should be noted that many people take part in these tests: since 2003 the average number of persons registered for each examination has been over 7000.

June 2003 Examination

	Registered	Sat	%	Passed	%
A	1145	773	67,51	532	68,82
B	3424	2125	62,06	1073	50,49
C	3635	1897	52,19	806	42,49
D	658	311	47,26	55	17,68
E	106	58	54,72	12	20,69
TOTAL	8968	5164	57,58	2478	47,99

January 2004 Examination

	Registered	Sat	%	Passed	%
A	808	502	62,13	365	72,71
B	2490	1558	62,57	717	46,02
C	2532	1220	48,18	340	27,87
D	593	267	45,03	23	8,61
E	101	74	73,27	23	31,08
TOTAL	6524	3621	55,50	1468	40,54

January 2005 Examination

	Registered	Sat	%	Passed	%
A	1041	685	65,80	410	59,85
B	2858	1904	66,62	818	42,96
C	2453	1297	52,87	349	26,90
D	492	214	43,49	49	22,89
E	183	92	50,27	3	3,26
TOTAL	7027	4192	55,81	1629	31,17

June 2005 Examination

	Registered	Sat	%	Passed	%
A	1223	790	64,60	518	65,57
B	3270	2210	67,58	590	26,70
C	3065	1706	55,66	458	26,85
D	581	255	43,89	30	11,76
E	318	177	55,66	23	12,99
TOTAL	8457	5138	57,48	1619	28,77

January 2006 Examination

	Registered	Sat	%	Passed	%
B	2785	1791	64,31	690	38,53
C	2498	1365	54,64	534	39,12
D	418	205	49,04	20	9,76
E	229	128	55,90	24	18,75
TOTAL	5930	3489	58,83	1268	26,54

March 2006 Examination

	Registered	Sat	%	Passed	%
A	1259	1034	82,13	725	70,12

June 2006 Examination

	Registered	Sat	%	Passed	%
A	1064	740	69,55	397	53,65
B	2815	1954	69,41	408	20,88
C	2223	1413	63,56	445	31,49
D	331	205	61,93	18	8,78
E	310	198	63,87	53	26,77
TOTAL	6743	4510	65,66	1321	28,31

From June 2003 until now, a total of 10,508 certificates has been issued, distributed as follows:

Certificate	A	B	C	D	E	Total
June 2003	532	1073	806	55	12	2478
January 2004	365	717	340	23	23	1468
January 2005	410	818	349	49	3	1629
June 2005	518	590	458	30	23	1619
January 2006	—	690	534	20	24	1268
March 2006	725	—	—	—	—	725
June 2006	397	408	445	18	53	1321
Total	2947	4296	2932	195	138	10508

Another important function is responsibility for ascertaining the equivalences between the various certificates and diplomas attesting to knowledge of the Catalan language issued by other bodies and certificates issued by the Directorate General for Language Policy. The list of qualifications which the public authorities may regard as valid or not is so large that an intermediate body is needed to identify those that may be equivalent to the official certificates and those that are not. The various administrations are reluctant to do this work of comparison, which is not its responsibility, and use the decisions on equivalences issued by the Ministry for Education and Culture.

As mentioned, the range of equivalences is so wide that many of them are the object of regulation through Orders issued by the Minister for Education and Culture.⁴ Until the end of 2004, when someone had a qualification, certificate or diploma not covered by the regulations, the Catalan Assessment Board stepped in and gave a decision on whether or not the qualifications submitted were equivalent to the Catalan certificates which it issued. Since the adoption of Decree 80/2004 of 10 September 2004 on the assessment and certification of knowledge of Catalan, the Advisory Commission on the Assessment of Catalan has been the body responsible for giving decisions on requests for equivalence submitted to the Directorate General for Language Policy, apart from those requests dealt with by an Order of the Minister for Education and Culture.

The Advisory Commission on the Assessment of Catalan (CCAC) was set up on 22 March 2005. At the constituent meeting it was decided to create a Commission on Equivalences which would

⁴ The chief Orders concerning equivalences are:

- Order of the Minister for Education and Culture of 16 February 2000 determining the qualifications, certificates and diplomas guaranteeing the knowledge covered by the certificates of the Catalan Assessment Board (Official Gazette No 23 of 22 February)
- Order of the Minister for Education and Culture of 17 February 2006 setting the qualifications needed for teaching of and in Catalan in the teaching centres of the Balearic Islands and determining equivalences and revalidations regarding retraining in Catalan for non-university teachers (Official Gazette No 23 of 22 February)
- Order of the Minister for Education and Culture of 9 June 2000 amplifying the Order of 16 February 2000 determining the qualifications, certificates and diplomas guaranteeing the knowledge covered by the certificates of the Catalan Assessment Board (Official Gazette No 80 of 29 June 2000)
- Order of the Minister for Education and Culture of 14 May 2002 regulating the equivalence of Catalan language studies in compulsory secondary education and in the baccalaureate to the certificates of the Catalan Assessment Board (Official Gazette No 64 of 28 May 2002)
- Order of the Minister for Education and Culture of 17 October 2003 amplifying the Order of 16 February 2000 determining the qualifications, certificates and diplomas guaranteeing the knowledge covered by the certificates of the Catalan Assessment Board (Official Gazette No 149 of 28 November 2003)
- Decree 86/2005 of 29 July regulating the equivalence of Catalan language studies in compulsory secondary education and in the baccalaureate to the certificates of the Directorate General for Language Policy (Official Gazette No 117 of 6 August 2005)

be responsible for dealing with requests for equivalence submitted to the Directorate General for Language Policy.

The department responsible for assessment and certification of knowledge of Catalan has dealt with the following applications for equivalence to the certificates of the Directorate General for Language Policy:

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Letters of equivalence to Certificate A	2	3	2	7	1
Decisions on equivalence to Certificate A accepted	0	0	0	4	1
Letters of equivalence to Certificate B	6	12	15	20	2
Decisions on equivalence to Certificate B accepted	44	39	59	45	18
Letters of equivalence to Certificate C	27	66	107	124	14
Decisions on equivalence to Certificate C accepted	155	120	131	137	113
Letters of equivalence to Certificate D accepted	10	9	13	29	23
Decisions on equivalence to Certificate D accepted	29	30	41	35	22
Decisions on equivalence to Certificate E accepted	3	0	0	6	0
Requests rejected on grounds of higher qualifications	3	4	0	0	0
Other requests rejected	19	22	43	18	18
Other requests abandoned	2	13	15	4	0
Other	0	14	4	7	20
Total	2302	2335	2434	2441	2238

Besides the assessment that takes place during the official examinations of the Directorate General for Language Policy, tests in the Catalan language are also taken in the Administration of the Autonomous Community, in local government and in other institutions.

-Administration of the Autonomous Community: a representative of the Directorate General for Language Policy sits on the technical commissions set up to assess the Catalan tests which are taken prior to public competitions, when scholarships are created and at the time of transfer competitions. These tests, which are eliminatory, represent a final opportunity to prove the required knowledge of Catalan.

-Local government: town councils and *mancomunitats* of the Balearic Islands request the help of the Directorate General for Language Policy in the preparation and assessment of the Catalan test taken prior to various staff selection procedures.

-Other institutions: various institutions (e.g. Balearic Design Institute, External Audit Office, IBANAT etc) of the Balearic Islands also request the help of the Directorate General for Language Policy in carrying out tests prior to staff selection processes.

Specific actions have also been aimed at the recently arrived population of both Community and non-Community origin to simplify the process of adaptation to, and integration with, the linguistic and cultural situation in the Balearic Islands.

Funds are allocated to increasing the presence of the Catalan language in citizens' daily life, for example in films, new technology (Internet, information programmes etc) and other fields.

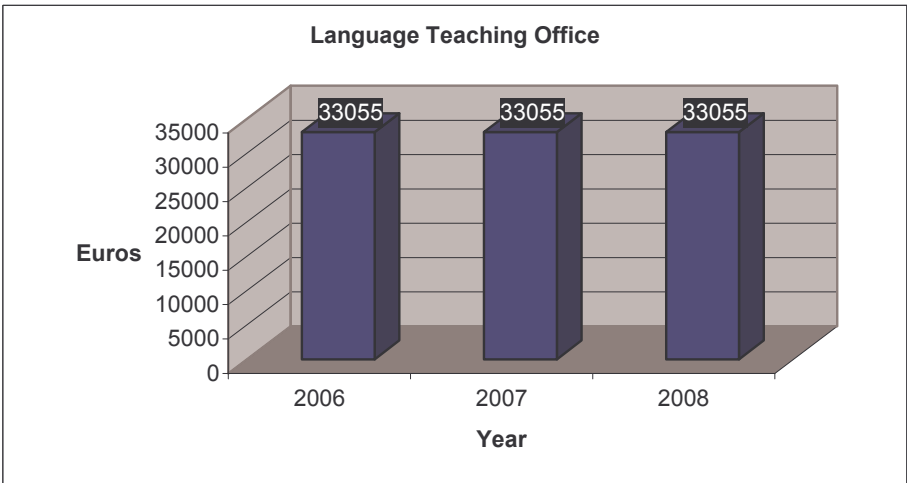
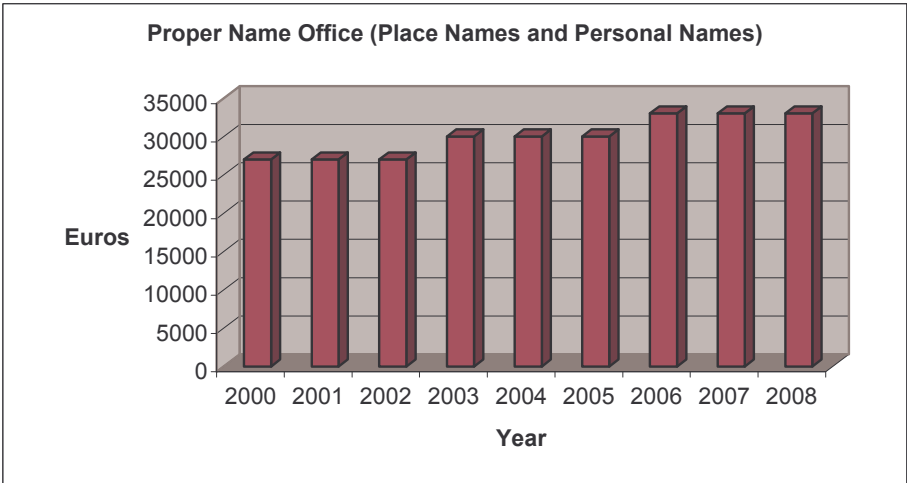
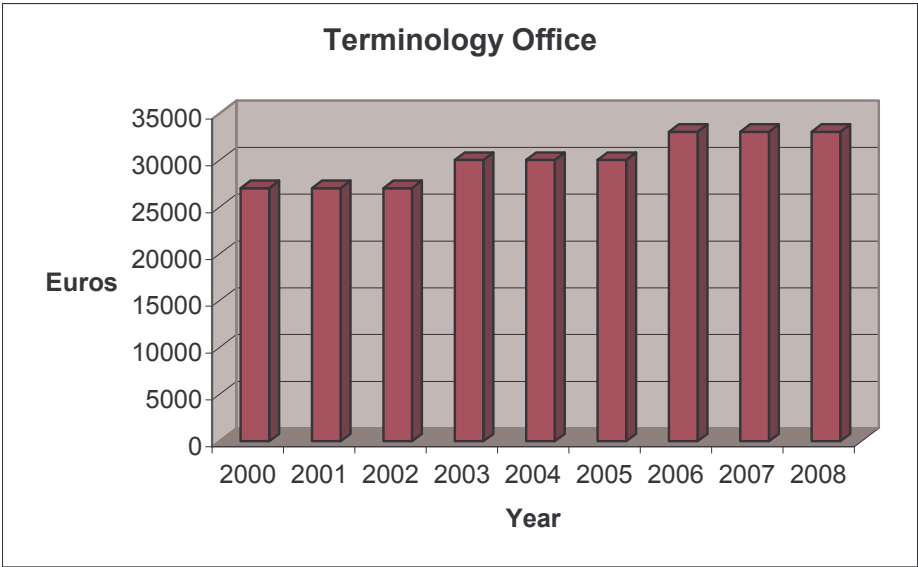
With the further aim of making the social use of Catalan more widespread, 'language booster' actions are carried out in the labour relations, youth and leisure sectors, and habits designed to promote linguistic normalisation are encouraged through activities that strengthen the social prestige of using Catalan.

Funds are also spent on attendance at exhibitions and stands at language fairs with the aim of encouraging the external projection, in all their forms, materials and means of expression, of the Catalan language and of the culture, particularly literary, in which it is expressed. The aim is also to encourage people to learn the language and culture outside the linguistic field and, in doing so, to respect the contributions of all regions that share them.

Funds are also allocated to the Consortium for Promotion of the Use of the Catalan Language and External Projection of the Culture of the Balearic Islands to enable it to implement the specific objectives of this body, which is composed of the Government of the Balearic Islands, the University of the Balearic Islands and the Island Councils of Mallorca, Menorca and Eivissa and Formentera.

Support is also given to the Terminology Offices created in 1991, to the Office for Proper Names (Place Names and Personal Names) created in 1995, and to the Office for Language Teaching. These three areas come under the Linguistic Service of the University of the Balearic Islands and deal with the dissemination of terminology, place names and personal names, basic material for learning Catalan, answers to individual queries, the provision of advice on terminology and proper names, language teaching, the organisation of terminological and proper name research, and collaboration on the design of specific language courses for professionals from various sectors and publications.

Through the Ministry for Education and Culture, the Government of the Balearic Islands plans to allocate to these three offices, from 2006 to 2008, the sum of €297,495 in three annual instalments of €99,165, which means a 5% increase in comparison with the previous support agreement.



The Government of the Balearic Islands also collaborates with the University of the Balearic Islands on providing support for the Alcover-Moll-Villangómez Chair, whose mission is to open lines of

research concerning culture, language and literary creation in the Balearic Islands, and for the Ramon Lull Chair, which is devoted to the study of subjects relating to Ramon Llull.

In 2002 a pluriannual agreement was concluded with the Institute of Catalan Studies on the preparation of the *Atlas lingüístico del dominio catalán* (Linguistic Atlas of the Catalan Domain).

Various appeals for funds are also being made so as to provide incentives for certain aspects of the use of Catalan (school exchanges between Catalan-speaking centres, training scholarships, films in Catalan etc).

3 *The Parties undertake to promote, by appropriate measures, mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country and in particular the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to regional or minority languages among the objectives of education and training provided within their countries and encouragement of the mass media to pursue the same objective.*

-General comments by the General State Administration

As indicated in the comment on Article 8, concerning Education, in this report, the purpose of this paragraph of the Charter has been incorporated in the Spanish legal system as a result of the governmental changes in 2004, after which new regulations on education were drawn up and approved, as laid down in Organic Law 2/2006 of 3 May 2006 on Education.

As regards this paragraph, Article 2 of the above law lists the aims pursued by the Spanish education system, stating that the main aims will be the following:

- g) Training in respect for and recognition of the linguistic and cultural plurality of Spain and of inter-culturality as an enriching element of society.*
- h) Acquisition of intellectual habits and work methods and of scientific, technical, humanistic, historical and artistic knowledge, as well as the development of healthy habits, physical exercise and sport.*
- i) Training in the exercise of professional activities.*
- j) Training to communicate in the official and co-official language if there is one, and in one or more foreign languages.*

-AC Catalonia

Use of the language as an element of social confrontation has been a factor which, though not new (here it should be mentioned that it was already commented on in the Committee's report of 29. 9. 2005), has been a characteristic of the three-year period covered by this report inasmuch as it has become extremely noticeable in some of the media.

There have been full-scale campaigns by citizen movements (in some cases, clearly linked to political persuasions) opposed to measures to promote and disseminate the Catalan language, on the grounds of alleged discrimination against the Castilian language and Castilian-speakers.

Measures to educate the public and spread the civic values associated with the linguistic diversity referred to in the paragraph on the application of Article 7.1 are becoming urgent and indispensable on the part of the State. In this connection, positive messages on cultural wealth disseminated through the education system, through debates broadcast on television channels or even through patterns of diversity as shown in in-house productions by the State's own media are much more effective than official denials by the Catalan public administration or even by the State Administration.

-AC Galicia

As a framework for announcing the measures adopted by the General Secretariat for Language Policy and in order to encourage a favourable and positive climate of opinion towards promotion of the Galician language which will allow improved linguistic coexistence with guarantees for the linguistic rights of individuals, the Government of Galicia is conducting in 2006 a major social

awareness campaign, the contract for which had still to be awarded at the time this report was being drawn up.

In order to assist with the reception of immigrants arriving in the linguistic territory and facilitate their integration by offering them tools with which to learn the regional language and the majority language, together with the rudiments of Galician culture, a series of courses in oral Galician aimed at people with no knowledge of the Galician language was announced in 2006. A number of town councils in Galicia provide Galician courses specifically for immigrants as part of the programme of courses subsidised by the General Secretariat for Language Policy.

In this connection, we consider it important for the measures adopted by the Galician public authorities to be carried out against a general background of support and appreciation for linguistic plurality, both in Spanish territory and in the European Union's administration itself, so that the positive message of cultural and linguistic diversity may be perceived as a shared overall option.

-AC Navarre

As regards comprehension and tolerance of regional languages as educational goals in the Castilian teaching model (Model G), there are several examples of how the Department of Education of the Government of Navarre is attempting to achieve these objectives and promote understanding and linguistic coexistence between speakers of the two languages of Navarre. Linguistic support programmes and activities are also promoted and organised to enable pupils who have been educated according to Models D, B and A to develop their linguistic abilities to the maximum extent, both those required for the school curriculum and spontaneous registers which may be artificial in the school framework and in the teacher-pupil relationship. The Department also encourages the preparation and translation of materials for teaching Basque and teaching in Basque.

-The curriculum for the subject "Castilian language", which is taught in all models, together with the textbooks used for this purpose at all educational stages, includes among its contents a knowledge of the various languages spoken in Spain, their distribution, evolution, speakers and certain sociocultural contents, the aim being to encourage that mutual knowledge.

-As regards the Basque language, successive decrees have been issued in Navarre establishing the curricula for the various stages and areas of the Navarre education system. The curricular approach to the linguistic areas is also different. The Decree on Primary Education calls for a single integrated curriculum for Castilian and Basque without distinction in the case of Models D and A. In compulsory secondary education and the baccalaureate, the curricula for the languages are different; there is a different curriculum for Castilian language and for each of the Models A and D, although in compulsory secondary education the objectives of the Basque language area continue to be the same for the two models. Nevertheless, although each of them possesses certain specific characteristics, a common factor is "knowing and valuing the plurilingual and pluricultural reality of Spain and considering the different situations created by languages in contact".

4 *In determining their policy with regard to regional or minority languages, the Parties shall take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the groups which use such languages. They are encouraged to establish bodies, if necessary, for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to regional or minority languages.*

-AC Catalonia

Under a 1991 decree the Government of Catalonia set up the Social Council for the Catalan Language as a body for advice, consultation and social participation in its language policy. The Council's aim is to enlist participation in the Government's language policy by entities representing Catalan society or by governmental or non-governmental organisations working in pivotal language-related fields or directly on matters concerning the Catalan language.

To enable the Council to comply better with its objective of being a stable channel for participation and social involvement in the Government's language policy and since, from 1991 until now, both Catalan society and the scenarios in which Catalan is required to be present have altered considerably, its rules were changed by means of Decree 116/2005 of 14 June 2005 (Official Gazette of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia No 4407 of 16 June 2005) to make room for new members such as consumer and user protection groups (defence of consumers' linguistic rights); bodies that promote Catalan against the background of the new technologies (Catalan in ICT and on the Internet); immigrant reception and integration bodies; General Society of Authors and Publishers; municipal radio stations and local television networks (quotas for Catalan language or culture); Catalan Institute of Cultural Industries (films in Catalan); Council of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Shipping (presence of Catalan in public establishments, signwriting, labelling); private language defence bodies such as the Escarré International Centre for Ethnic Minorities and Nations (CIEMEN) and Omnium Cultural; the Joan Lluís Vives Institute (Catalan at universities in the Catalan-speaking area, ie in Catalonia, the Community of Valencia and the Balearic Islands); representatives of the legal and judicial worlds etc.

The Social Council has been assigned the following functions:

- Evaluation of the objectives and results of the Government's language policy and, in particular, of the annual report provided for in Article 39.3 of Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy. To this end, the Council prepares an annual report on actions carried out or promoted by the Government during the previous year;
- Study and analysis at the Government's request of matters relating to encouragement and promotion of the Catalan language in all areas of society;
- Issuing of opinions on projects concerning general linguistic planning instruments to be approved by the Government;
- Making proposals to the Government for the preparation of studies and reports and for the adoption of measures to meet the general objectives of Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy.

The Council's web page is <http://www6.gencat.net/lleingat/organi/cslc.htm>

We consider that an initiative similar to this one at State level, along the lines of that mentioned in the previous Committee of Experts report, could prove positive. If put into effect, it could be a channel for public participation in, and advice on, matters such as the regulation of plurilingualism and protection of the public's linguistic rights.

-AC Galicia

The direction of language promotion activity followed since 2005 by the Galician Government is based on a series of measures agreed unanimously by the political forces represented in the Galician Parliament in 2004 in the form of the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language. This plan is the outcome of months of organised work by various representatives of employers and trade unions etc meeting in numerous commissions.

The General Secretariat for Language Policy anticipates the starting up of the Social Council for the Galician Language in 2007. This body will be the chief arena for social dialogue on normalisation of the language, with extensive participation by social institutions and groups in the process of promoting Galician.

-AC Balearic Islands

The Government of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands set up the Social Council for the Catalan Language by Decree 64/2002 of 3 May 2002. It is currently undergoing renewal to allow for certain sectors representative of Balearic society.

The functions of the Social Council for the Catalan Language are to:

- a) participate in the linguistic normalisation process and help to boost it in the various sectors in accordance with the current rules on linguistic normalisation;
- b) advise and report on general linguistic planning projects and on consultations entrusted to it by the Government of the Balearic Islands or other institutions;
- c) help co-ordinate and strengthen actions implemented by administrative, civic and cultural institutions to improve Balearic Islands language policy.

2. Where appropriate, indicate other measures planned in your country

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

**PRINCIPAL LINES OF ACTION
of the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy (2005-2009)**

1. The Basque Government and the Basque Administration must pursue even more effectively their task of normalising Euskera. For this it is necessary to mainstream language policy and thus to regard it as transverse to all departments within the Basque Government. Transversality in this sense means that every government department must allow for the language factor in its day-to-day activities and in the design and development of its projects. The Vice-Ministry for Language Policy (VPL) must endeavour to see that this happens. The VPL must help other administrations to advance along this road.
2.
 - 1.1 Establish the linguistic criteria which the Basque Government must use in recruitment, informing the other administrations what these are.
 - 1.2 Offer the collaboration and advice needed by each department for strengthening the presence and use of Euskera in its main programmes, especially in those with a major influence on society.
 - 1.3 With reference to the Third Plan approved by the Basque Government for normalisation of the use of Euskera in the course of its activities, collaborate with the various departments and advise each of them on how it can adopt and put into practice its own project.
2. Try to increase the commitment of political parties, trade unions and social and economic operators to the normalisation of Euskera. Offer to work with those operators to enable them to adopt and transmit model attitudes to society.
3. Secure the involvement of the Castilian-speaking community both in the process of normalisation of Euskera and in efforts to act as a channel for information on the world of Euskera.
4. To bring about the leap from knowledge to use, increase the involvement of those capable of using Euskera, strengthening their link with the language and their self-esteem, promoting the priority use of Euskera and creating nuclei where the use of Euskera predominates.
5. Prepare and systematically transmit a unifying and attractive discourse concerning Euskera to society.

6. Under Basque Government guidance, strengthen language policy co-ordination and co-operation between the public authorities through HAKOBA (Commission for the Co-ordination of Public Authorities).
 - 6.1 Monitor budgets for promoting normalisation of the use of Euskera.
 - 6.2 Co-ordinate grant criteria, setting priorities and specifying each body's areas of operation. Evaluate grants.
 - 6.3 Share strategies for opening up the new information and communication technologies to Euskera.
 - 6.4 Co-ordinate follow-up to the Third Planning Period for normalisation of the use of Euskera in the Administration.
 - 6.5 Update the follow-up to legal development.
 - 6.6 Share linguistic criteria for administrative recruitment.
 - 6.7 Co-ordinate follow-up to the advice and recommendations issued by the EAB (Advisory Council for Euskera) regarding public administrations.
7. Strengthen social initiative bodies and act as a channel for their contributions, always as a complement to the language policy devised by public authorities. Although the design and development of language policy is the responsibility of the public authorities, the contribution of social initiative bodies is important for strengthening the public's support for the language.
8. Compact, expand and normalise the Euskera cultural market so that a significant part of the needs of consumers of culture can be satisfied in Euskera. For this purpose, special heed must be paid to the lines of work laid down in the Basque Culture Plan.
9. Promote and protect, with reference to criteria of excellence, quality contributions devised and circulated in Euskera. Likewise, Euskera must constitute a compulsory across-the-board stage in the communication strategy of all research work performed in any field, especially in research done by a university or by public or para-public bodies. If the language is to develop, it is therefore essential for a close link to be forged between Euskera and high-level cultural and scientific production, especially in the field of popularisation.
10. Strengthen strategies for the international dissemination of cultural products and their creators (efficient communication policy, translation, promotion etc) and use the resulting international influence to increase, within Basque society as well, the prestige of Euskera and of the culture expressed in Euskera.
11. Examine possible ways of preventing normalised and street Euskera from diverging from each other, and devote special attention to informal language.
12. Without evading self-criticism and debate and with the flexibility required by social processes, try to harmonise laws and decisions.
13. Taking as a subject for analysis the progress made in language policy and the steps to be taken over the coming years, encourage reflection and debate, redefining strategies, lines of work and priorities as and when necessary. Since the General Plan for Promotion of the Use of Euskera (EBPN) has been running for six years, we are now at the right moment for such a debate. Reflection should be as comprehensive as possible as regards topics for analysis and as open as possible regarding participants. Besides the world of Euskera, there must inevitably also be room for the Castilian world in this initiative. Public institutions, education, culture, the media, business, political parties, trade unions, economic and social associations, Euskera-related activity sectors... all areas must be fitted into this debate. The chief purpose of this open debate will be to discuss the past freely and dispassionately and decide on future lines of work and priorities. The reflection process will be based mainly on conferences, lectures, seminars, articles and reports etc. The purpose of the debate will be to breathe fresh life into the dream by continuing to advance along the path of Euskera normalisation.
14. Promote a Euskera-friendly political and social attitude and work towards a new political and social agreement on the normalisation of Euskera. Along this road the watchwords will be flexibility as regards the tempo for implementing language policy and clarity as regards the

basic principles of that policy: social equality between the two languages must be achieved (because the current situation is diglossic); since a bilingual society requires bilingual citizens, the proper steps must now be taken to enable subsequent generations to know both languages; the Euskera normalisation process must take place without excesses, but it will have to be accepted that this cannot be done without inconvenience; language policy must be moulded to the will and decision of the individual, but, if choice is to be free, it is essential for social equality between the languages to be achieved in advance; the subject of rights is the individual, not the language, and because of this public authorities must ensure that those who wish to live their lives in Euskera can do so.

15. Confront the immigration question from an effective and integrating viewpoint in order to avoid, among other things, a worsening in our present diglossia. With this objective in mind and in collaboration with the Directorate for Immigration and immigrant associations, whatever studies and analyses necessary must be performed to enable us to obtain a proper knowledge and description of the phenomenon. Linguistic plans must be designed and developed to find ways of attracting immigrants to Euskera, using the network of *Euskaltegis* for this purpose in addition to the education system.

- 15.1 Agree and co-ordinate with the Directorate for Immigration the precise mechanisms needed to provide the immigrant reception services (HELDU, BILTZEN, municipal immigration experts etc) with information on Euskera and basic *euskaldunización* (Basquisition) models right from the start.

- 15.2 Using an up-to-date analysis of the immigration phenomenon, and in collaboration with the Directorate for Immigration, identify "strategic groups" capable of bringing crucial influence to bear and of designing specific plans.

- 15.3 Develop and extend the AISA methodology for the basic learning of Euskera aimed at the immigrant population.

- 15.4 Create specific new teaching materials to enable young and adult immigrants to acquire a basic knowledge of Euskera.

- 15.5 Together with the Department for Education, provide basic information about Euskera and basic *euskaldunización* courses.

- 15.6 Develop the measures proposed in the Immigration Plan.

16. Adult *euskaldunización* and literacy. As recognized in the General Plan for Promotion of the Use of Euskera, "adult literacy and *euskaldunización*, together with regulated education in Euskera, has constituted the most important initiative and movement for promotion of the use of Euskera". The adult literacy and *euskaldunización* system is therefore one of the keys to the advance of Euskera and the achievement of a balanced bilingual society. Given all this and the report and proposals of the Advisory Council for Euskera (EAB) concerning this sector (Bases for Greater Effectiveness and Improvement of the Quality of Adult Literacy and *Euskaldunización*, Vitoria-Gasteiz 2003), education adapted to the needs of society and of pupils (general education specially adapted to specific social needs) must be devised in the field of adult literacy and *euskaldunización*. The learning process must be made efficient by emphasising service quality and pupils' results and stepping up the activity of public and State-aided *euskaltegis*.

- 16.1 To adapt the network and supply of Euskera education for adults to the new social needs, develop, in collaboration with the *euskaltegis* and self-teaching centres, studies and productions needed to ensure a range of varied good-quality learning processes as regards curricula, modules, timetables, methodologies, systems and supports, all this designed to assure students of Euskera of a good result in their learning process.

- 16.2 On the basis of the four levels of proficiency laid down in the Basic Curriculum for Adult *Euskaldunización* and with a view to inserting that curriculum in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages:

- a. recognise the learning levels set in the Basic Curriculum so that *euskaltegi* pupils will possess the necessary knowledge in the social, economic and official fields, and
 - b. carry out official validation of the various systems for certifying Euskera knowledge so as to avoid unnecessary duplication.

- 16.3 In order to strengthen the activity of the *euskaltegis*, self-teaching centres and *euskal etxeas*, provide those bodies with the support they need to improve their economic and material resources, having regard to the quality objectives and requirements agreed with HABE for learning processes.
- 16.4 Draw up a map of *euskaltegis* based on the complementarity of the public and private networks.
- 16.5 Promote the vigorous insertion of adult education into the information society and its appropriate provision with new technology.
- 16.6 In addition to the face-to-face education system, promote self-teaching and mixed systems in adult literacy and *euskaldunización*.
- 16.7 Promote the application of quality plans and processes in *euskaltegis* and self-teaching centres.
- 16.8 Establish a quality management plan within HABE.
- 16.9 Build bridges between *euskaldunización*, literacy and social use, ensuring that the result achieved possesses continuity in family and social use.
- 16.10 In order to strengthen citizens' motivation regarding Euskera, carry out promotion campaigns which emphasise the positive aspects of knowing the language and of the status of bilingual citizen and which spread positive messages in favour of its use.
- 16.11 As regards linguistic action and the use of Euskera, put into effect pilot programmes which persuade persons in the public eye regarded as role models to learn Basque and involve them in bilingual activities.
- 16.12 In collaboration with educational establishments and public institutions (provincial and town councils), carry out actions to vitalise the family transmission of Euskera (in order to increase knowledge of Euskera by parents, as well as the use of Euskera between parents and between parents and children).
- 16.13 Respond effectively to the demand that will be created by the new areas of use in the world of work, in both the Administration (health, justice, public sector companies etc) and the private sector (companies, vocational schools etc), drawing up specific learning and use plans, creating suitable materials etc.
17. Increase the presence of Euskera in the media and promote the Euskera media.
- 17.1 Assess current policy and jointly define policy for the coming years with the other public authorities.
- 17.2 Include the linguistic criterion in the development of laws on the media.
18. Promote the continuity of Euskera in the family, promoting plans to strengthen its use in relations between young people and to succeed in making Euskera the first language of children in newly formed families. Design and develop special programmes in conjunction with town councils and parties concerned with education, making available the resources needed.
19. Promote systematic actions to increase the use of Euskera in the socio-economic field, organising the involvement and direct participation of the following associations: chambers of commerce, business associations, trade unions, vocational education and continuing training bodies and Basque Government departments connected with the labour market (Justice; Work and Social Security; Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Industry, Trade and Tourism; Transport and Public Works; Environment and Land Use Planning). Plans to increase the business use of Euskera should be promoted on the basis of a model plan devised to match the typology and sociolinguistic characteristics of the businesses concerned. A procedure should likewise be adopted for systematically assessing and certifying the use of Euskera in businesses according to the quality parameters currently employed by private organisations, creating a specific certificate for this purpose or inserting the Euskera variable into existing quality certificates.
- 19.1 Basic tasks:
- a. Establish the standard reference framework for Euskera plans.
 - b. Identify, elaborate on and make known the services and products to be offered by the VPL.

- c. Analyse and, where appropriate, adjust the mode of funding.
 - d. Organise interdepartmental work.
 - e. Define indicators for measuring the presence and use of Euskera in this field and progressively construct their data updating system (EAS: Euskal Herriko Hiskuntza Adierazleen Sistema – Euskal Herria Indicator System).
- 19.2 Obtain a more thorough diagnosis and understanding of the situation with a view to adopting more effective implementation measures and permanently measuring the trend.
- 19.3 Legislative development and inclusion of the linguistic criterion in strategic plans for the area.
- 19.4 Awareness raising and communication aimed at the major economic operators, the Council for Labour Relations and public institutions connected with socio-economic matters.
- 19.5 Co-operation and concerted action with the main socio-economic operators.
- 19.6 Develop specific programmes for establishments belonging to this area of activity: large commercial establishments (department stores, chains of shops and franchises), banks and insurance companies, catering (bars and restaurants), other types of establishments connected with service provision (retailers) etc.
20. Boost plans for the use of Euskera by administrations. Since the objective is to encourage use, measures must be adopted to make Euskera not only a service language but a normal work language in an increasing number of administrative areas. When the time comes for the mid-term assessment of the Third Planning Period, a special effort must be made to determine the necessary corrections and adaptations to this criterion. Co-operation with all government departments and communication with workers will similarly have to be improved, and it will be necessary to ensure that every department approves and implements its own use plan. The relationship with municipal administrations regarding implementation of the EBPN (General Plan for Promotion of the Use of Euskera) will have to be strengthened, with the aim of promoting the use plans of those administrations. The task of setting and, when appropriate, redefining the criteria resulting from the legal framework (laws and decrees) of use plans must be undertaken.
- 20.1 Perform a mid-term assessment of the Third Planning Period (2003-2007).
- 20.2 Increase the scope of the EBPN.
- 20.3 Renew the commitment of town halls about to conclude the Strategic Plan for implementing the EBPN.
- 20.4 Advise and propose work criteria to town councillors and experts with the object of promoting programmes to increase the use of Euskera.
- 20.5 Establish and circulate Euskera use models so as to make Euskera a service and working language in bilingual administrative services.
- 20.6 Promote model experiences in implementation of the EBPN.
- 20.7 Structure the system of use certification.
- 20.8 Promote the use of new technology in order to improve communication and achieve synergies.
- 20.9 Put into effect a suitable communication plan relating to Euskera use plans in the various administrations.
- 20.10 Analyse and, if appropriate, adjust the funding system.
21. Devote special attention to developing measures safeguarding the future of Euskera in areas with a high density of Basque-speakers. For this purpose, *euskaldunización* of the various local relationship networks must be stepped up. In doing so, it is highly important to aim at the youth sector because this is the most dynamic population sector as regards creation and modification of these natural networks. For the public administration, the primary emphasis must be on the *euskaldunización* of medical, nursing and paediatric staff, welfare assistants etc, in the health and social services. For this to be possible, specific materials must be devised to facilitate the use of Euskera by the groups mentioned (support materials, working tools in Euskera, special-purpose teaching material, textbooks for the various dialects and Euskera batua etc).

- 21.1 Perform an in-depth analysis of the progress made with the EBPN in areas with a high density of Basque-speakers (70% of the population is Basque-speaking).
- 21.2 Draw up proposals to establish the use of Euskera in new areas and strengthen it in existing ones.
22. Since it is the responsibility of the public authorities to offer to citizens wishing to live their lives in Euskera the opportunity to do so and preserve their linguistic rights, a service must be organised to protect the linguistic rights of citizens who so request. This will safeguard the citizen and enlist the collaboration of those responsible for areas where linguistic rights are being violated so that they can remedy the matter. Organise the linguistic rights service, defining its tasks and ensuring complementarity to those of the Ararteko (Ombudsman's Office) in order to avoid duplication.
23. Develop new resources, instruments and applications in Euskera for the new information and communication technologies. Likewise, increase the presence of Euskera on the Internet and create digital contents. In this framework, work will be done on, among other things, machine translation, the potential applications of voice recognition and synthesis in Euskera and the various possibilities of creating and digitising cultural products in Euskera (e.g. digitising and circulating all texts produced in Euskera up to the 20th century or all research performed in Euskera in universities etc). In any case, it is considered absolutely necessary to analyse and record the current presence of Euskera in this field and the Euskera resources already offered by these new technologies, as well as to define the road to be followed in the future. It must be remembered that, although this new information and communication technology field is highly important for Euskera, this is so not just because Euskera, inasmuch as Euskera-speakers are now part of the globalisation/digitisation society, has to adapt like all languages to this phenomenon, but also because, as shown by analyses of Internet user profiles, young people who know Euskera possess the ideal characteristics for figuring among the greatest consumers of these technologies.
24. Boost action to promote the use of Euskera throughout its geographical area, channelling co-operation with the institutions and associations of Iparralde and Navarre.
- 24.1 Take the necessary steps to achieve a solid framework for co-operation with the Iparralde public authorities and promote private initiative.
- 24.2 Take the necessary steps to co-ordinate programmes with the Government of Navarre and promote private initiative.
25. Increase the presence of Euskera beyond the boundaries of our territory, for which purpose, among other actions, collaboration with Basque firms and the university lectureship programme must be strengthened.
26. Boost the work of the Advisory Council for Euskera (EAB) regarding both follow-up commissions and special commissions.
27. Strengthen links with bodies that implement policies to promote minority languages in Spain and internationally.
- 27.1 Follow up co-operation agreements concluded with the Government of Catalonia and the Government of Quebec and draw up joint projects.
- 27.2 EU languages: collaboration with the EU Commission's Directorate General for External Relations.
- 27.3 Offer language policy advice to the Basque Government representative on the Committee of the Regions, when that representative so requests.
- 27.4 Maintain relations with the Council of Europe and the European Commission.
- 27.5 Develop work programmes with organisations operating in the language policy field.
28. An assessment must be performed of grants that have already been going for some time (Euskera-related activities, EBPN and the plans of public administrations, new technology, the media, actions on behalf of Iparralde and Navarre). An assessment and qualitative analysis of the administrative use of Euskera must also be performed from different viewpoints.

- 28.1 Assess all grants and determine strategy for the next few years in agreement with other public authorities.
- 28.2 Determine the grant objectives, subject-matter and criteria for the coming years.
- 28.3 Determine the exact procedure for grant notifications with the aim of ensuring that these are settled during the first half of the year.
29. In addition to giving continuity to the work of standardising proper names, extension of the use of Euskera in mapping, road signs and linguistic landscape must be encouraged in accordance with quality criteria at all times.
- 29.1 Promote and strengthen co-operation with bodies which specialise in place names and mapping or which make use of them, both in the Basque Country (Land Use Planning Department of the Basque Government, provincial councils, town councils, Academy of the Basque Language) and outside it (National Geographical Institute).
- 29.2 Provide the principal users of place names with the information contained in the place name database and communicate the consultation procedure.
30. As regards awareness-raising, draw up specific projects for the parliamentary term with the aim of sending out a message encouraging use of the language by those who know Euskera and supply the non-Basque-speaking world with attractive-sounding information on the world of Euskera.
31. With the help of the Academy of the Basque Language and in co-operation with certain associations, plan and promote tasks connected with the standardisation, modernisation and normalisation of the Euskera corpus, among which special attention must be devoted to the draft reference corpus and to terminological work.
32. Encourage research designed to obtain information on sociolinguistic evolution (Euskal Herria Linguistic Indicator System - EAS).
- 32.1 EAS results:
- a. Third Sociolinguistic Map (Part 2): exhaustive study of family transmission;
 - b. Fourth sociolinguistic survey;
 - c. In collaboration with EUSTAT, draw up criteria for determining the data collection model for the Fourth Sociolinguistic Map.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

ACTION PLAN OF THE LANGUAGE POLICY SECRETARIAT FOR 2006

This Plan includes the following actions:

-Continuation of the awareness-raising campaign to promote the social use of Catalan started in 2005 but focusing on the 15-29 age range as this, according to studies, is more resistant to using Catalan in its recreational activities.

-Extension throughout the territory of the linguistic reception programme started during the period 2004-2005 by means of six pilot plans (see paragraph on compliance with Article 7.2), for which purpose the 22 Linguistic Normalisation Centres forming the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation will implement, on the basis of agreements with each town council, the appropriate plan that best meets the needs of each municipality.

-Encouragement of the "Volunteers for Language" programme, with an eye particularly on social bodies to which it is planned to delegate the management and follow-up of language pairs. To this end, the Government of Catalonia will issue a notification of subsidies through the Language Policy Secretariat. It is also planned to expand the range of those at whom the programme is aimed (until now mainly people who have already followed a course in Catalan) and to reach those who, though possessing a passive knowledge of Catalan, are afraid to use it.

-Offering the first level of the on-line course in Catalan (see paragraph on the application of Article 7.2).

-Offering automatic translators and spelling and grammatical checkers (see section on the application of Article 7.2).

-Continuation of measures to provide incentives to supply products in Catalan in both the socio-economic and audiovisual sectors (films and DVDs).

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

One of the chief objectives for 2006 of the Language Policy Department of the Government of Galicia is to implement strategies for the involvement of agents of social co-responsibility in normalisation of the Galician language. This involves the *Pact for Language*, which consists in persuading the country's major bodies and institutions to assume their share of responsibility and commitment to the implementation of the General Plan for the Galician Language.

The Government of Galicia is currently structuring the Consortium for the Promotion of the Galician Language - the starting up of which is also planned for 2007 - which will be composed, besides the Language Policy Department, of representatives of local administrations in order to guarantee the public administration's commitment as a normalising factor for society. Its objective is to co-ordinate the actions of the various administrations and groups in order to set in motion joint processes for the design of practical tools and models.

The decision to renew the terminological research structure is another line of operation on which the activity of the General Secretariat for Language Policy is currently focusing. A commitment has been made to terminology in order to bring about a significant advance in compiling the dictionary by sectors. This is a basic tool in encouraging normalisation of the language in all sectors of society.

PART 3

For each regional or minority language chosen at the moment of ratification, as follows from paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Charter, please indicate in which way the paragraphs and/or sub-paragraphs have been implemented (see Appendix).

When indicating the measures taken in order to implement each paragraph or sub-paragraph chosen, please specify the relevant legal provision and the territory where they are applicable.

Article 8. Education

The State can adopt basic laws on the right to education (Article 149.1. 30 of the Constitution) and the Autonomous Communities can subsequently develop this legislation.

As already indicated in the 1st Report by Spain, under Spanish domestic legislation it is for the State to adopt basic legislation in this field and for the Autonomous Communities to develop these laws on the legislative level and apply them. It is therefore important to recall and stress that each Autonomous Community is responsible for managing the whole Spanish education system, albeit within the limits of State legislation; as a result, the major interest and adoption of the most suitable measures for compliance with the Charter on this point is a matter for the education authorities of each of the Autonomous Communities, which in practice represent the policy level most directly concerned and motivated to develop their own respective languages.

COMMENTS BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

In the context mentioned and as a consequence of the change of government in 2004, new educational regulations have been drawn up and approved, as laid down in Organic Law 2/2006 of 3 May 2006 on education.

Generally speaking, Article 2 of this law lists the aims of the Spanish education system and states that it will pursue, among other things, the following ends:

- g) Training in respect for, and recognition of, the linguistic and cultural plurality of Spain and of interculturality as an enriching element of society.*
- h) Acquisition of intellectual habits and work techniques, scientific, technical, humanistic, historical and artistic knowledge, and the development of healthy habits, physical exercise and sport.*
- i) Training in the exercise of professional activities.*
- j) Training in communication in the official and co-official language, if there is one, and in one or more foreign languages.*

It is also important to specify how academic curricula are dealt with in the law. It defines them as the totality of objectives, basic competences, contents, pedagogical methods and assessment criteria of each of the types of education regulated therein. However, the law's importance is that it divides the preparation of academic curricula into percentages as follows:

- 3. The basic contents of minimum education will require 55% of school timetables for Autonomous Communities with a co-official language and 65% for those with no co-official language.*
- 4. The education authorities will determine the curriculum of the various types of education regulated herein, of which the basic aspects referred to in previous paragraphs will form part. In the exercise of their autonomy and as set out in Chapter II of Part V of this law, educational institutions will develop and complete, as appropriate, the curriculum for the different stages and years.*

The law identifies different stages in the education system and sets the following objectives for each stage:

EDUCATION STAGE	AGE OF PUPIL	OBJECTIVE	ORGANISATION AREA OF EDUCATION
Pre-school education	< 6 years	f) Develop communicative abilities in different languages and forms of expression (Art. 13)	-
Primary education	6 to 12 years	d) Get to know, understand and respect the different cultures and the differences between people, equal rights and opportunities for men and women and non-discrimination against disabled persons. e) Learn and use Castilian appropriately and, if there is one, the co-official of the Autonomous Community and develop reading habits. h) Learn and appreciate one's natural, social and cultural environment, possibilities for action and concern for that environment (Art. 17)	Castilian language and literature, and if there is one, the co-official language and its literature.
Compulsory secondary education	12 to 16 years	h) Understand and express correctly, orally and in writing, in the Castilian language and, if there is one, in the co-official language of the Autonomous Community, complex texts and messages and begin learning, reading and studying literature. i) Understand and express oneself appropriately in one or more foreign languages. j) Learn, appreciate and respect the basic aspects of one's own culture and history and those of others, including the artistic and cultural heritage	Castilian language and literature, and if there is one, the co-official language and its literature.

		(Art. 22)	
Baccalaureate	4 years	e) Master both oral and written expression in the Castilian language and, as appropriate, in the co-official language of the Autonomous Community concerned. f) Express oneself fluently and correctly in one or more foreign languages. (Art. 33)	Castilian language and literature and, if there is one, the co-official language and its literature.

With regard to Article 8.h.1 on the professional training of teachers, and although compliance with these requirements is a matter for the Autonomous Communities, the 10th Additional Provision of the law states that *"to enter the Education Inspectorate it will be necessary to belong to one of the bodies forming the public teaching service, possess at least five years' experience in that body and the qualification of 'Doctor', 'Licenciado', 'Ingeniero', 'Arquitecto' or an equivalent qualification, pass the appropriate selection process and, where appropriate, prove that he or she knows the co-official language of the Autonomous Community concerned in accordance with its rules"*.

<p>1 With regard to education, the Parties undertake, within the territory in which such languages are used, according to the situation of each of these languages, and without prejudice to the teaching of the official language(s) of the State:</p> <p>a i to make available pre-school education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or</p> <p>ii to make available a substantial part of pre-school education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or</p> <p>iii to apply one of the measures provided for under i and ii above at least to those pupils whose families so request and whose number is considered sufficient; or</p> <p>iv if the public authorities have no direct competence in the field of pre-school education, to favour and/or encourage the application of the measures referred to under i to iii above;</p>

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

The requirements have been extensively complied with since 1983-84.

Following the proclamation of Euskera as an official language, a series of education-related linguistic rights were recognised by Basic Law 10/1982 on normalisation of the use of Euskera.

Article 5.2.b) recognises the right to be educated in both official languages as a fundamental linguistic right.

Chapter 2 of Part 2 regulates the use of Euskera in education (Articles 15 to 21). In education up to the beginning of university studies, teaching of the official language that has not been chosen for one's education is compulsory.

The Government shall adopt measures to ensure that pupils have a genuine opportunity, all else being equal, to obtain an adequate practical knowledge of both official languages by the end of their compulsory schooling.

- Law 1/1983 of 19 February 1983 on Basque public schools (BOPV 25-2-1993).

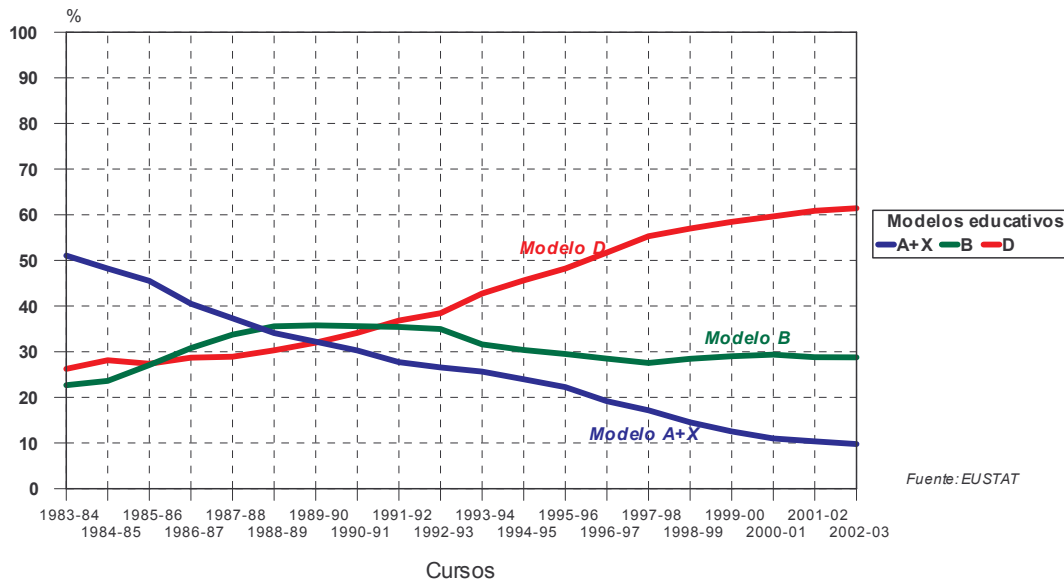
Article 3.2.g states that the aims of Basque public schools include guaranteeing that all pupils, all else being equal, will possess a practical knowledge of both official languages by the end of compulsory schooling, thus encouraging use of the language and contributing towards its normalisation.

The 10th Additional Provision defines the linguistic models applying throughout the public and private education system:

- Model A, in which the curriculum will basically be taught in Castilian, with certain activities or topics possibly being taught in Euskera
- Model B, in which the curriculum will be taught in Euskera and Castilian
- Model D, in which the curriculum will be taught in Euskera, with Castilian as a subject.
-

In the three models, Castilian language and literature, Basque language and literature and modern languages will be taught primarily in the respective languages.

Model D currently predominates in pre-school education. The chart below shows the trend in enrolments for pre-school education by education models from 1983-84 to 2002-03 (%):



Modelo = Model
 Modelo educativos = Educational models
 Cursos = Years
 Fuente = Source

-Common information for paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a), b), c) and d)

It is now over 25 years since Catalan was included in the education system as a curriculum subject. The 1983 Law on linguistic normalisation represented a fundamental effort to promote the introduction of education in Catalan, which was consolidated following the passing of the General Organic Law on the education system in 1990.

Articles 20 and 21 of Law 1/1998 on language policy reinforce the bilingual system (or system of 'linguistic conjunction') whereby pupils may not be hived off into different teaching institutions or groups by reason of their usual language. Catalan is the vehicular and learning language in non-university education, and the teaching of Catalan and Castilian is guaranteed an appropriate place in syllabuses, so as to ensure that all children, whatever their usual language when they start, are proficient in both languages by the end of their compulsory schooling. In line with these provisions, teaching institutions in Catalonia normally use Catalan as the language of teaching.

The educational system of 'linguistic conjunction' ensures teaching of the language, provides children with basic opportunities for socialising in Catalan and facilitates the integration of pupils from outside Catalonia. The decisive importance of this model for Catalan teaching and the social integration of foreign pupils, whose numbers are growing year by year, should be noted.

In accordance with the text already approved by the *Cortes Generales* and endorsed by the Catalan people, the future Statute of Autonomy incorporates the provisions of the Law on language policy that regulate the system of 'linguistic conjunction' and, for the first time, explicitly proclaims the right to be educated in Catalan.

In view of the steady growth in the number of foreign pupils since the start of the 1990s, especially over the past five years (compared with the figure of 0.8% for the 1991-92 school year, recently arrived pupils enrolled for the 2004-05 school year now account for 9%), in 2004 the Department for Education created a body specifically for the support of recently arrived pupils. This body is the Sub-Directorate General for Language and Social Cohesion - coming under the Directorate General for Planning and Educational Innovation - which comprises the Catalan Education Service and the Interculturality and Social Cohesion Service.

Under the decree establishing it, the functions of this sub-directorate are, inter alia, to:

- strengthen the Catalan language as a vehicular and communication language in educational institutions and as the backbone of the Education Project in a plurilingual framework;
- foster and plan programmes and actions to develop intercultural education based on a knowledge of one's own culture and of other cultures, on respect for difference and on civic and democratic values against a background of peaceful co-existence;
- promote actions which will allow work in the school environment and other, transverse actions, encouraging collaboration and co-ordination between all parties involved in education;
- furnish criteria for the further training of teachers, management teams and support staff in teaching and use of the language, intercultural education and social cohesion;
- perform studies and research on language, interculturality and social cohesion under the general assessment procedures of the Department for Education.

In 2004 the Department for Education of the Government of Catalonia adopted the Plan for Language and Social Cohesion, the general purpose of which is to strengthen and consolidate social cohesion, intercultural education and the Catalan language against a plurilingual background in accordance with the principles of co-ordination and co-operation between the various institutions, decentralisation, participation and co-responsibility of the educational community.

A position of territorial co-ordinator for Language, Interculturality and Social Cohesion has been created under this Plan. This person works in close liaison with educational institutions on the one hand and with the Department itself - particularly the local services and the Education Inspectorate - on the other.

To understand this position, it is necessary to take another look at some of the Plan's measures regarding educational institutions. One measure requires them to prepare a reception and integration plan containing an action protocol for newly arrived pupils which prescribes specific measures for meeting their communication needs, with due heed to linguistic diversity and promotion of the Catalan language. Adapting to the new situation also means adapting the school's various instruments (Education Project, Language Project, House Rules, Tutorial Action Plan etc). Schools must appoint a linguistic, interculturality and social cohesion co-ordinator. There will be a reception class with a reception tutor. This class will be responsible for increasing the knowledge of Catalan of recently arrived pupils, who will spend part of the school day with their group (usually dealing with areas in which language knowledge is less important, such as physical education or visual and plastic education) and the rest of the day in the reception class. As their language knowledge improves, they will gradually join the other areas.

The Plan for Language and Social Cohesion provides for a significant increase in the number of reception classes over the next few years.

Taking stock of the degree to which Catalan is present in primary and secondary education, it must be stressed that results in the last few years have invariably been favourable and progressive as far as learning and mastery of the Catalan language at all pupil levels are concerned, although this has been clearer and more emphatic in primary education owing to the generalisation of education in Catalan. Results have not been as favourable in secondary education, one possible reason for this being subject compartmentalisation, which does not always ensure the use of Catalan as the vehicular language for teaching a subject.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

- Common information for paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b, c, d

In the Spanish education system pre-school education is optional. The compulsory schooling period lasts from 6 to 16 years of age. This will be changed following the coming into force of Organic Law 2/2006 of 3 May 2006 on education which brings compulsory education forward to the pre-school stage (3 years).

We are therefore at a transitional stage on the way to a new educational model which will start in 2007 and usher in a new language strategy.

In this connection, the General Plan for the Galician Language, adopted unanimously in 2004 by the Galician Parliament and therefore a joint compromise text, sets the following objectives for education:

-in pre-school: "ensure that Galician is abundantly available for education in the initial schooling stages and in learning to read and write, with the aim of converting this language into the first language of the Galician education system".

Among the measures for achieving this, it proposes "that Galician should be available in pre-school (0 to 3 years) for all Galician-speaking children" and also that... "as a minimum, a third of the weekly timetable should be set aside in Galician for contexts and environments in which the dominant language is Castilian, with the intention that this percentage will gradually increase".

-In primary education: indicating as its objective "to ensure that compulsory education guarantees good proficiency in Galician for all pupils and that this has a positive effect on its use", the Plan states that its measures include "ensuring in primary education that pupils receive a minimum of 50% of their teaching in Galician".

-In compulsory secondary education the Plan indicates, in accordance with the same objective, that one of the measures should "ensure that pupils receive a minimum of 50% of their teaching in Galician", as in the other educational stages.

This General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language constitutes a point of reference for the current process of defining the Galician education model.

The Law on linguistic normalisation states "*The education authorities shall guarantee that, at the end of the stages in which the teaching of Galician is compulsory, pupils know this language, in both its oral and written forms, on an equal footing with Castilian.*" In implementing the law, the Education Authority has opted for a mixed planning system involving, on the one hand, the centralised fixing of certain areas of the curriculum which must be taught in Galician and, on the other, the requirement for each educational institution to draw up, in accordance with its own characteristics and needs, a specific planning model for education in Galician which ensures the necessary proficiency in the two official languages.

The legally established minima for education in Galician are laid down in Decree 247/1995, amended by Decree 66/1997 of 21 March 1997, which implements Law 3/1983 on linguistic normalisation and applies it to education in Galician in general education at the various non-university levels. The law provides that in the pre-school stage and the first stage of primary education teachers will use in class the mother tongue that predominates among the pupils, will take account of the language of the environment and will endeavour to see that they acquire an oral and written knowledge of the other official language of Galicia. In the second and third stages of primary education at least two areas of knowledge will be taught in Galician, one of them being a knowledge of the natural, social and cultural environment.

In compulsory secondary education, social sciences (geography and history) and the nature sciences will be taught in Galician. Of the optional subjects, the environmental and health sciences and, if appropriate, the optional subject offered by the institution will be taught in Galician.

In the first baccalaureate year the common subject taught in Galician is philosophy, while the special subjects are industrial technology (technology baccalaureate), biology and geology (baccalaureate in nature and health sciences), history of the contemporary world (baccalaureate in humanities and social sciences) and technical drawing (arts baccalaureate).

In the second baccalaureate year pupils will be taught in Galician in history as the common subject and in the following specific subjects: technical drawing, industrial technology (technology baccalaureate), earth and environmental sciences, technical drawing (baccalaureate in nature and health sciences), geography, history of art, history of philosophy (baccalaureate in humanities and social sciences) and history of art (arts baccalaureate).

The following optional subjects will also be taught in Galician: ethics and philosophy of law, introduction to the political sciences and sociology, history and geography of Galicia.

In special vocational training at the intermediate and higher levels, pupils will be taught in Galician in areas of theoretical and practical knowledge which will facilitate their integration in society and the world of work.

Now that the legal position with regard to education in Galician has been set in context, the new projects of the Government of Galicia in the non-university stages, in line with the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language and with the Charter, are as follows:

- "Rede Galescola" (Galician School Network) project

Through the Vice-Presidency, which is responsible for kindergarten/pre-schools, the Government of Galicia launched during the 2006-07 academic year a programme of 'Galicianisation' of pre-school establishments (from 0 to 3 years). This activity affects 121 schools in the four Galician provinces (37 'galescolas' in A Coruña Province, 21 in Lugo, 26 in Ourense and 37 in Pontevedra), where the environment is predominantly Galician-speaking. Besides a considerable expansion in the number of public places for children under 3, the 'galescola' network involves the 'Galicianisation' of education in this age group.

- Ministry of Education project for pre-school education (from 3 to 6 years)

The purpose of this project is to guarantee the comprehensive availability of education in Galician in the early years of schooling: starting with the current academic year 2006-07, a course in Galician is being offered in pre-school (3, 4 and 5 years) at the express request of schools and parents. These early stages of schooling are considered fundamental for the normalisation of Galician as it is the moment when a language starts to stick in children's

minds. Projects are aimed at pre-school institutions offering more than one type of course in order that one of them may be given in Galician. The conditions required are that the project must be compatible with the sociolinguistic make-up of the area where it is to be implemented and that, once proposed by the school's staff meeting, it must be accepted by the board of governors. As will be fairly obvious, schools offering more than one course are usually found in towns and cities, which means that two weak points are tackled in this way, namely pre-school education and urban areas. Projects are experimental during the start-up period but can be expanded and continued in the subsequent phase once the experience gained has been evaluated. Specific training is given and materials are provided for the implementation of projects.

Both projects comply with specific measures for this area laid down in the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language.

Throughout 2006 support was provided by the General Secretariat for Language Policy for promotion of the language in those age groups through the schools. In 2006 support materials focusing among other things on the leisure time of the youngest children (e.g. party invitations, birthday cards, including e-cards, worded in Galician and to be completed by the children), as well as reading matter, were distributed. Interactive play and educational materials in Galician are also available on the Education portal (www.edu.xunta.es).

For the first term of the 2006 academic year it is also planned to carry out an educational campaign to promote interpersonal relations in Galician among pre-school pupils, which will thus increase the functional and identity-related value of the Galician language.

-Education in Galician for secondary education

Adoption of an educational approach in Galician was extended during the current 2006-2007 academic year to several secondary schools. In primary and secondary, the minimum figure for education in Galician is set at 50% of the subjects taught, but the Education Authority is trying to go further by undertaking a series of projects in the coming year whereby secondary schools will use Galician as a vehicular language, the idea being that all subjects, except Spanish and foreign language and literature, will be taught in this language. The purpose of these measures is to ensure both equal proficiency in the two co-official languages and the right to choose the more important language in one's children's schooling.

-Educational innovation project

The Ministry for Education and University Planning is announcing educational innovation projects in Galician for primary and secondary schools under which proposals on normalisation of the Galician language will be made that emphasise its oral use inside and outside the classroom. Special care will be taken to involve families in the projects and to enlist the participation of other local stakeholders, by devising a neighbourhood plan involving families, the town council, cultural centres and other social organisations with the aim, together with the schools, of carrying out a set of activities with very precise approaches and explicit linguistic normalisation objectives. For the implementation of these projects, the schools will be given funds by the General Secretariat for Language Policy, including funds for the school library.

The above action will have an impact on other weak points mentioned in the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language, such as raising family awareness, involving the neighbourhood and renewing teaching practice.

In all announcements of educational innovation projects covering various topics and in announcements of prizes for educational innovation, it is a basic requirement that projects, materials and documentation in general should be drafted in Galician.

All the actions described will be accompanied by their corresponding budgetary appropriation and be the subject of a pluriannual plan, thus demonstrating a definite choice in favour of linguistic normalisation in the field of education in the Autonomous Community of Galicia.

See also subparagraph f for information on other special types of education such as official language schools (EOIs).

Community of VALENCIA

- Common information for paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b and c

The Valencian educational model is based on bilingual education programmes. None of the programmes is monolingual, precisely because the Community of Valencia, as defined in the Statute of Autonomy, has two official languages and there is a manifest wish to give Valencian special protection. This is stated in the Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Valencia (Organic Law 1/2006 of 10 April 2006 on the reform of Organic Law 5/82 of 1 July 1982 on the Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Valencia (Official Gazette No 86 of 11.04. 2006).

Under Article 19.2 of the Law on the use and teaching of Valencian (Law 4/1983 of 23 November 1983 (DOGV No 133 of 01.12. 1983)), the education system must be so structured as to ensure that both languages, Valencian and Castilian, are taught and learned.

"[...] without prejudice to the exceptions governed by Article 24, at the end of the stages for which the inclusion of Valencian in education is declared compulsory and regardless of their usual language at the beginning of their studies, pupils must be qualified to use Valencian, both orally and in writing, on a footing of equality with Castilian".

In the light of this objective, Decree 233/1997 of 2 September 1997 of the Valencian Government approving the Organic and Functional Regulations on pre-school education and primary schools (DOGV No 3073 of 08.09. 1997) states in Article 88.1 that, in predominantly Valencian-speaking municipalities which appear in Article 35 of the Law on the use and teaching of Valencian, all schools must put into effect one or more bilingual education programmes. These are the:

- Valencian education programme;
- Linguistic immersion programme;
- Progressive inclusion programme.

Schools in the predominantly Castilian-speaking municipalities mentioned in Article 36 of the Law on the use and teaching of Valencian may implement any of the bilingual education programmes, provided that the parents or guardians explicitly state that this is their wish. Such programmes may be included on the initiative of the Education Authority, depending on the educational facilities available each year for Valencian.

Similarly, Decree 234/1997 of 2 September 1997 of the Valencian Government approving the Organic and Functional Regulations on secondary schools (DOGV No 3003 of 08.09.1997) states in Article 102.1 that in the predominantly Valencian-speaking municipalities mentioned in Article 35 of the Law on the use and teaching of Valencian all schools must carry out one or more bilingual education programmes. The foregoing will also apply to all schools in predominantly Castilian-speaking municipalities that draw pupils mainly from predominantly Valencian-speaking municipalities. These programmes are the:

- Valencian education programme;
- Progressive inclusion programme.

Schools in the predominantly Castilian-speaking municipalities mentioned in Article 36 of the Law on the use and teaching of Valencian can implement any of the bilingual education programmes provided that the parents or guardians have explicitly expressed a wish to do so. Such programmes may be included on the initiative of the Education Authority, depending on the educational facilities available each year for Valencian.

It will accordingly be noticed that the Education Authority offers the different programmes to all educational institutions in the Community of Valencia. It is still up to each governing board to decide whether to implement a programme or programmes. Through the combination of the three bilingual education programmes the Education Authority thus- ensures that both languages are learned.

The Valencian education programme involves the use of Valencian as the basic learning language throughout the whole of compulsory schooling. The majority of subjects must have Valencian as the vehicular language.

The progressive inclusion programme for Valencian has Castilian as its basic learning language and in this programme, among the non-linguistic areas, "knowledge of the natural, social and cultural environment", as a minimum, is taught in Valencian from the third year of primary education. If the board of governors approves, this subject (and any other subjects that may have been agreed) may be taught in Valencian from the first or second year. In secondary education there are two non-linguistic areas which must be taught as a minimum in Valencian under the progressive inclusion programme.

The linguistic immersion programme involves the use of Valencian as the basic learning language throughout the whole of compulsory schooling. The majority of subjects must have Valencian as their vehicular language. The programme is designed to enable non-Valencian-speaking pupils who have been educated in predominantly Valencian-speaking municipalities to master the two official languages and achieve an optimum performance in the contents of the other areas through special methods.

Each school's education project must include the specific design of the bilingual education programme or programmes it is implementing. The specific design is the tailoring of a programme to the reality of the school and, at the same time, embodies all past decisions taken in drawing up the educational organisation and management instruments.

In pre-school and primary establishments and under the Resolution of 6 July 2005 (DOGV No 5049 of 14. 07. 2005), the specific design of a bilingual education programme will include:

- a) The general objectives of the curriculum prescribed for that level, adapted to the establishment's educational situation and programme requirements;
- b) The proportion in which Valencian and Castilian are used as languages of instruction;
- c) The timetable for the different areas at the different stages, respecting the minima laid down in the second and third subparagraphs of the Order of 12 May 1994 (DOGV of 19.07.1994). This point c) will be a requirement only for establishments implementing the linguistic immersion programme;
- d) The moments when reading and writing in Valencian and Castilian are systematically introduced and the sequence thereof;
- e) The methods used in teaching the various languages: Castilian, Valencian and the foreign language;
- f) Proposed actions to deal with pupils who have newly joined the Valencian education system and who need special attention because of their limited linguistic skills in one or other of the official languages.

In secondary schools and under the Resolution of 28 July 2005 (DOGV No 5084 of 02.09.2005), the specific design of the bilingual- education programme will include:

- a) The general objectives of the curriculum laid down for compulsory secondary education, adapted to the school's educational situation and programme requirements;
- b) The methods used in teaching the various languages;
- c) Proposed actions to deal with pupils who have newly joined the Valencian education system and who need special attention because of their limited linguistic skills in one or other of the official languages;
- d) The proportion in which the two official languages are used for vehicular purposes in the various years and groups;
- e) The school's plans for distribution of the teaching staff according to the various linguistic/technical training levels and their proficiency in Valencian;
- f) An indication of the specific needs which may arise from the implementation of bilingual education programmes so that they can be included in the action plan of the Valencian educational advice centre if they fall within its responsibility.

The Order of 30 June 1998 (DOGV No 3285 of 14 July) establishes the Bilingual Education Programme enhanced by the early inclusion of a foreign language as a vehicular language from the first stage of primary education. The Order lays down certain guidelines concerning educational organisation and methods for the integrated treatment of languages that optimise the learning of the various languages on the curriculum, among them mainly Valencian.

The linguistic immersion programme is designed for mainly Castilian-speaking pupils whose families opt deliberately for education in Valencian, as in this way they become linguistically integrated as soon as they start school. Under this programme, pupils maintain and improve their family language and acquire another, Valencian, through specific work based on a communicative approach to languages.

For Castilian-speaking pupils, starting school in Valencian represents almost the only opportunity to master the other official language with its lesser social presence. The linguistic immersion programme takes respect for the pupil's own language as its starting point. Use is made in class of methods that encourage understanding and expression on the basis of personally experienced situations in which the new language is learnt 'on the job'. As an area and language of instruction, Castilian is included as from the first or second stage of primary school, depending on the school's sociolinguistic context, and receives increasingly systematic treatment that gives pupils a formal mastery of the language they already know.

Pupils who have followed a linguistic immersion programme in pre-school and primary education are perfectly qualified to continue the Valencian education programme in secondary school.

According to the latest Ministry for Education and Science publication on "Education figures in Spain. Statistics and indicators. 2005 edition", pupils enrolled for the year 2002-2003 in pre-school, primary, compulsory secondary and post-compulsory education in the Community of Valencia numbered 633,368. In the same school year there were 147,297 students following a linguistic immersion programme or a Valencian education programme, i.e. 23.257% of the school population.

In the 2005-2006 school year, the number of pupils following either a linguistic immersion programme or a Valencian education programme has increased and pupils now number 162,718.

Every school year, the Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport of the Autonomous Community draws up, as part of the promotion of education in Valencian, information material on the linguistic immersion and Valencian education programmes and on the benefits of studying Valencian, as well as a list of all the schools offering either of these two programmes. During the 2002-2003 school year there were 912 schools with pupils studying one of the two programmes mentioned. In the 2005-2006 school year, these programmes are currently available at a total of 1004 schools.

As indicated in the previously mentioned Decree 233/1997, all bilingual education programmes are available at all schools in the territory of the Autonomous Community. The governing board of each school is responsible for applying one or more of these programmes.

Trends in schools and pupils taking part in Valencian educational programmes or linguistic immersion programmes in pre-school and primary education

Year	Pupils	Schools
2002/03	112.164	671
2003/04	114.500	691
2004/05	116.837	704
2005/06	119.431	717

Trends in schools and pupils taking part in Valencian education programmes in secondary education

Year	Pupils	Schools
2002/03	35.133	241

2003/04	38.108	259
2004/05	39.020	275
2005/06	43.287	287

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

- Common information for paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b, c, d

Basque is the official language in the Basque-speaking area, together with Castilian. Current legislation requires the teaching of Castilian and Basque to be aimed at pupils of all levels, kinds and classes in public and private schools.

Pupils may choose between education in Castilian with Basque as a subject (Model A), education in Basque with Castilian as a subject and as a vehicular language in one or two courses (Model B) and education in Basque with Castilian as a subject (Model D).



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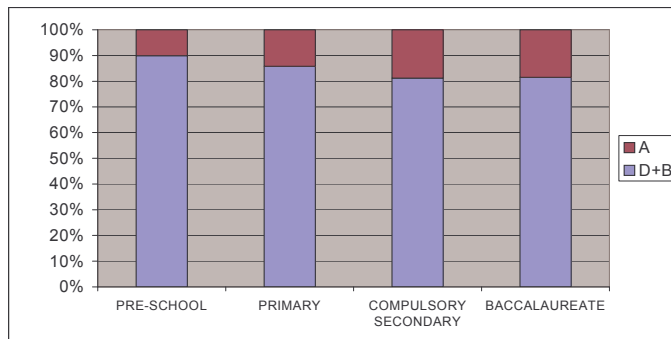
Model G, education without Basque language, is not available in the Basque-speaking area, although those pupils who can prove they reside in the area can request exemption from Basque language as a subject. This exemption, which must be renewed annually, is currently granted to 79 pupils, i.e. 1.23% of the total number of pupils in the area.

-Distribution of pupils

Over the last two years covered by this report, 2004/2005 and 2005/2006, the distribution of pupils attending school in the Basque-speaking area was as follows:

YEAR 2004/2005:

YEAR 04-05	PRE-SCHOOL		PRIMARY		COMPULSORY SECONDARY		BACCALAUREATE	
	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding
Education in Euskera (D)	1040	250	1826	448	1139	208	353	0
Education in Euskera (B)	6	26	23	40	33	0	0	0
Teaching of Euskera (A)	97	52	280	108	213	106	80	0
Education in Castilian (G)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1143	328	2129	596	1385	314	433	0



8.11% of total Navarrese pupils attended school in the Basque-speaking area in the 2004-05 school year.

In this area, 89.9% of pupils attending pre-school are studying in Basque, mainly in Model D. These pupils represent 85.76% in primary education, 81.22% in compulsory secondary education and 81.52% in the baccalaureate course.

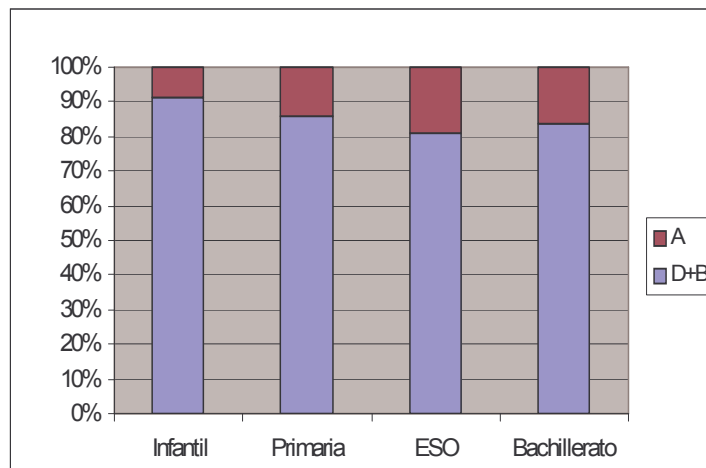
The remaining pupils follow Model A, which is found mainly in rural schools.

YEAR 05-06	PRE-SCHOOL		PRIMARY		COMPULSORY SECONDARY		BACCALAUREATE	
	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding
Education in Basque (D)	1075	272	1778	564	1192	208	360	0
Education in Basque (B)	0	29	1	33	0	0	0	0
Teaching of Basque (A)	84	47	277	108	228	98	69	0
Education in Castilian (G)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1159	348	2056	705	1420	306	429	0

The percentage of pupils attending school in the Basque-speaking area represented 8% of total Navarrese pupils in the year 2005-06.

Model D and Model B account for 85.82% of total pupils in the area. Pre-school education accounts for 91.31% of pupils, primary education for 86.06%, compulsory secondary education for 81.11% and the baccalaureate course for 83.92% of total pupils in the Basque-speaking area. 87.01% of pupils in the area's public network and 81.38% of pupils in the State-funded private school network in this area are schooled in Models D and B.

(Typist: please complete the diagram at the bottom of page 151 Spanish, putting the same subheadings as in the previous diagram at the top of page 151)



Infantil = Pre-school
Primaria = Primary school
ESO = Compulsory secondary
Bachillerato = Baccalaureate

In this area, Model A accounts for 14.18% of pupils. In pre-school education, 8.69% received their schooling in this model, in primary 13.94%, in compulsory secondary education 18.89% and in the baccalaureate course 16.08%. 12.99% of pupils in the public network and 18.62% of pupils in the State-aided network follow Model A.

-Educational institutions

The pattern of school distribution in the Basque-speaking area reflects the dispersed nature of the population. Most schools are small and offer the pre-school and primary stages in the villages, mostly in Model D.

Secondary schools, as well as institutions belonging to the State-funded private school network, are found, with rare exceptions, in the chief provincial towns, which in turn have larger public pre-school and primary establishments. The majority of them offer several models and accept pupils from small towns for whom these models are not available in their areas.

	PRE-SCHOOL		COMPULSORY SECONDARY		BACCALAUREATE	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
No of schools offering Model A only	2	1	-	1	-	-
No of schools offering Model D only	36	6	7	1	1	-
No of schools offering Models A and D	9	-	5	-	3	-
No of schools offering Models A and B	-	1	-	-	-	-
No of schools offering Models A,B and D	1	-	1	-	-	-

The pupil/group ratio reflects the low population density:

	BASQUE-SPEAKING AREA		
	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary
Model D+B	14,0	13,2	20,0
Model A	16,2	12,0	15,8

-Schooling

Newly arrived pupils complete a pre-enrolment form on which they can request up to three different establishments in order of priority. In this area, schools have a sufficient number of places to absorb demand as it occurs. With a few exceptions, all pupils obtain the school place they request.

When the school place obtained in a public establishment is a long way from the pupil's home, and this case arises among secondary pupils and in small scattered population centres, the Department for Education organises and finances school transport and meals in the case of split-shift pupils.

Where the school transport organised by the Department does not serve a pupil who has to travel more than 5 km from his home to attend schooling in his selected language, the special transport assistance and school meals scheme comes into play. Only five pupils in the area have decided to follow Model B in a State-funded private school.

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

- Common information for paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b and c

It is clear from the regulations mentioned in Part 1 of the report that:

a) Pupils may not to be separated on grounds of language. This means that, quite apart from their origin or the moment when they joined the Balearic Islands education system, all pupils must have mastered the two official languages of our Autonomous Community on completing their compulsory schooling. It is for educational institutions to implement the right strategies for this purpose.

b) The school's language project forms part of its education project and must take account of all the regulations when it is drawn up.

c) The school's language project is drawn up by a commission and approved by the board of governors, which is the school's highest governing body and in which the whole school community participates (parents, pupils, teachers, service staff and town council staff).

d) The rules by which the school's language project must be guided are basically those deriving from Law 3/1986 of 29 April 1986 on linguistic normalisation of the Balearic Islands (Article 1.2), namely:

- Make progressive and normal use of the Catalan language in the official and administrative fields;
- Ensure the progressive learning and use of Catalan as a vehicular language in education.

A minimum of 50% of subjects must therefore be taught in Catalan.

Parents and legal guardians may choose the first language of education individually, i.e. they may opt for individualised treatment of one or the other language. However, when these children reach the first year of the first primary stage, they must be able to study a minimum of 50% of their

subjects in Catalan, irrespective of the language that their legal guardians may have chosen for their initial education.

The aim is for children to learn to speak, write in and understand the two official languages so that they will be able to choose freely when they have to use one of them.

The Consortium (COFUC) has carried out a number of different actions in the formal education field in the Balearic Islands.

It has done the following in order to encourage reading:

- **Book Day**

For Book Day it has drawn up teaching suggestions and prepared boxes of teaching materials and books aimed at teachers and all pupils in pre-school, primary and secondary education enrolled in public, private and State-funded private establishments in the Balearic Islands. The aims are to:

- promote the reading habit as a source of pleasure, information and learning;
- strengthen the feeling of belonging to the cultural and linguistic reality of the Balearic Islands;
- gain access in an increasingly independent way to works of literature as outstanding examples of the cultural heritage;
- develop sensitivity to literary creation;
- improve written productions through reflection on the formal aspects of the language through reading;
- provide teachers with resources to enable them to discharge their task of training pupils as future readers.

The Consortium has published books and teaching suggestions for the various educational levels. For kindergarten/pre-school education it has published *Unas vacaciones amb companyia*, *El pesolet*, *La filla del rei a la fortalesa de foc*, *Rissona l'eriçona* and *El capell volador*. For primary education it has published *Na Papparreta*, *La Barseta*, *El Castell d'Iràs i no Tornaràs*, *El Gigant des Vedrà*, *El fill del pescador*, *Mestre entre tots els mestres*, *El viatge d'en Martí*, *El gegant de s'ermita*, *L'amor de les tres taronges* and *L'Endevineta*. For secondary education it has published *4 llegendes de les Illes Balears* (popular legends of the Balearic Islands), *Recull de contes 2005*, *Recull de contes 2006* and *Les fures* of Llorenç Villalonga.

- **Reading school**

The Reading school programme began in the 2004/05 school year. It took over from the "Reading, you'll like it" campaign carried out during the 1998/99 school year. The aims of the programme are to:

- strengthen reading as a source of communication, information and pleasure;
- encourage the reading habit;
- provide teachers with various materials, teaching resources and proposed methods for working with reading in class;
- promote the active participation of teachers and, especially, of pupils;
- familiarise the inhabitants of our community with the oral literature of the Balearic Islands;
- familiarise the pupils of our community with the most representative Balearic Islands authors.

To achieve these objectives the Consortium (COFUC) provides materials of two types: on-loan literature packs which it has lent to pre-school, primary and secondary education institutions and reading notebooks.

- **"Literature Pack" Programme**

The literature "packs" contain books, various materials and teaching suggestions for class work. They are aimed at pupils in pre-school, primary education and the first stage of secondary education. The packs created are: for pre-school education, a class library (selection of short stories), *La rabosa i l'eriçó* (short story) and *La rateta que agranava l'escaleta* (theatre); for primary education, *La rabosa i l'eriçó* (short story), *La rateta que agranava l'escaleta* (theatre), *La filla del carboneret* (short story),

Na ventafocs (theatre), *En Gostí lladre* (short story) and *Aladí i la llàntia meravellosa* (theatre); for secondary education, *Entre el cel la terra* (narrative), *L'anell de Boken-Rau* (narrative) and *Les noces del cel i de la terra* (narrative).

- **Reading notebooks**

The purpose of reading notebooks is to familiarise secondary pupils with classical and contemporary Balearic Island authors. They come in the form of 6 reading guides: *El bloc del bogamari*, *El raïm del Sol i de la Lluna*, *Memorial de Tabarka*, *Isidor Macabich*, *Salvador Galmés* and *Joan Ramis i Ramis*.

The Consortium (COFUC) has published books and teaching materials (support boxes and theatre tool boxes) which form part of the content of the packs and reading notebooks. As regards books with adaptations of short stories, it has published *La rabosa i l'erichó*, *La filla del carboneret*, *En Gostí lladre*, *La cadenera* and *En Pere de la favera*. These books are accompanied by support boxes for adaptations of the short stories bearing the same title. It has also published the book and teaching support kit: *El capell volador*. Other publications have been devoted to theatrical adaptations such as *La rateta que agranava l'escaleta*, *Aladí i la llàntia meravellosa*, *Na ventafocs* and *Na Blancaneu*. Toolboxes have also been devised for theatrical adaptations bearing the same title. As regards the reading notebooks, the authors Joan Cardona, Isidor Macabich, Ponç Pons and Miquel Rayó have been reissued.

The Reading School website has been created as a support tool for supplementing the information provided and facilitating contact with schools.

In order to work on different vocabularies, three *dictionary posters* have been published: *La rabosa i l'erichó* (dictionary of animals), *La filla del carboneret* (dictionary of kitchen utensils) and *En gostí lladre* (dictionary of trades).

The book by the Balearic Island author Marià Villangómez *El año en estampas* has been reprinted, while the work *Com una rondalla. Els treballs i la vida de mossèn Alcover* has been co-published with the Antoni M.Alcover Public Foundation.

- **Book of language games**

Som a classe proposes various games and activities for working on oral comprehension and expression. It is a resource created for pre-school and primary pupils and late joiners.

Ser joc i paraula combines language and play experience and encourages energetic behaviour in the classroom. This material is aimed at the first primary stage and at the various professionals and teams who provide language support in schools in the Balearic Islands.

Autonomous Community of ARAGON

- Common information for paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b, c

-Catalan

The teaching of Catalan in Aragon started in 1984 and the rules governing this teaching are based on the Agreement concluded between the Directorate General for Co-ordination and High Inspection of the Ministry for Education and Science, which had educational responsibilities in Aragon at that time, and the Ministry for Culture and Education of the Autonomous Community of Aragon, concerning the teaching of Catalan in the eastern *comarcas* of Aragon (Resolution of 28 November 1986).

Since then, the situation has been as follows:

-From a few schools employing 12 teachers in 1986, the teaching of Catalan was extended to cover 28 schools including public pre-school and primary establishments (10), grouped rural schools (10 - only the chief town is considered for the calculation, but these grouped schools as a whole cover 34 localities), secondary education institutes and their respective sections (7) and a State-funded private school. Catalan is also taught at the Fraga EOI (Official Language School) and at the Fernando Lázaro Carretera EOI in Saragossa.

-The number of teaching posts has risen from the 12 granted in 1986 to 32.5 in the current year 2005/06.

-The teaching of Catalan as an optional subject is offered at all schools in the eastern *comarcas* of Aragon that have requested it.

-In agreement with the managerial teams, each provincial service decides the timetable for Catalan, up to three hours a week during official school hours.

-As regards the assessment of Catalan studies and the manner of recording them, schools conform to the sixth clause of the Resolution (Data on institutions teaching Catalan).

Schools teaching Catalan by province:

TYPE OF SCHOOL	SCHOOL	LOCALITY	PROVINCE
CP (public pre-school and primary)	"Miguel Servet"	Fraga	<i>Huesca</i>
	"San José de Calasanz"		
	"San Isidro"	Tamarite de Litera	
	"San Miguel"		
	"San Juan Bautista"	Zaidín	
	"Virgen de Litera"	Litera (Barrio de Fraga)	
	"Vicente Ferrer Ramos"	Valderrobres	<i>Teruel</i>
	"Maria Quintana"	Mequinenza	<i>Zaragoza</i>
	"Nuestra Señora del Pilar"	Fayón	
"Virgen del Portal"	Maella		
C (State-funded private)	"Santa Ana"	Fraga	
CRA (grouped rural school)	Altorricón	Algayón, Altorricón, Vencillón	<i>Huesca</i>
	La Llitera	Albelda, Alcampell, Castillonroy, Estopiñán	
	Ribagorza Oriental	Arén, Benabarre, Montanuy, Tolva	
	Ribera del Cinca	Miralsot, Torrente de Cinca, Velilla de Cinca	
	Algars	Arens de Lledó, Beceite, Cretas, Lledó	
	de Castellote	Aguaviva, Cañada de Verich, La Ginebrosa	

	de La Fresneda	La Fresneda, La Portellada, Ráfales, Valjunquera	<i>Teruel</i>
	Tastavins	Fuentespalda, La Cerollera, Monroyo, Peñarroya de Tastavins	
	Matarranya	Calaceite, Mazaleón, Valdeltormo	
	Dos Aguas	Fabara, Nonaspe	<i>Zaragoza</i>
IES (secondary education institute)	"Bajo Cinca"	Fraga	<i>Huesca</i>
	"Ramon J. Sender"		
	"Baltasar Gracián" *	<u>Graus (localidad castellanohablante)</u>	
	"La Llitera	<u>Tamarite de Litera</u>	
	"Matarraña"	<u>Valderrobres</u>	
IES section	"Bajo Cinca" de Fraga	<u>Mequinenza</u>	<i>Zaragoza</i>
	"Mar de Aragón" de Caspe	<u>Maella</u>	

*School where Catalan is taught although the locality is Castilian-speaking.

There are likewise certain Catalan-speaking localities with a school but no pupils for Catalan because the school has not requested it. These localities are Castigaleu in Huesca Province and La Codoñera and Torrevelilla in Teruel Province. Laspaúles in Huesca Province, a Catalan-speaking locality, is a special case because it teaches Aragonese.

The number of schools, pupils and teachers of Catalan for the years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 is:

2004/05	CP	C	CRA	IES	PUPILS	PRIMARY TEACHERS	SECONDARY TEACHERS
HUESCA	6	1	4	4	2.591	17,5	4,5
TERUEL	1		5	1	463	3,5	1
ZARAGOZA	3		1	2 sections	505	4	1
TOTAL	10	1	10 (34 localities)	7	3.559	25	6,5

The proportion of pupils taking Catalan in pre-school, primary and secondary education and the baccalaureate in Catalan-speaking municipalities in Aragon during the year 2004/05 was 72.72%. Distribution by province is as follows: 82.14% in Huesca Province, 75.30% in Saragossa Province and 43.52% in Teruel Province.

The data for the year 2004-2005 are:

2005/06	CP	C	CRA	IES	PUPILS	PRIMARY TEACHERS	SECONDARY TEACHERS
HUESCA	6	1	4	4	2.588	18,5	4,5
TERUEL	1		5	1	513	3,5	1
ZARAGOZA	3		1	2 sections	534	4	1
TOTAL	10	1	10 (34 localities)	7	3.635	26	6,5

In both the 2004/05 and 2005/06 school years, the "primary teachers" heading included three contract teachers and one paid directly by the Administration (*de pago delegado*), and the "secondary teachers" heading also included one person paid directly by the Administration.

The absolute number of pupils studying Catalan at each level is:

LEVEL	2004/05	2005/06
Pre-school		
Primary		
Secondary		
Baccalaureate		
Vocational training		
TOTAL		

As regards the hours taught by levels and types of teaching, the Government of Aragon has supplied the following data:

- Pre-school, primary and secondary: between 1 and 2 hours a week;
- Baccalaureate: from 2 to 3 hours a week;
- Vocational training: 1 hour a week;
- EOI (Official Language School): introduction in Monzón EOI and extension in Fraga, and EOI Fernando Lázaro Carreter, Saragossa, during the 2003/04 school year: 4 1/2 hours a week;
- Adult Permanent Education Centre, Fraga: introductory levels B and C.

-Bilingual education in Catalan

The Statute of Autonomy of Aragon, following the reform approved in Organic Law 5/1996 of 30 December 1996, states in Article 7 that "The languages and specific linguistic forms of Aragon shall enjoy protection. Teaching of the language and the inhabitants' right to speak it *in the form established by a law of the Cortes of Aragon* for the areas where that language and those forms are traditionally used shall be guaranteed."

Article 35.1.30 of the Statute of Autonomy also grants the Autonomous Community exclusive competence in the field of culture, with special attention to its specific manifestations in Aragon, its linguistic forms, conservation and the promotion of its study.

As regards education in Catalan, the Department's policy aims to establish bilingual education, on an optional basis, in pre-school, primary and secondary establishments within Catalan-speaking territorial boundaries.

On the basis, therefore, of the experience gained in this connection by the Miguel Servet CEIP (pre-school and primary establishment) in Fraga (Huesca) during the 2003/04 school year, in view of the reports made by the school and the school's inspection service and following a meeting with the Directorate and the inspection service, authorisation was given, by means of a Resolution of 8

September 2005 of the Directorate General for Education Policy, for the experimental establishment of a bilingual Castilian-Catalan language project as from the year 2005/06.

As reflected in Annex 1 to this resolution, which establishes an introductory process starting in the 2005/06 school year and ending in 2007/08, pupils in the second stage of pre-school receive two hours' teaching in Catalan. For their part, primary pupils receive 2 hours of Catalan language and 4 hours of Knowledge of the Natural Social and Cultural environment in Catalan.

During the 2004/05 school year it was suggested to a secondary education institute in the *comarca* of La Litera (Huesca) that it should participate in a bilingual language project in Castilian-Catalan as from the 2005/06 school year, but the suggestion did not get very far. During this school year, the same proposal was also made to another secondary education institute in the *comarca* of Bajo Cinca (Huesca) for the 2006/07 school year, but the teachers' meeting turned the proposal down at a meeting on 29 March 2006.

As long as the Languages Law is not passed by the *Cortes* of Aragon, the Department for Education, Culture and Sport will continue the gradual enlargement and extension of the experimental bilingualism programme in the pre-school and primary establishments (CEIP) and secondary education institutes of Aragon's "Franja oriental".

-Collaboration agreement with the Government of Catalonia

On 7 May 2003 a Framework Collaboration Agreement was signed between the Department for Education of the Government of Catalonia and the Department for Education of the Government of Aragon.

This Agreement states the mutual interest of the parties in promoting the teaching of the Catalan language and in actively contributing to the attainment of this objective in the field of education; it furthermore refers to the historical, cultural and linguistic links which have united Catalonia and Aragon for centuries and which constitute favourable ground for the development of relations between schools, teachers and pupils. It likewise mentions the advisability of establishing co-operation between the two Communities in regard to educational research, the dissemination of pedagogical initiatives, the initial and continuous training of staff and the creation of teaching resources, all of which is an essential basis for progress by the respective education systems.

Specifically, the objectives are the following:

- Promote the learning of Catalan and educational innovation relating to this learning;
- Develop projects of special joint interest between the Autonomous Community of Catalonia and the Autonomous Community of Aragon;
- Facilitate meetings of pupils and teachers with the aim of promoting school exchanges, student exchanges, meetings of teachers, professional and linguistic visits;
- Promote co-operative activities with an eye to education and vocational and continuing training;
- Develop exchanges and joint actions in the field of initial and continuing training of education inspectors, school directors, teachers and resource centre staff;
- Promote the circulation, exchange and production of teaching aids in Catalan, developing existing relations between the Fraga CPR (Teacher and Resource Centre) and the Directorate General for Planning and Educational Innovation (now the Directorate General for Education Policy);
- Encourage educational projects that value the cultural and linguistic heritage of both communities from primary school to university.

The Agreement establishes a Working Group or Follow-up Commission which will promote, follow up and evaluate projects carried out under the agreement; it is composed of 5 representatives of the administration of each Autonomous Community, including in each case a representative of the Education Inspectorate.

-Aragonese

The teaching of Aragonese started in 1997 and is currently provided in the following schools of Huesca Province:

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NAME	LOCALITY
C.P.	"Valle del Guarga"	Aineto
	"Asunción Pañart Montaner"	Aínsa
	"Virgen de los Ríos"	Caldearenas
	"Monte Oroel"	Jaca
	"San Juan de la Peña"	
	"Puente Sardas"	Sabiñánigo
	"Miguel Servet"	Senegüé
C.R.A.	"Alta Ribagorza"	Benasque, Castejón de Sos, Cerler, Laspaúles*, Sahún
	"Alto Gállego"	Panticosa, Sallent de Gállego, Tramacastilla de Tena
I.E.S.	"Sobrarbe"	Aínsa
	"Pirineos"	Jaca
I.E.S. Section	"Baltasar Gracián" de Graus	Castejón de Sos

*Laspaúles is a Catalan-speaking locality, but Aragonese is taught at the request of the school (3 pupils in 2004/05 and 1 pupil in 2005/06)

The number of schools, pupils and teachers is as follows:

2004/05	CP	CRA	IES	PUPILS	PRIMARY TEACHERS	SECONDARY TEACHERS
HUESCA	4	2	3	185	1,5	0,5

2005/06	CP	CRA	IES	PUPILS	PRIMARY TEACHERS	SECONDARY TEACHERS
HUESCA	7	2	3	213	2	0,5

The 2006/07 school year will see the inclusion of a new establishment, the Montecorona CEIP at Sabiñánigo (Huesca), which will give classes in Aragonese as requested by the board of governors.

The absolute number of pupils for Aragonese at each level is as follows:

LEVEL	2004/05	2005/06
Pre-school		
Primary		
Secondary		
Baccalaureate		
Vocational training		
TOTAL		

As regards the hours taught by levels and types of education, the Government of Aragon has supplied the following data:

- Pre-school and primary: between 30 minutes and 1 hour a week;
- Secondary: 1 hour a week;
- Baccalaureate: 1 hour a week;
- Vocational training: 1 hour a week (there were no pupils during the 2005/06 school year).

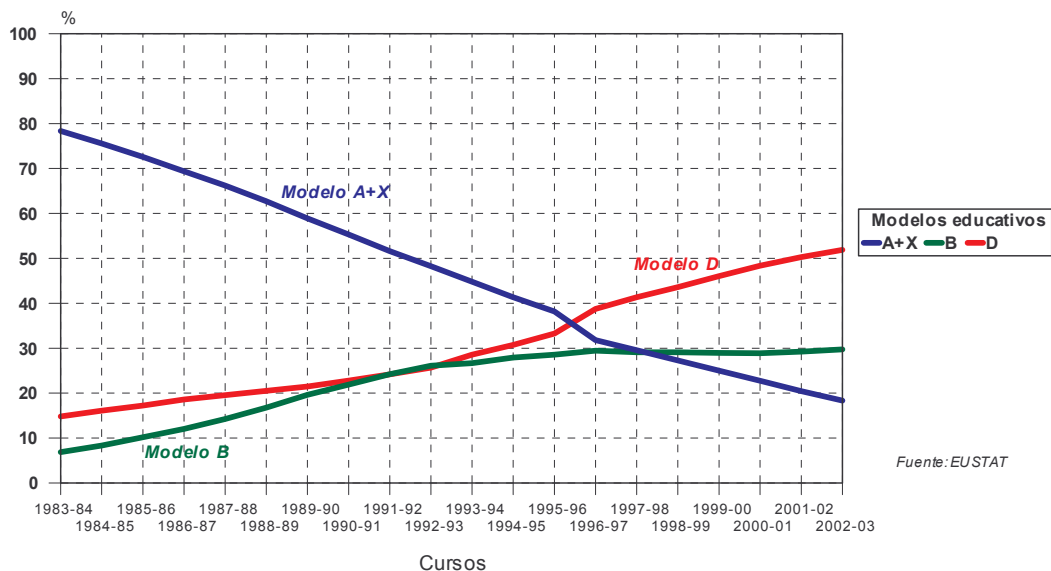
These hours are taught within the school timetable in half the schools by decision of the board of governors.

- 1 b i to make available primary education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or**
- ii to make available a substantial part of primary education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or**
- iii to provide, within primary education, for the teaching of the relevant regional or minority languages as an integral part of the curriculum; or**
- iv to apply one of the measures provided for under i to iii above at least to those pupils whose families so request and whose number is considered sufficient;**

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

This article has been extensively and increasingly complied with since 1983-84 (see subparagraph a i).

Model D is currently predominant in pre-school education. The chart below shows the trend in enrolments for general basic education and primary education by educational models from 1983-84 to 2002/03 (%):



Modelo = Model
 Modelos educativos = Educational models
 Cursos = Year
 Fuente = Source

- 1 c i to make available secondary education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or
- ii to make available a substantial part of secondary education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or
- iii to provide, within secondary education, for the teaching of the relevant regional or minority languages as an integral part of the curriculum; or
- iv to apply one of the measures provided for under i to iii above at least to those pupils who, or where appropriate whose families, so wish in a number considered sufficient;

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

(See sub-paragraph a i)

This provision is being increasingly complied with. Teaching given basically in Euskera (Model D) amounted to the following percentages in 2005/06:

Proportion of education given entirely in Euskera (Model D):

Compulsory secondary education	48.69%
Baccalaureate	45.84%

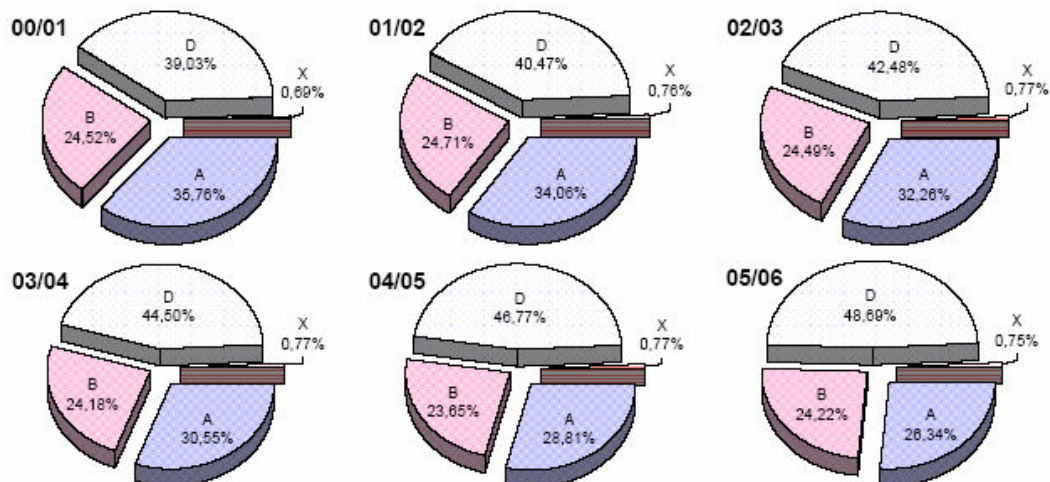
To this must be added the proportion of education given partly in Euskera (Model B):

Compulsory secondary education	24.22%
Baccalaureate	1.55%

From the foregoing it follows that the figure for secondary education in Euskera exceeds that in Castilian. The chart below shows the trend in enrolments in compulsory secondary education by educational models from 2000/01 to 2005/06:

ALUMNOS DE E.S.O. 2000/01...2005/06) = COMPULSORY SECONDARY EDUCATION PUPILS 2000/01... 2005/06

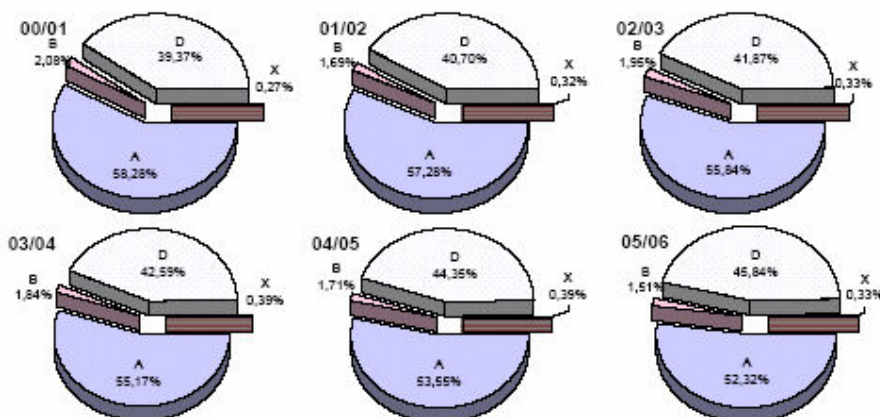
MATRIKULA - EAE
DBHko IKASLEAK 2000/01 ... 2005/06
ALUMNOS DE E.S.O. 2000/01 ... 2005/06



On the other hand, for the baccaureate, Model A still has a slight lead over Model D:

ALUMNOS DE BACHILLERATO 2000/01...2005/06) = BACCALAUREATE PUPILS 2000/01 ... 2005/06

MATRIKULA - EAE
BATXILERGOKO IKASLEAK 2000/01 ... 2005/06
ALUMNOS DE BACHILLERATO 2000/01 ... 2005/06



- 1 d i** *to make available technical and vocational education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or*
- ii** *to make available a substantial part of technical and vocational education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or*
- iii** *to provide, within technical and vocational education, for the teaching of the relevant regional or minority languages as an integral part of the curriculum; or*
- iv** *to apply one of the measures provided for under i to iii above at least to those pupils who, or where appropriate whose families, so wish in a number considered sufficient;*

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

(See sub-paragraph a i)

There is certainly less coverage of technical and vocational education in Euskera. Specifically, for the 2005/06 school year, the total and partial figures for teaching in Euskera (Models D and B respectively) were as follows:

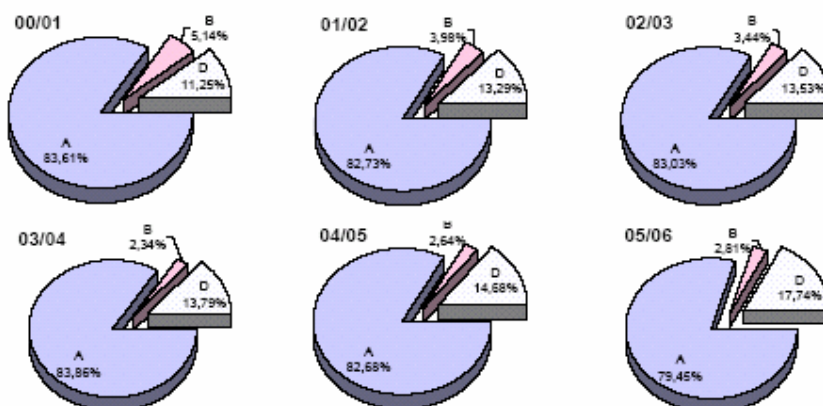
- Teaching entirely in Euskera (Model D) 17.74%
- Teaching partly in Euskera (Model B) 2.81%
-

However, it must be pointed out that, five years ago, the percentage presence of Euskera in vocational training was lower, namely:

- Teaching entirely in Euskera (Model D) 11.25%
- Teaching partly in Euskera (Model B) 5.14%

ALUMNOS DE CICLOS DE FORMACION PROFESIONAL 2000/01...2005/06) = PUPILS IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING 2000/01... 2005/06

MATRIKULA - EAE
LANBIDE HEZIKETAKO ZIKLOETAKO IKASLEAK 2000/01 ... 2005/06
ALUMNOS DE CICLOS DE FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL 2000/01 ... 2005/06



Community of VALENCIA

Bilingual education programmes and the laws governing them guarantee full compliance with the first two points.

Decree 8/1998 of 3 February 1998 of the Valencian Government laid down the general arrangements for specific vocational training (DOGV No 3182, 12. 02.1998). The preamble to this Decree states:

"The bilingual education model created on the basis of the instructions in the Organic Law on the General Organisation of the Education System and of the Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian requires Valencian and Castilian to be used as languages of instruction, as the education provided at non-university educational levels, in both public and private schools, must ensure that pupils possess an equal command of the two official languages of the Community of Valencia.

In this connection, establishments that provide vocational training are becoming an ideal setting for collection and dissemination of the vocabulary specific to each profession. In this context, the development and consolidation of a Valencian suitable for technical and professional use will be greatly enhanced by schools and their pupils. In this way, future professionals in any activity will achieve a competence and proficiency in Valencian conducive to their better integration in Valencian society."

Article 3 h of the decree indicates that one of the purposes of vocational training is to provide pupils with the training needed in order to "acquire a suitable professional linguistic competence in the operational sphere of the two official languages of the Community of Valencia".

As referred to in the previously mentioned Decree 234/1998, every secondary education institute must carry out one or more bilingual education programmes at all the educational levels which it offers. The actual programme of each school must be based on the specific design of the bilingual education programme or programmes, as part of the school's educational project.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

Language models are defined for compulsory education and the baccalaureate. There are no language models for vocational training as the main objective is not to learn and perfect a language (in fact, Basque Language and Castilian Language do not exist as subjects, nor are there any facilities for learning them) but to achieve the highest possible vocational qualification that meets the demands of the branch of activity concerned. We should not forget that pupils in vocational training have been through the basic education system (primary and secondary) and/or the baccalaureate in accordance with their chosen language model.

Vocational training centres in the Basque-speaking area are three in number and each of their training stages contain pupils who have passed through the various linguistic models. To a great extent, teachers can communicate with their pupils both in Basque and in Castilian: the San Miguel de Aralar II IES in Alsasua, the Lekaroz IES in Elizondo and the Toki Ona IES in Bera de Bidasoa (at these schools the teachers are predominantly bilingual and the vehicular language used is the language of the pupil, either Castilian or Basque). The posts offered at these centres are for bilingual teachers. The staff breakdown is shown in the tables corresponding to the three schools.

Enrolments in 2005/06 in the stages provided at these schools are as follows:

IES San Miguel de Aralar de Alsasua:

<i>STAFF:</i>	Castilian ---- EUSKERA		
	- permanent	6	0
- vacant -----	6	1 (machinist)	
- other requirements	0	½ (PSICO-PED)	
<i>school requirements: 13,5</i>			
Middle level	1 st year pupils	2nd year pupils	work training pupils
Installations and maintenance	12	12	
Machining	No demand	7	
Welding and boilermaking	6		6
Commercial management and marketing	No demand		5

IES Toki Ona de Bera de Bidasoa:

<i>STAFF:</i>	Castilian ---- EUSKERA		
	- permanent	3	4
- vacant -----	0	2	
- other requirements	0	½ (electr.instal)	
<i>school requirements: 9,75</i>			
Middle level	1 st year pupils	2nd year pupils	work training pupils
Installations and maintenance	9	20	
Industrial equipment maintenance	No demand	9	

IES Lekaroz de Elizondo

STAFF:	Castilian ---- EUSKERA		
	<i>school requirements: 19</i>	- permanent	2
	- vacant -----	0	8
Middle level	1 st year pupils	2nd year pupils	work training pupils
Physical and sporting activities	9	--	7
Administrative management	10		6
Machining	6	10	2
Administration and finance	8	8	0

At these three schools, the Department for Education is maintaining the availability of courses with a very low number of enrolments. If the available courses were split up by language, it would doubtless be uneconomic on numerical grounds to maintain various specialties and the viability of certain schools might even be jeopardised.

<p>1 e</p> <p>i <i>to make available university and other higher education in regional or minority languages; or</i></p> <p>ii <i>to provide facilities for the study of these languages as university and higher education subjects; or</i></p> <p>iii <i>if, by reason of the role of the State in relation to higher education institutions, sub-paragraphs i and ii cannot be applied, to encourage and/or allow the provision of university or other forms of higher education in regional or minority languages or of facilities for the study of these languages as university or higher education subjects;</i></p>

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

The measures concerned have been put progressively into effect since the Public University was set up in 1981. The consequences which the declaration of the official status of Euskera has had in the specifically university sphere have been incorporated in the Statutes of the University of the Basque Country, where the official languages of the University are declared to be Euskera and Castilian. The University has undertaken to safeguard and normalise the use of the two languages in its field of activity.

Declaring a language official has direct consequences, essentially because it gives rise to linguistic rights on the part of individuals. The Statutes of the University provide a clear example of this in their Article 243, which sets out the above-mentioned rights of Basque-speaking university students. Any member of the university community has the right to use either of the two official languages both when communicating with a body of the institution and when forming part of it. However, linguistic rights do not cover only what we may call "administrative relations" but also those aspects of activity belonging more specifically to the university sphere, i.e. teaching and research. Thus, the right is granted to receive and provide teaching in either of the official languages, perform all types of tasks, examinations and tests and carry out research in both languages.

The Statutes have thus set out the linguistic rights of members of the University in all areas of university life. However, as will also be clear, the exercise of all the rights mentioned - or at least many of them - cannot be guaranteed to take effect immediately or overnight, especially where different

types of rights are concerned. To be able to guarantee the exercise of linguistic rights a series of measures must therefore be taken and the nature of the necessary resources established.

The Statutes, in fact, reflect this view. That is why Article 244 states that in teaching, research and university services the normalisation of Euskera is “progressive and dependent on the necessary planning”.

The University must consequently undergo a process of adaptation which will ensure that Euskera, together with Castilian, can be used in a normal way in any of its fields of activity and that the effective exercise of linguistic rights can be guaranteed in any situation. As indicated in the Statutes, the adaptation process must be subject to planning that will identify the measures necessary in order to achieve the objectives set, as well as the resources required.

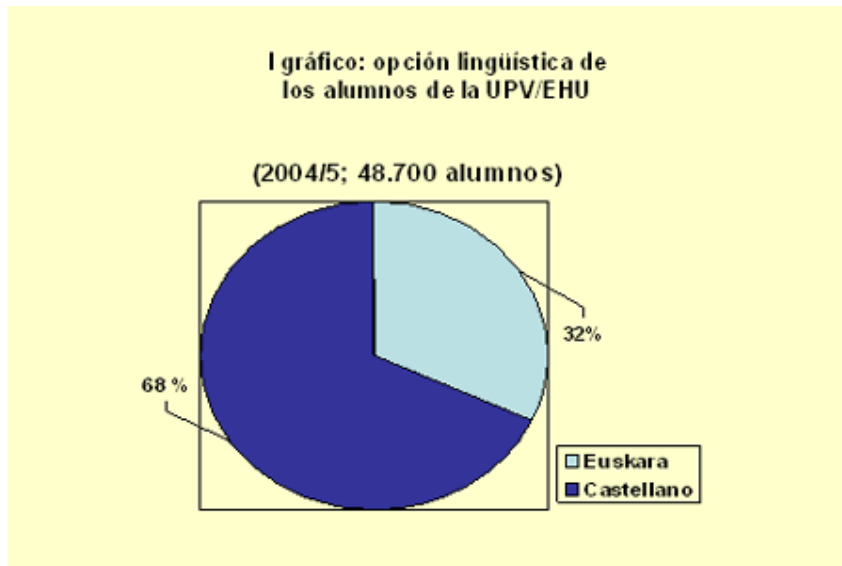
Special significance attaches to the publication of Law 19/1998 of 29 June 1998 on University Planning of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country. This is a law which regulates certain important aspects of linguistic normalisation. Consequently, in drawing up a normalisation plan for the University, the provisions of that law must be borne in mind. The relevant provisions are set out below. Article 5 states:

- 1. The Public University shall adopt suitable measures for normalisation of the use of Euskera in university teaching, scientific research and administrative and service activity, under conditions of equality and quality, with due heed being paid at all times to the criterion that the University of the Basque Country/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea must not be split up on exclusively linguistic grounds.*
- 2. The Public University shall draw up 'euskaldunización' [Basquisition] programmes for the various qualifications, which will be included in the University Plan and financed out of programme contracts.*
- 3. 'Euskaldunización' programmes must be based on the following criteria:*
 - a) Adaptation of the supply of university studies in Euskera to demand from pupils;*
 - b) Determination of the number of students needed to open or maintain education courses in Euskera, the qualifications awarded, the subjects covered in 'euskaldunización' and whether these subjects are core, compulsory or optional.*
 - c) The existence of qualified teaching staff and projected requirements.*
- 4. Administrative and service staff of the Public University will be covered by the provisions for workers in the service of Public Administrations of Basic Law 10/1982 of 24 November 1982 on Normalisation of the Use of Euskera.*

32% of students of the Public University were studying in Euskera (2004/05 academic year). Analysing the latest enrolments, we find that 39.63% of pupils opted to pursue their studies in Euskera in the year 2004/05.

Below is a chart setting out the language choices made by pupils of the Public University of the Basque Country (EHU) in 2004/05. Out of the 48,700 students at the University, nearly a third chose Euskera.

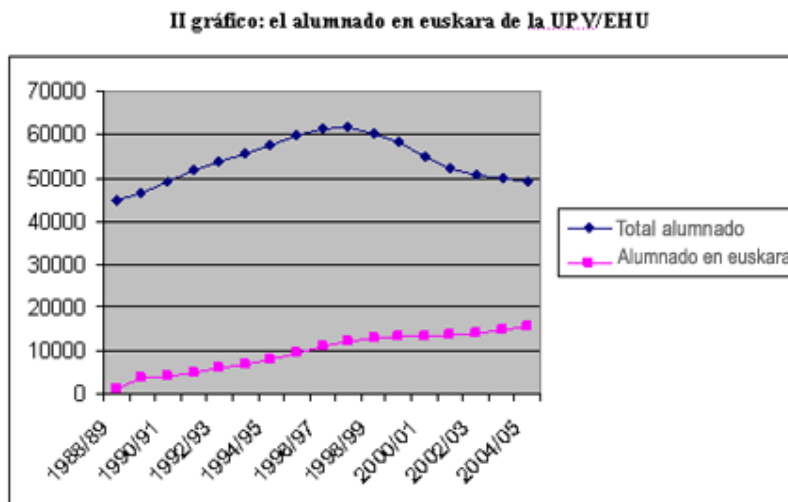
Figure I: language chosen by students of the University of the Basque Country/EHU



2004/05; 48,700 students
Euskera = Euskera
Castellano = Castilian

An increasing number of students are opting to pursue their university studies in Euskera, as shown by the following chart:

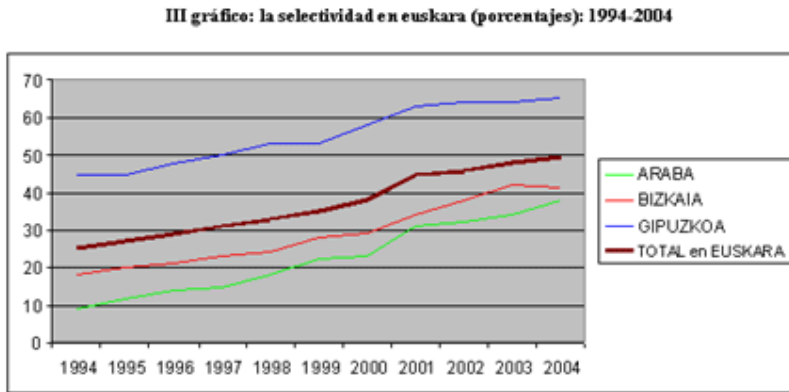
Figure II: Students studying in Euskera



Total alumnado = Total number of students
Alumnado en Euskara= Students studying in Euskera

According to entrance examination figures and assuming there is no radical change in the trend over the past few years, it can be anticipated that the number of students studying in Euskera at the Public University of the Basque Country/EHU will shortly exceed 50%.

Figure III: entrance examination in Euskera (percentages) 1994-2004



TOTAL en Euskara =TOTAL in Euskera

Because of this the Public University of the Basque Country will have to make the process more flexible and increase the supply of academic courses in Euskera, since for the moment there is no guarantee that students can pursue their university studies in Euskera even if they wish. Below is a table showing the linguistic breakdown of university subjects by field of knowledge (data valid for June 2006):

FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE	CORE/COMPULSORY SUBJECTS			
	2003		2006	
	Total	In Euskera %	Total	In Euskera %
HUMANITIES	3.962	49,07	3.938	51,78
SOCIAL AND LEGAL SCIENCES	5.734	88,35	5.606	90,47
TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES	7.534	44,15	7.549	53,41
HEALTH SCIENCES	1.143	69,47	2.010	56,37
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES	2.818	57,91	2.161	74,04
TOTAL	21.189	60,22	21.259	65,26
FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE	OPTIONAL SUBJECTS			
	2003		2006	
	Total	In Euskera %	Total	In Euskera %
HUMANITIES	7.040	32,63	7.128	33,33
SOCIAL AND LEGAL SCIENCES	4.886	39,58	4.964	41,10
TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES	4.133	16,84	3.868	17,06
HEALTH SCIENCES	345	20,58	470	21,70
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES	3.196	22,56	2.282	35,67
TOTAL	19.596	29,17	18.707	32,03

As will be seen from the previous table, the availability of subjects in Euskera has increased over the past few years, in both the core/compulsory and optional subjects, although availability in Euskera is lower in the latter case.

The following are the main objectives of the language policy adopted in 2005 by the Vice-Chancellorship for Euskera at the Public University of the Basque Country in connection with course availability at the University. There are five main objectives regarding the availability of courses in the coming years:

a. Reduce the linguistic imbalance affecting teachers at the Public University of the Basque Country. It should not be unrealistic to believe that a significant reduction can be made in the imbalance between monolingual and bilingual teachers by 2010 through retirements and new recruitments, even more so if it is remembered that the majority of retirements are among monolingual teachers and that new teachers recruited will be largely bilingual.

b. Supplement the studies offered in Euskera to the point where all core and compulsory subjects can be offered. This second objective is closely linked to the Bologna process. It should be recalled that the objective we have adopted is to be able to offer all degree courses in Euskera when the European university space comes about.

c. Secure an adequate presence of Euskera in optional subjects to the point where the right to pursue all one's studies in Euskera can be guaranteed, depending on an assessment of the number of potential students. A superficial analysis by institution or by qualifications obtained shows, as is already known, that the situation of optional subjects offered in Euskera is highly variable. Although in some places the objectives defined as A + (optional subjects ×2) by the second normalisation plan have already been exceeded, in as many others the availability of optional subjects taught in Euskera continues to be very limited. If we are to guarantee the right of language choice available to our students, progress must clearly be made in this field. At the same time, we must act very prudently until we know the outcome of the Bologna process. It thus does not appear a good idea to set very ambitious objectives, at least in the current climate of uncertainty. Even so, it seems to us both right and necessary to guarantee to all students wishing to study in that language the option of completing their studies in Euskera, even though we are well aware that if the minimum number of optional subjects indicated in the syllabuses is offered, the student will not actually have an opportunity to choose, since these optional subjects will become compulsory. It goes without saying that, when it comes to deciding what subjects must be taught in Euskera, account must be taken of the potential number of students in each case.

d) Improve the situation of the bilingual teachers who suffer the worst working conditions. As a consequence of the aforementioned linguistic imbalance found among teachers as a group, it is well known that the working conditions of many bilingual teachers is not at all easy, as they are few in number and have to meet ever greater demands on their time, while many find themselves forced to work more hours than the number of subjects they are required to teach. In addition, it is often quite normal for them to have to prepare many different subjects and to teach in different establishments and even on different campuses. We do not yet have definite statistics about these aspects but we can, it appears, firmly state as regards lecturers at our university that being a bilingual lecturer is not good for a typical cross-section of them. If this is the case, a university policy to promote Euskera normalisation cannot refuse to seek a solution to these problems. To put the matter another way, if it became clear after a case-by-case study that a group of bilingual lecturers was suffering the aforementioned discrimination, an endeavour would have to be made to eliminate this discrimination through recruitment.

e) If the measures described above are taken, progress will also have been made towards fulfilment of the fifth and last objective, namely, as regards the process of normalising Euskera, to convert the Public University of the Basque Country into an essential point of reference for Basque society and into a forerunner and stimulus for that process.

Law 1/2003 of 19 February 2003 on Universities of Catalonia provides in Article 6 that Catalan shall be the language of Catalan universities and therefore the language normally used in their activities. Article 3.1.d regulates the inclusion of the Catalan language in all areas of knowledge and the contribution made to the normalisation process by the scientific, cultural and social use of Catalan as one of the objectives of the Catalan university system. The law also imposes an obligation on the Catalan Government, through the Inter-University Council, to ensure that the admittance of new members to, and their inclusion in, the university community does not change the normal linguistic uses and process of linguistic normalisation of the universities. For this particular purpose, it provides that the processes of selection, admittance and evaluation of university lecturers must include a requirement that proof of an adequate knowledge of Catalan be furnished (nevertheless, it must be said that this provision does not yet apply because regulation of the level of knowledge of Catalan required of university lecturers is still in the process of legal drafting). For foreign students, it is proposed to introduce linguistic reception arrangements and systems to encourage those wishing to enter university to acquire an adequate knowledge of Catalan.

Regulation of the linguistic rights of university lecturers and students as set out in Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy (Article 22.1) completes the legal framework in this field by explicitly establishing that both lecturers and students have the right to express themselves in all cases in their preferred official language. The law stipulates that the Government and universities must take the necessary measures to promote the use of Catalan in all fields of teaching, non-teaching and research activities.

The university linguistic services are highly important means of encouraging the use of Catalan: they receive Government support and have a duty to give the university community training in Catalan, promote its use in teaching and carry out activities to boost the use of the language among students.

Despite this, teaching in Catalan has stabilised around a figure of 60%, with a downward tendency, and it should be noted that a knowledge of Catalan is currently not required for the selection of university teaching staff owing to a gap in the regulations.

On the other hand, the use of Catalan by students in entrance tests for universities in Catalonia is increasing, which means that students wishing to enter university possess a greater command of Catalan, which they normally employ as the vehicular language for their education. This upward trend is a vindication of the language conjunction model used in non-university education which has already been explained.

Besides supporting the universities' linguistic services, the Government of Catalonia subsidises self-teaching centres in Catalan universities, offers teaching support to those responsible for these centres, subsidises linguistic normalisation projects and activities at the universities and subsidises the publication of university handbooks and other Catalan-language teaching materials, as well as materials or actions concerning the learning of Catalan and aimed mainly at the university community. The Catalan Government also gives financial support to university research on the Catalan language.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

There are three public universities in Galicia, each with a department for the normalisation of the Galician language and a permanent specialist staff structure.

Taken as a whole, the situation of the Galician language in teaching at the three universities in Galicia is as shown below:

% USE OF THE GALICIAN LANGUAGE IN UNIVERSITY TEACHING		
A CORUÑA	SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA	VIGO
10%	20%	26%

As seen from the preceding table, the process of including the Galician language in university lecture halls is slow, and indeed slower than in other fora. This is not so much because the universities are out of step with what is happening in the country (in fact, many Departments perform their research on specific tangible and intangible realities in Galicia) but rather because they are today living through a period when publications are decisive for a lecturer's and researcher's career and there are very few languages of scientific exchange. Publication in English and, at the most, in Spanish leads many lecturers to use that language in teaching as well, even though they would be ready to do so in Galician.

In fact, where the system does not create an urgent need for an international language, the presence of Galician is greater and can be seen in the teaching of philological and journalistic subjects, administrative documentation and oral reports. In the three universities the statutory language is Galician but the non-teaching staff make greater use of Galician than the teaching staff. It is not certain that this difference can be fully explained by considerations of social class.

Below will be found individual data for the three Galician universities.

-University of A Coruña

The University of A Coruña states that its language is Galician, as set out in Article 5.2 of the Statutes adopted in 2004.

"The language of the University of A Coruña is Galician, which shall be its normal means of expression. With a view to normalisation of the language, the University shall promote its use in all University activities."

There is also a Regulation on Uses of the Galician Language which was adopted in July 2004 and under which, besides stipulating how the language should be used both inside and outside the institution, the University assumes responsibility for contributing to the normalisation of Galician. The Regulation moreover stresses the need both to acquire a framework of reference that clearly designates a model which will encourage increasing use of the Galician language and also to propose actions calculated to assist the Galician normalisation process.

On 29 April 2005 the University's Governing Board approved the creation of the Commission for Preparation of the General Plan for the Galician Language which, at a meeting on 28 June 2006, adopted a preliminary draft of the project which will be submitted this same year to the governing bodies of the University of A Coruña for approval. Approval of this tool will be of fundamental importance in continuing a planned and gradual normalising policy which will identify the range of uses of Galician as a strategic objective of this University.

Broadly speaking, the picture emerging from this study suggests very scant use of the language in both teaching and research, and even the existence of shortcomings in administrative and management documentation. Of special concern are oral uses, whose reinvigoration and strengthening have been regarded as key factors in the process of normalising the use of Galician in the University and also as a principal objective of its strategic plan. Positive elements are the extreme linguistic competence of the student body and, particularly, the university community's awareness of the necessity of further boosting the use of Galician.

The most significant data on linguistic uses are the following:

-Internal

According to the Regulation on Uses of the Galician Language at the University of A Coruña, internal linguistic uses must always be in Galician, a practice which is extremely widespread in management, academic and/or legal documents but which still presents obvious difficulties in formal communications (official letters, meeting notifications, summonses etc). This finding is perfectly illustrated by the fact that, at the end of 2003, 22% of administrative and service staff always employed Castilian in drafting internal university documents. In any case, since the adoption of the Regulation on Uses of the Galician Language (July 2004) and following a training and retraining process that attempted to tackle this important problem by providing facilities for language courses in working hours, changes are occurring in written language habits resulting in a reduction in this percentage.

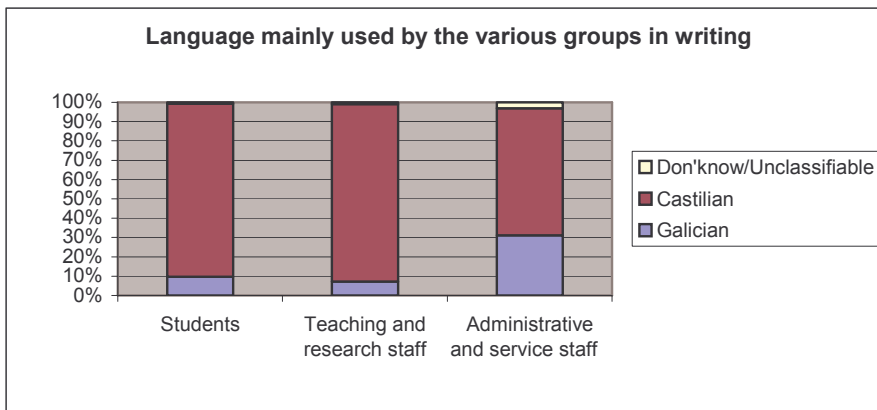
-External

As regards external linguistic uses, the situation has varied greatly since the adoption of the Regulation on Uses of the Galician Language, which lays down that the language used in relations with public and private institutions and bodies in our Autonomous Community is to be Galician and that bilingual versions (Galician/official language of the recipient institution or body) will be issued where such communications are sent to places outside Galicia. For this reason, long-established habits mean that change is slow and it is sometimes found that the regulation is not observed.

With regard to advertising and web pages, the situation is also extremely uneven because although Galician is generally used in everything which leaves the central buildings or is published on the official web page of the University of A Coruña, the same does not apply in the case of sectoral advertising or advertising agreed with other parties, bodies or institutions, or in the web pages of institutions and departments.

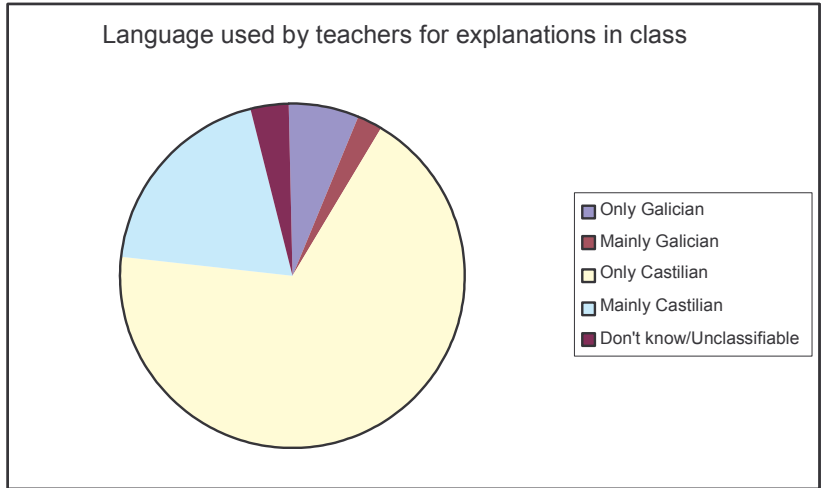
-Uses in writing

The greater "Galicianisation" of the administrative field results in a situation where it is the administrative and service staff that make greater use of Galician than the teaching and research staff, which is the group that makes the least use of Galician in writing.



-Uses in teaching

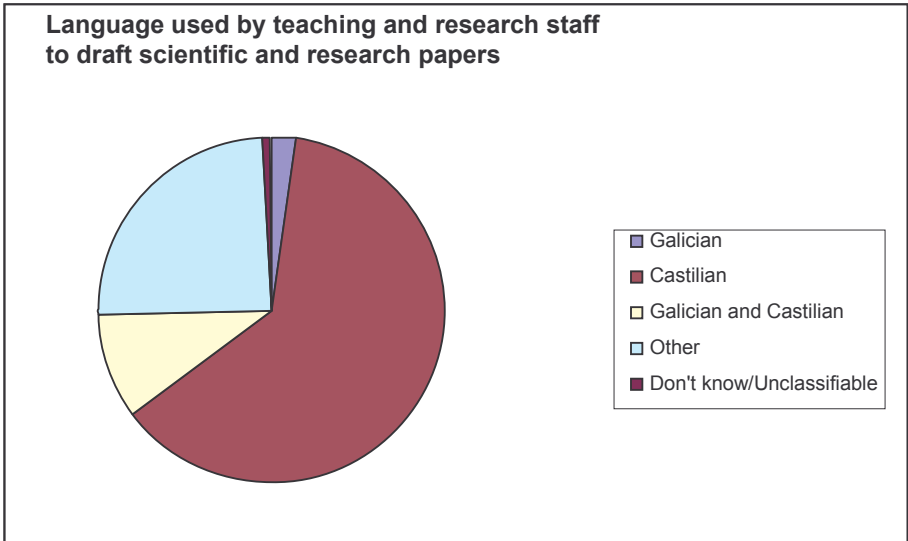
Regarding the uses of Galician in teaching, the chart below brings out the linguistic reality of academic life by placing the percentage use of Galician (exclusively or as the majority language) in teaching at around 10%:

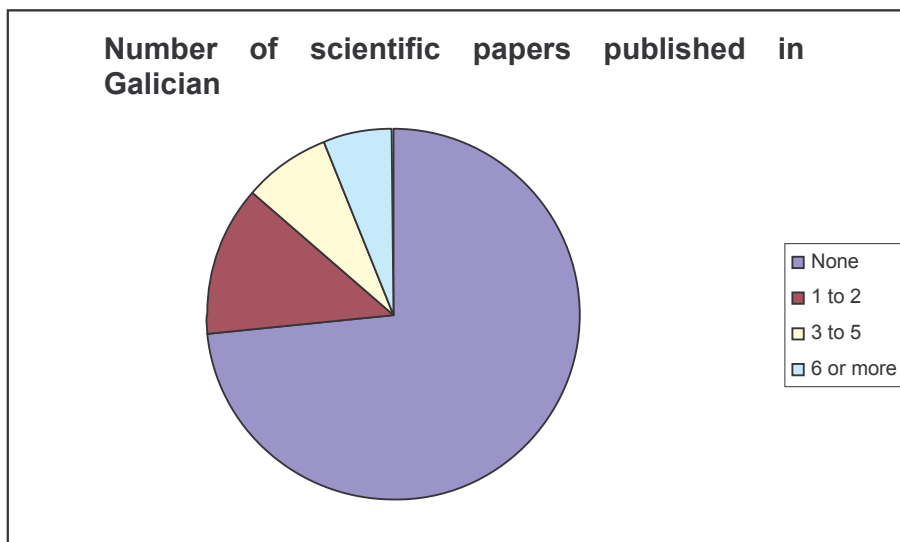


-Uses in research

The result of considering international recognition to be necessary is that it encourages the use of English and Spanish as basic languages of university research.

Only 2.3% of teaching and research staff employ Galician to draft their scientific and research papers. 9.9% use Galician and Castilian. This means that a total of 12.2% used Galician either exclusively or alternately with Castilian.





The vast majority of teaching and research staff at A Coruña University have not published any scientific work in Galician. This was done by only 26.8%.

- University of Santiago de Compostela

In addition to the Statute of Autonomy and the Law on linguistic normalisation, the legal framework for the use of Galician at the University of Santiago de Compostela is the one outlined in its own Statutes which, in Article 3 of the Preliminary Part, provide that "the Galician language shall be the language of the University of Santiago de Compostela" and that "the University of Santiago de Compostela shall promote actions contributing to the normalisation and development of the Galician language within the limits of its powers".

Besides this there is a Vice-Chancellor's Resolution of 1990 regulating the use of Galician in written documents.

<http://www.usc.es/gl/normativa/normalizacion/regusog1.htm>

A regulation on use of the language adopted in 1993 also exists and can be consulted in full at <http://www.usc.es/gl/normativa/normalizacion/regusog1.htm>

In addition, the University of Santiago de Compostela has had a Linguistic Normalisation Plan since 2002 which, though not strictly a legal rule, is taken as a guideline for the institution's language policy.

Regarding data on use in teaching, those available for the academic years 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 are shown below.

LANGUAGES USED IN TEACHING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA %			
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
Galician	17,6 %	17,21 %	20,14 %
Castilian	82,4 %	79,78 %	77,55 %
English	----	0,3 %	0,11 %
Other	----	2,71 %	2,2 %

The data have been obtained from the Pods of the courses concerned and thus provide a high degree of reliability. It must be borne in mind in any case that these are global data and that there are sharp differences between the various centres.

-University of Vigo (2001-2006)

The Statutes of the University of Vigo, which were adopted in 2003, take in Article 4 an explicit stance concerning Galician and the official nature of the institution's languages: "*Galician is the language of the University of Vigo and is therefore the language normally used in its activities. Galician is accordingly the official language of the University, as also is Castilian, which is official throughout the State.*" and "*The University of Vigo shall promote, in accordance with its powers, lines of action which contribute to the full use of Galician in all teaching, research, administrative and service activities.*"

Article 3 already stresses the link between the University of Vigo and the history, society, culture and economy of Galicia: "*The University of Vigo, which is linked to the historical, social and economic reality of Galicia, shall devote special attention to the study and development of its culture and natural environment and shall actively address Galician problems through specific teaching, research, development and dissemination programmes established on the basis of concrete necessities (...).*"

Finally, it is stated in the section on university centres that one of the functions of those centres will be to implement lines of action regarding linguistic normalisation: "Application of the guidelines of the University of Vigo on linguistic normalisation".

In December 2004 the Governing Board of the University of Vigo approved the Language Policy Plan. This includes general and sectoral objectives and measures organised into six programmes:

- a. Awareness-raising and injecting dynamism;
- b. Training;
- c. Normalisation;
- d. University influence;
- e. Linguistic and cultural reception;
- f. Encouraging plurilingualism

The Plan started to be partially implemented in 2005 with the application of certain measures from the various sectoral programmes.

The University of Vigo does not have a regulation on the use of languages by the University. As regards the use of Galician for teaching, it can be stated in general that, from the information available to us, the Galician language is obviously used very little in teaching.

In the University's 1997 socio-linguistic study, various questions were put to lecturers and students on the language used for specific language purposes.

In the 2003 study on the language of teaching, we look at three types of oral and written activities involved in teaching:

- a. Oral teaching;
- b. Use of languages for written activities;
- c. Use of languages to draft written material (summaries, notes etc)

The general results obtained in this study were:

- a. 26.7% of lecturers use Galician in teaching their classes, while Castilian is used by 64.4%. Asked whether they used another language, 4.3% of lecturers replied that they did.
- b. For writing in class, 24.7% of lecturers use Galician; Castilian is used by 66.1% and other languages by 4.5%;

c. For the drafting of teaching materials for their classes, 29.2% of lecturers say they use Galician; 58.3% use Castilian; 4% of lecturers use another language for the same content.

We can obtain differentiated results for each campus of this University and for different areas of knowledge. Results are as follows:

- a. On the Ourense and Pontevedra campuses, the use of Galician for teaching is noticeably greater than on the Vigo campus;
- b. By areas of knowledge, a greater presence of Galician is found in teaching in the juridical-social, humanistic, scientific-technical, technological and health science areas, in decreasing order.

The percentage of lecturers who say they give their classes in Galician is lower than that of lecturers who say they are normally Galician-speaking. This percentage is also lower than that of lecturers who say their knowledge is sufficient to write and speak in Galician. In other words, there are lecturers who are competent to give their classes in Galician and who also have a generally favourable opinion of the language, but who do not teach in it.

As regards availability of the Galician language as a subject in the Galician university system, there is a 'licenciatura' in Galician philology. In translation and interpretation courses it is also possible to choose Galician or Castilian as the language of qualification. In other higher studies such as journalism, audiovisual communication and advertising, Galician is also a core subject.

(See also the following paragraph on Official Language Schools - EOI)

Community of VALENCIA

Organic Law 6/2001 of 21 December 2001 on universities provides in Article 2 for the autonomy of universities through adoption of their own statutes. This means that Valencian universities can teach in Valencian.

The five public universities of Valencia have an administrative sector devoted in varying degrees to promoting the presence of Valencian in university activities:

- University of Alicante: Valencian Promotion Secretariat
- University Jaume I de Castellón: Language and Terminology Service
- University of Valencia: Language Policy Service
- Polytechnic University of Valencia: Linguistic Normalisation Service
- University Miguel Hernández de Elche: Vice-Chancellorship of Students and University Extension

The purpose of these administrative units is to strengthen the knowledge and use of Valencian in the community represented by the university concerned. To this end, they carry out language training activities in Valencian among the administrative and service staff, lecturers and students of their university. They also offer translation and advice services on both academic subjects and administrative documents, language stimulation activities and a Valencian lectureship programme in European universities. Some universities even offer measures and incentives to their teaching staff with the aim of increasing the amount of Valencian.

According to a study by the Language and Terminology Service of University Jaume I (www.uji.es/bin/serveis/slt/triam/evol0104.pdf), during the year 2004-2005 the percentage of academic subjects taught in Valencian amounted to an average of 11.21% for the five universities, although the presence of the language was uneven in each of them (it appears that the average was 84.24% taught in Castilian and the remaining 3.75% in the other languages).

Moreover, as regards the study projections for regional languages at university centres (sub-paragraph ii), Valencian as a subject for university education can be taken in philology degree courses at those universities that offer this specialisation (University of Alicante, University Jaume I de Castellón and University of Valencia) and in the translation and interpretation degree course (University of Alicante and University Jaume I de Castellón). In addition, Valencian is taught as a

specialised language subject in most courses offered by the Universities of Alicante, Jaime I de Castellón and Valencia.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

As stated in Article 20 x of the Statutes of the Public University of Navarre, it is the function of the Governing Board to create and appoint a Linguistic Planning Commission.

Article 124 refers to the Linguistic Planning Commission's functions, which "shall be to draw up proposals on planning the use of Euskera at the University and on the latter's language policy".

There is also a Linguistic Normalisation Service whose functions include linguistic normalisation and advice on Euskera within the University. It promotes linguistic training in Euskera for members of the university community, establishing and managing training-related actions, and proposes actions to normalise the use of Euskera.

It also translates and corrects official documents and texts of an administrative and technical nature prepared in the University, ensuring their linguistic quality; it offers technical support in linguistic matters and handles the translation of teaching materials.

Article 20 of the Statutes of the Public University of Navarre gives the Governing Board power to create the Linguistic Planning Commission.

Article 118 of those Statutes provides that

"1. Castilian and Euskera are the languages of Navarre and all members of the Public University of Navarre therefore have the right to learn and use both languages, as laid down in the following article.

2. The administrative use of Euskera in the Public University of Navarre shall take as its reference the linguistic guidelines issued by the competent bodies in accordance with the rules in force.

On a proposal by the Linguistic Planning Commission, the Statutes confer on the Governing Board the function of *"approving the planning of the use of Euskera in academic activities. If such planning is to last several years, it will be submitted to the Social Council for approval"*. However, it is added that *"The University shall ensure the development of academic activities in Euskera according to demand and the various social necessities"*.

The Linguistic Planning Commission is composed of 13 teaching and research staff, administrative and service staff and students freely approved by the University's Governing Council. At its meeting on 21 December 2004, the Governing Board of the Public University of Navarre adopted a document setting out guidelines for the University's linguistic planning. These guidelines are intended to serve as a pattern for the work of the Linguistic Planning Commission, whose proposals must be approved by the Governing Board in accordance with its remit in the Statutes.

In the approved guidelines it is pointed out that Euskera *"is a reality of the University and of Navarre society, in which it is set and which is served by the University"*. In this connection, the Statutes state that it is *"necessary to carry out overall linguistic planning in accordance with demand, expediency and, particularly, quality parameters based on academic considerations as in the case of all university activity"*.

The aim is to perform in this way a diagnosis of the current situation of Euskera at the University and, as far as possible, to draw up a report on future prospects; obtain information on lecturers' teaching experience in Euskera and on the current situation regarding teaching of and in Euskera at the University; ascertain what research is being conducted on Euskera; list the administrative and service staff posts that require language qualifications; identify extra-academic activities on and in Euskera carried out on a consolidated basis; analyse job vacancies which have required a knowledge of, or qualifications in, Euskera over the past few years etc.

As regards lecturers, it is planned to devise activities to help them improve their linguistic proficiency; configure mechanisms for the updating of information on lecturers' availability for teaching

in Euskera so that such information may be matched with information on teaching demand; and determine lecturers' needs in relation to Euskera teaching provision.

In the case of administrative and service staff, it is proposed to devise activities to improve their linguistic qualifications; draw up a list of posts requiring the use of Euskera; ascertain the current appropriations; and identify the existing administrative channels for dealing with Basque-speakers etc.

-Activity of the Higher Language Centre of the Public University of Navarre

It may also be interesting to note the most significant data on the activity of the Higher Language Centre of the Public University of Navarre, whose figures for student enrolments during the year 2004-05 are as follows:

LANGUAGE	ENROLMENTS	STUDENTS	UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY MAKE-UP				
			teaching/research staff	administrative/ service staff	other	non-university community	
German	167	7 %	153	3	2	9	
Chinese	17	1 %	12			5	
Spanish	471	19 %	2	3	1	423	42
Basque	134	5 %	124	2	6	2	
French	169	7 %	144	7	1	17	
English	1509	60 %	1114	29	50	310	6
Italian	24	1 %	19			3	2
Total	2491	100 %	1568	44	60	769	50

-University of Navarre

***Chair of Basque Language and Culture – Euskai Hizkuntza eta Kultura Katedra**

As stated in the corresponding minutes, on the initiative of the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts of the University of Navarre, the "*Diputación Foral*" of Navarre, which preceded the Government of Navarre, requested the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Navarre on 6 October 1962 to create a chair for the study of Basque language and culture. Thus arose yet another of the many initiatives which have been taken and which continue to be taken to this day in the Community of Navarre to encourage the learning, use and development of the Basque language.

***Use of Basque in the University**

As regards the use of Basque in the University's normal functioning, it should be said that this is a private institution, so that everything done to encourage the use of Basque at the University will be on a voluntary and private basis. Nevertheless, the University's Web portal can be consulted in both languages. All available information is also available in Basque.

Of the three universities established in our Community (the others are UPNA and UNED), the University of Navarre is the only one which has a Chair of Basque Language, which possesses a brilliant history and which can boast some illustrious philologists and

researchers in that language who have disseminated a knowledge of the language and raised its status through their studies and publications.
Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

Sub-paragraph e of this Article 8 refers to higher education for the encouragement of regional or minority languages. The University of the Balearic Islands (UIB) possesses organisational autonomy to use Catalan in the area of its responsibilities, as provided by Article 5 of Decree 170/2003 of 26 September 2003 approving the UIB's Statutes:

"Article 5

The Catalan language, which is the language of the University of the Balearic Islands, is an official language together with Castilian, and all members of the University have a right to use it. The University shall normalise the use of Catalan within the area of its responsibilities".

Moreover, the University of the Balearic Islands is the official institution for consultation on the Catalan language. Article 6 of the aforementioned Decree states: *"The University of the Balearic Islands is the official consultative institution for everything that concerns the Catalan language, as laid down in the Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands"*. The web page at www.uib.es can be consulted in Catalan as a normal language of use.

The following applications were received during the period 2003-2006:

Year	End-of-career project	Degree thesis	Research dissertation	Doctoral thesis	Total
2003-2004	19	0	9	6	34
2004-2005	27	0	9	7	43

For 2007 the Directorate General for Language Policy will set aside €9,000 for these types of aid.

- **Training fellowships**

Through the Directorate General for Language Policy, the Ministry of Education and Culture offers every year a 6-month fellowship, extendable for a further six months, providing practical training in the Terminology Office of the Language Service of the University of the Balearic Islands, with the object of training specialists in the theoretical side of preparing and circulating terminology and managing terminology databases.

For the year 2006-2007 the Ministry of Education and Culture offered two training fellowships in the Directorate General for Language Policy with a view to providing UIB second- and third-year diploma students with fellowships enabling them to obtain practical experience in the different ministries of the Balearic Islands Government. The purpose of awarding these practical training fellowships is to ensure that students acquire professional experience that will enrich their university studies and help them enter the labour market more easily.

- **Aid promoting the use of Catalan in research**

The Directorate General for Language Policy announces grants which can be applied for by graduates - apart from those attached to the Department for Catalan Philology and General Linguistics - who draft and present at the University of the Balearic Islands an end-of-career project, degree thesis, research dissertation or doctoral thesis in the Catalan language.

Assistance is awarded, according to the funds available and the number of applications submitted, within the following ceilings:

Year	End-of-	Degree	Research	Doctoral	Contribution
2003-2004	150 €	150 €	150 €	300 €	7.500 €
2004-2005	150 €	150 €	150 €	300 €	9.000 €
2005-2006	175 €	175 €	175 €	400 €	11.900 €

- f i to arrange for the provision of adult and continuing education courses which are taught mainly or wholly in the regional or minority languages; or*
- ii to offer such languages as subjects of adult and continuing education; or*
- iii if the public authorities have no direct competence in the field of adult education, to favour and/or encourage the offering of such languages as subjects of adult and continuing education;*

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

Pursuant to Article 28 of Basic Law 10/1982 of 24 November 1982 on normalisation of the use of Euskera, the Government will promote the teaching of Euskera for adults and literacy for the Basque-speaking population. It states: "*The Government shall promote the teaching of Euskera for adults and of literacy for the Basque-speaking population through the creation of a Public Entity for this purpose. The corresponding regulations will be introduced by law of the Basque Parliament*".

Since it was founded in 1983, the Autonomous Institute for Adult Literacy and 'Euskaldunización' (HABE) has been specifically addressing this task, as set out in the second section of Law 29/1983 of 25 November 1983 establishing the Institute for Adult Literacy and 'Euskaldunización' and regulating the Euskaltegis. More specifically, this Institute is given the following task: "*a) teaching of Euskera to the adult population and encouragement and promotion of the 'euskaldunización' and literacy of that population in the Basque Country in accordance with guidelines issued by the Government body competent for linguistic matters*".

The Autonomous Community has available for this purpose a network of over 100 *euskaltegis*, or adult 'euskaldunización' centres. During the year 2004-2005, 37,609 persons over 16 attended these centres in order to learn or improve their knowledge of Euskera; of these, 35,098 students took 'euskaldunización' courses, 2511 took Euskera literacy courses and 3206 opted for the self-teaching method.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

Decree 213/2002 of 1 August 2002 on the curricular organisation of basic adult education provides in Article 5 that Catalan shall be the vehicular and learning language for instrumental training and the secondary stage of adult education, and thus completes the implementation of the provisions of Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy in this area.

Adult education as promoted by the Government of Catalonia thus includes the learning of Catalan as a means of integration in Catalan society with the twofold objective of:

- making adult immigrants literate in Catalan
- promoting initial teaching of the oral and written language for recent arrivals

Under the vocational training programmes carried out in Catalonia by the Catalonian Employment Service of the Department for Labour and Industry of the *Generalitat*, the Order of 9 October 2000 included a requirement for Catalan to be used in at least 50% of vocational training schemes. By including this provision, the Government hopes to help promote the knowledge and use of Catalan as well as to disseminate the specific language of, and terms used in, each activity.

In addition to the stipulation that Catalan must be used as the vehicular language in at least 50% of vocational training schemes, all training schemes for registered jobseekers have in all cases included a certain number of hours of training in Catalan, thus fundamentally and transversely affecting language aspects relating to the specific objectives of vocational and professional training, such as knowledge and use of the terminology of the occupation covered by the course, or communicative skills in the work environment, with the aim of finding and keeping employment.

Besides the adult literacy and vocational training areas, the Government of Catalonia has continued promoting Catalan courses for adults. Since 1989 these courses have been organised through the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation (CPNL), a body representing the joint voluntary efforts of the different administrative levels in the territory (the Administration of Catalonia, with the participation of the *Generalitat*, provincial and town councils, or provincial bodies such as the Provincial Council of Girona), albeit with different financial contributions. The Consortium is composed of the *Generalitat*, 80 town councils, 37 provincial councils of Catalonia and the Provincial Council of Girona, and is organised geographically into 22 linguistic normalisation centres (CNL) distributed according to the territories' socio-linguistic needs as provided for in Article 38 of the Law on language policy.

During the periods 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 alone, the CPNL provided 65,689 courses in Catalan of which practically half (33,946) were at the initial and basic levels aimed at recent arrivals in Catalonia.

In addition to the funds earmarked for the CPNL for the organisation of Catalan courses for adults, the *Generalitat* of Catalonia also finances and collaborates on the organisation of Catalan courses provided by socio-economic organisations and private non-profit bodies.

Another important asset to the learning of Catalan should be mentioned: Catalan self-teaching centres, which have become to a significant extent an alternative model to the traditional face-to-face education system. Some 80 self-teaching centres belonging to various institutions and co-ordinated by the *Generalitat* of Catalonia are currently operating.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

In accordance with the latest Order of 1 April 2005 of the General Secretariat for Language Policy, the following adult courses are available:

- Galician language courses consisting of three levels: oral Galician, beginners and advanced;
- Specific language courses: intermediate and advanced course in administrative language, intermediate and advanced course in legal language and intermediate course in health language;
- Outside Galicia an extension course in Galician culture is offered, as well as, for the first time, a course in Galician language and culture for under-18s.

Each of these courses is of the face-to-face type and involves compulsory attendance at classes and the passing of tests and assessments set by the lecturer (s). Successful students receive a diploma certifying that they have passed the course concerned.

The purpose of the oral Galician course provided for the first time under the above Order is to introduce students to communication in Galician. Intended for those needing to improve their oral skills, especially those studying Galician for the first time, it aims to make a contribution to the linguistic integration of immigrants with absolutely no knowledge of Galician.

The purpose of the beginners and advanced courses is to enable students to acquire a fluent and effective mastery of oral and written expression in Galician. For this they must possess a sufficient grasp of grammar and vocabulary to cope publicly with Galician from both the work and social viewpoints.

The General Secretariat for Language Policy has been a member of ALTE since November 2005 and aims to adapt the Galician training certification system to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. A permanent team is working on programmes and examination models for each of the levels (6) established by the Framework. The new certification system will be gradually introduced in 2007 for language training from the very early levels. The Level A2 examination model has already been approved in November 2005. Proof of qualifications obtained in these courses is required for entry to the various departments of the Government of Galicia. Such qualifications are regarded as an advantage for entry to other bodies coming under the Central State Administration and the Judicial Administration.

Besides these courses, there are other specific language courses for staff of the autonomous, peripheral and local administrations and of the Judicial Administration. Basic, intermediate and advanced courses in Galician administrative language are offered every year, as well as basic, intermediate and advanced courses in legal language. The figures are as follows:

PROVINCE/TYPE OF COURSE	YEAR				NUMBERS ATTENDING			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
A CORUÑA								
Beginners	71	64	83	70	1631	1358	1904	1464
Advanced	62	63	62	69	1398	1386	1348	1464
Legal and administrative language	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	133	127	145	139	3029	2744	3252	2928
LUGO								
Beginners	31	35	35	25	758	792	808	524
Advanced	30	27	36	26	745	591	801	556
Legal and administrative language	15	14	11	16	316	319	255	371
Total	76	76	82	67	1819	1702	1864	1451
OURENSE								
Beginners	33	30	34	26	692	572	720	477
Advanced	25	23	26	26	539	444	494	495
Legal and administrative language	14	15	15	15	301	354	373	323
Total	72	68	75	67	1532	1370	1587	1295

In collaboration with the University of Santiago de Compostela and the Galician Royal Academy, the General Secretariat for Language Policy organises annual one-month summer courses for foreigners and Spaniards from outside Galicia. Around 200 students attend each course, divided up into elementary, intermediate and advanced according to the standard of their knowledge.

As regards Public Adult Education (EPA), the purpose of this is, *inter alia*, "*cultural and refresher training and updating, with special reference to knowledge of Galician language and culture*". The Galician Ministry of Education is in the process of publishing 20 textbooks in Galician for secondary distance-learning for compulsory use by students; it is also publishing 20 activity guides in Galician for students of the same educational level, and 40 guides for distance-learning baccalaureate students covering all baccalaureate EPA subjects.

Adult training includes vocational training and continuing vocational training. These courses, which are co-ordinated mainly by the Ministry of Labour, take place in a variety of centres and bodies, trade unions, trade associations etc. There are currently no rules about the use of Galician in such courses. It is known, however, that some of the modules are given in the Community's own language. In collaboration with the Galician Ministry of Labour, the General Secretariat for Language Policy set in motion in 2006 a transversal optional training module for centres that provide vocational training for the unemployed, to enable them to acquire a practical knowledge of Galician in the working environment. This module, known under the title "Communication skills in Galician for the world of

work", is a 20-hour course which covers, through group-dynamic activities, training to express oneself in Galician both orally and in writing in common work-related situations (drafting basic documents, invoices, presentations etc, working meetings, answering the telephone and so on). The course is accompanied by a students' book and another for the teacher.

Regarding other types of continuing education, during the year 2005-06 the Galician language was taught in seven out of the 11 Official Language Schools (EOI) in Galicia, with a total of five years needed for the completion of studies. (There are no plans to extend this scheme to the other four EOI for the next year.) The total number of students of Galician in 2005-06 was 1204. The five courses in Galician are also given at the Official Language School in Madrid.

The number of students of Galician at the seven Official Language Schools is:

OFFICIAL SCHOOL (EOI)	LANGUAGE	OFFICIAL STUDENTS	UNOFFICIAL PARTICIPANTS
A CORUÑA		160	78
FERROL		61	27
SANTIAGO		110	137
LUGO		87	30
OURENSE		107	59
PONTEVEDRA		93	41
VIGO		163	51

The total number of teachers giving classes in Galician is 24.

Community of VALENCIA

Law 1/95 of 20 January 1995 on the training of adults defines a regulatory framework which indicates the actions needed to achieve the objectives of implementing the right of all citizens to learn and use Valencian and of ensuring, in accordance with the gradual and voluntary principles, that Valencian is known and used throughout the geographical area of the Community of Valencia.

Under the Order of 14 June 2000 of the Ministry of Culture and Education issuing rules on introduction of the adult training programmes referred to in Annexes I and III of Decree 220/1999 of 23 November 1999 of the Valencian Government and giving instructions regarding the organisation and functioning of public adult training centres in the Community of Valencia, courses offered by the Programme for the Promotion of Knowledge of Valencian in the Adult Population are included in the Programme for the Promotion of Knowledge of Valencian Reality in all its aspects and specifically in everything relating to language and culture.

The Resolution of 8 September 2003 of the Directorate General for Staff, the Directorate General for Education and the Directorate General for Language Policy and the Valencian Cultural Heritage issues instructions about the organisation and functioning of courses leading to the Valencian Knowledge Certificates of the Valencian Knowledge Qualifications Board held in public adult training centres and municipal adult education programmes. Point 3 of the Final Instructions in this Resolution states that "this resolution shall apply from the 2003-2004 school year", so that it is still in force in the year 2005-2006.

Courses promoting a knowledge of Valencian in the adult population are of four levels: Basic 1, Basic 2, Advanced 1 and Advanced 2. They are held at adult training centres belonging to the Valencian Government and at town council-owned centres. The latter receive grants from the Government for these courses and comply with timetable, curriculum and teacher qualification requirements laid down by the Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport. The courses also serve the public as preparation for the tests leading to the administrative Valencian Knowledge Certificates

awarded by the Valencian Knowledge Qualifications Board, a body attached to the Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport.

The trend in courses under the Programme for the Promotion of Knowledge of Valencian in the Adult Population and in the number of participants is as follows:

Year	Participants	Courses
2002/03	11.909	558
2003/04	11.309	532
2004/05	12.577	601
2005/06	12.963	649

-On-line courses in Valencian

The courses are designed to be self-teaching activities enabling the user to check immediately what level of knowledge of Valencian he/she has reached. The activities, which are devised on the basis of tests at the different levels established by the Valencian Knowledge Qualifications Board, have been adapted to the telematics system of the Virtual Citizen Training System, the Valencian Government's on-line training platform.

These courses are free of charge to the public and can be followed on the training platform of the Valencian Government's Virtual Citizen Training Centre (<http://www.cvfc.gva.es>). They began in February 2004 and have had over 14,000 enrolments since then.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

-Basque-speaking area

In addition to the various courses for teaching Basque to civil servants and teachers, people in the Basque-speaking area wishing to learn Basque are served by public centres in Pamplona or can study at private centres subsidised by the Department for Education. Demand for learning from adults is low.

In privately managed centres in the Basque-speaking area enrolled students have received public grants as follows:

	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	GRANT
2004/2005	326	57.808,9 euros
2005/2006	354	39.689,2 euros

-Mixed Area

-As regards teaching in the Mixed Area of Navarre, it should be made clear that the Autonomous Community's legislation stipulates teaching **in** and **of** Basque for those who so request.

However, as mentioned in previous reports, in order to put into effect the right to such free choice, the Mixed Area is able to use the Basque education model with Castilian as a subject (Model D), education in Castilian with Basque as a subject (Model A) and education without Basque, which goes under the name of Model G.

- Distribution of pupils

Over the past two years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 covered by this report, the distribution of school pupils in the Mixed Area was:

YEAR 2004-2005

	PRE-SCHOOL		PRIMARY		COMPULSORY SECONDARY		BACCALAUREATE	
	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding
Teaching in Euskera (D)	2513	810	4012	1517	1649	781	749	179
Teaching of Euskera (A)	1882	820	3506	1638	1027	500	206	11
Teaching in Castilian (G)	992	3319	2473	6203	3247	5503	1750	2086
Total	5387	4949	9991	9358	5923	6784	2705	2276

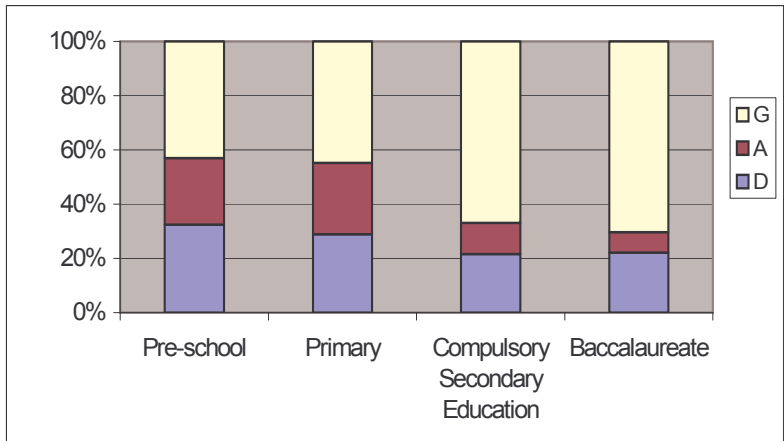
The Mixed Area contains the largest percentage pupils, namely 60.73% of the total. The percentage breakdown is as follows:

	PRE-SCHOOL	PRIMARY	COMPULSORY SECONDARY	BACCALAUREATE
Teaching in Euskera (D)	32.15 %	28.55 %	19.12 %	18.63 %
Teaching of Euskera (A)	26.00 %	26.00 %	12.02 %	4.36 %
Teaching in Castilian (G)	41.71 %	44.90 %	68.86 %	77.01 %
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

YEAR 2005-2006

	PRE-SCHOOL		PRIMARY		COMPULSORY SECONDARY		BACCALAUREATE	
	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding	Public	Private with State funding
Teaching in Euskera (D)	2648	826	4249	1574	1828	1028	939	186
Teaching of Euskera (A)	1776	850	3567	1749	1072	453	331	53
Teaching in Castilian (G)	1122	3474	2644	6369	3422	5427	1570	2009
Total	5546	5150	10460	9692	6322	6908	2840	2248

		PRE-SCHOOL		PRIMARY		COMPULSORY SECONDARY		BACCALAUREATE	
		Public with State funding	Private with State funding	Public with State funding	Private with State funding	Public with State funding	Private with State funding	Public with State funding	Private with State funding
Teaching Euskera (D)	in		32.45 %		28.90 %		21.59 %		22.11 %
Teaching Euskera (A)	of		24.53 %		26.86 %		11.53 %		7.55 %
Teaching Castilian (G)	in		43.02 %		44.73 %		66.89 %		70.34 %
Total			100.00 %		100.00 %		100.00 %		100.00 %



Model G applies to 52.97% of pupils in the area. As regards systems, 34.82% of pupils in the public system and 72.00% of pupils in the State-funded private system are educated according to this model.

Model D applies to 27.00% of pupils in the area. 38.38% of pupils belonging to the public system in the area and 15.06% of pupils in the State-funded private system in this area are educated according to Model D.

In this area, Model A applies to 20.03% of pupils. 26.79% of pupils belonging to the area's public system and 12.94% of pupils in the State-funded private system are educated according to Model A.

- **Schools**

The above figures point to a dichotomy between public and private schools in terms of the proportions accounted for by the different language models. The difference in distribution is explained by the fact that while privately run schools design their own model and accept pupils who so request into that design, public schools organise themselves according to the demand for enrolment which they receive.

Schools in the Mixed Area offer a sufficient number of language models to satisfy general demand.

	PRE-SCHOOL AND PRIMARY		COMPULSORY SECONDARY EDUCATION		BACCALAUREATE	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
No of centres offering only Model A	3	2	-	1	-	-
No of centres offering only Model G	5	17	-	18	1	15
No of centres offering only Model D	11	4	5	4	5	1
No of centres offering Models A and D	3	-	1	-	-	-
No of centres offering Models G and A	17	9	7	3	7	1
No of centres offering Models G, D and A	7	-	5	-	2	-

Pupils in Models A and G normally share the same class and are separated for four weekly periods to enable Model A pupils to be taught the subject of Basque language, while Model G pupils attend advanced and remedial workshops in Castilian and mathematics. Model D pupils form homogeneous groups.

Schooling conditions in the various language models are similar. The different proportions of pupils per group basically depend on the stage of education and the locality. The lowest proportions are found in the less densely populated localities:

- **Proportions of pupils per group**

	PAMPLONA AND ITS AREA OF INFLUENCE			OTHER LOCALITIES IN THE MIXED AREA		
	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary
Modelo D	22	21	23,8	18,2	18,7	18,2
Models A and G	23	22	24,4	18,9	18,7	20,2

- **Schooling**

New pupils complete a pre-enrolment form on which they can state their preference for up to three different schools in order of priority. Schooling data show that approximately 97.5% of pupils obtain a place in the first school requested.

The difficulty of placing the remaining percentage relates more to the type of school chosen (public or private) than to the requested language model, which is always respected.

The Department for Education makes an offer of places available in schools near the home of pupils whose first choice was not met. The number of cases in which this procedure did not satisfy parents' wishes is insignificant.

When the school place obtained is outside the local authority where the pupil lives, the Department for Education organises and finances school transport and meals in the case of split-schedule pupils.

In addition to this, there are special aid arrangements for transport and meals for those pupils who have to travel because the language option chosen is not available in their locality or within a radius of 5 km.

Since schooling in the chosen language model is guaranteed by the network of schools and school transport arrangements, little use is made of this aid in the Mixed Area: of the 542 aid applications granted during the year 2005-2006, only 11 were for pupils who lived in the Mixed Area.

- **Linguistic support programmes**

The Department for Education organises a wide range of linguistic support programmes and activities to enable pupils educated in Models D, B and A to develop their language abilities to the maximum: both the abilities required by the school curriculum and spontaneous registers that may be artificial in the school framework and in the teacher-pupil relationship. Programmes and activities are included in syllabus planning for the knowledge area concerned so as to help pupils acquire natural language registers.

Mixed Area pupils take part in these programmes together with pupils from other areas of Navarre. The content and dissemination of these programmes are set out in the paragraph corresponding to Part III, Article 8 - Education, sub-paragraph g (making arrangements to ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by the regional or minority language).

- **Vocational training in the Mixed Area**

Language models are defined for compulsory education and the baccalaureate. There are no language models for vocational training because the main objective is not to learn or improve knowledge of a language (in fact, there is no Basque language or Castilian language, nor indeed any basic instrumental subject), but to achieve the best professional qualifications that will answer the demands of the business sector concerned. We should not forget that existing vocational training pupils have already attended basic education (primary and compulsory secondary) and/or the baccalaureate course in the language model of their choice.

To meet demand from those occupations which have a steady requirement for pupils, a need in the case of the Administration for skilled staff with a good knowledge of Basque and the business sector's interest in recruiting people with professional qualifications in Basque, training courses are given in Basque in Pamplona.

The courses currently offered in Pamplona are the following:

IES " Donapea"

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL	1ST YEAR STUDENTS	2NDYEAR STUDENTS	WORK CENTRE TRAINING
Electronic consumer equipment	Insufficient demand		
Administrative management	10	0	8
HIGHER LEVEL			
Administration and finance	7	16	0

IES "Social adaptation"

HIGHER LEVEL			
Pre-school education	20	0	0

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

Regarding informal language training for adults in the Balearic Islands, the Consortium (COFUC) has promoted the organisation of courses, seminars, conferences, self-teaching centres and all types of training methods and strategies.

For adult education, the Consortium has carried out a number of different activities.

- **Courses in Catalan**

The consortium has organised various types of courses in Catalan: face-to-face (non-intensive) courses in Catalan for adults at the initial, elementary, intermediate and advanced levels; face-to-face courses in Catalan (intensive) for the initial, elementary, intermediate and higher levels; distance courses in Catalan for the elementary and intermediate levels; and courses in Catalan for foreigners at Levels 1 and 2. It has also provided courses for parents aimed at parents of children attending school who need to know something about the Catalan language.

- **Catalan self-teaching centres and points**

The Consortium (COFUC) has been managing self-teaching centres (CAL) and points (PAL) since 2004. These are places equipped with resources and materials for encouraging the individual self-teaching of Catalan and are adapted to each learner's needs and pace. Various centres have been established in all the islands, the CAL de Llevant (Palma), the CAL at the University of the Balearic Islands (Palma), the CAL Eivissa and the CAL Francesc de Borja Moll (Ciutadella), and the PAL Emili Darder, PAL Son Dureta, the PAL de Alcudía, the PAL de Sant Antoni de Portmany, the PAL de Santa Eulària des Riu and the PAL de Formentera.

- **Catalan Language Education Programme (PELC)**

The PELC is an Internet course for the self-teaching of Catalan. It is an on-line resource for learning the Catalan language.

g to make arrangements to ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by the regional or minority language;

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

The teaching of contents, procedures and values relating to the Basque dimension of the curriculum (history, geography, literature, art etc) is an activity protected by law, which grants the Autonomous Community the right to regulate 45% of all curricular material. As a result, the Community's curricular decrees and regulations contain courses and components expressly designed to cover that area. Unfortunately, the reality is less exciting: treatment of the Basque Country in school textbooks rarely reaches significant figures (except in subjects such as Basque literature and the history of the Basque Country), and teacher training in those subjects is still very far from satisfactory.

Nevertheless, this is an area in which real quantifiable progress is being made. The Government intends to give priority to this topic in the coming years.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

All curricular paths and educational levels set out in the previous sections include the teaching of Catalan history and culture.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

All the types of education referred to in the previous section also involve transmission of the teaching of the history and culture expressed by the Galician language. The history, geography and specific conditions of Galicia from the beginning of autonomy are included in school syllabuses at all compulsory education levels in such a way that education gradually proceeds from the known to the unknown, from the near to the distant and from the particular to the universal.

Specific projects exist. The Government of Galicia is announcing educational innovation projects covering democratic values from the leisure viewpoint (*Plan Valora-Lecer*), an area sometimes unjustly neglected by the education system. The availability of good-quality alternatives for leisure is fundamental to pupils' overall training. These alternatives aim to concentrate on various possibilities such as knowledge of the characteristic elements of Galician culture, discovery of the tangible and intangible heritage of Galicia, and encouragement of respectful behaviour committed to the conservation of that heritage, by setting in motion actions to improve or expand knowledge of our Community's natural, cultural, linguistic, archaeological, historical, artistic and industrial heritage. The aim is also to breathe new life into the centres as spaces of culture open to the community etc. There is no doubt that visits to art exhibitions, cultural or musical performances, Galician folklore, oral events, the theatre, the audiovisual, traditional games and toys etc are additional factors in the appreciation of Galician culture and language.

Courses outside the Community also offer specific facilities for cultural extension (see previous sections).

Community of VALENCIA

Official curricula in the Community of Valencia at all non-university educational levels ensure that Valencian history and culture are taught.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

Teaching of the language goes hand in hand with a knowledge of the ways in which it is used to express culture. Learning the language must also include natural and spontaneous registers not always found in the academic framework.

The Department for Education organises a wide range of linguistic support programmes and activities enabling pupils to develop their language abilities to the maximum, both abilities required by the school curriculum and spontaneous registers that may be unnatural in the school framework and the teacher-pupil relationship. Programmes and activities are incorporated into the syllabus for the knowledge area concerned to encourage pupils to acquire the language's natural registers.

The programmes, which are summarised below, are open to participation by all pupils educated according to Models D, B and G regardless of the language area where they live.

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

The Consortium (COFUC) supports the teaching of Catalan history and culture through a number of actions.

It has created the Catalan Language Information Point (PICAT). This supplies linguistic advice and information to organisations, foundations, entities and the public on general matters, translations and the correction of texts involving dissemination of the Catalan language.

In 2005 it answered 420 inquiries and carried out 1267 document revisions for a range of users, including associations, professional bodies, private entities, public entities and public institutions.

A linguistic advice service was also set up on behalf of the Public Radio and Television Entity of the Balearic Islands (EPRTVIB), the Football Federation of the Balearic Islands and the Port Authority of the Balearic Islands.

There was collaboration with the Del Mar Theatre Foundation (*Fundación Teatre del Mar*) on promotion of the language.

A special web site was set up called the Catalan Language Information Point to provide information about the Catalan language, for example its history, rules, legislation, bodies etc. It also has resources, agenda and news sections.

The customs and way of life of the Balearic Islands are reflected in "Viure a les Illes Balears". The Consortium has reissued an illustrated vocabulary with pictures whose purpose is to familiarise recent arrivals with the Catalan language. It contains a thousand words frequently used in daily communication and a selection of highly useful current phrases.

Hudà! is a game based on Balearic Islands literary movements, authors and works of literature aimed at secondary school and baccalaureate pupils. *Hudà!* is devised as an interactive web where pupils have to choose a correct answer to test-type questions put by the web.

Another resource giving a boost to the language and culture is *Manualacarta.net*, which enables restaurant menus to be translated and prepared over the Internet.

h to provide the basic and further training of the teachers required to implement those of paragraphs a to g accepted by the Party;

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

This paragraph has been largely complied with. Basic Law 10/1982 on normalisation of the use of Euskera requires the Basque Government to take the necessary steps for the progressive 'euskaldunización' of the teaching body and to state the teaching places or units for which a knowledge of Euskera will be required.

Similarly, Law 2/1993 of 19 February 1993 on non-university teaching bodies of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country introduces rules on linguistic normalisation (Articles 48 to 54) and states in Article 49:

"Teaching posts in the Basque education authority will have their corresponding language profile. The profile will indicate the general level of linguistic competence in Euskera needed to fill the post concerned and perform the duties attaching to it. Where a language profile is not compulsory, it will be used exclusively to determine to what extent a knowledge of Euskera is to be considered an advantage."

Decree 47/1993 of 9 March 1993 subsequently laid down the criteria for language profiles for teaching posts and their compliance deadlines. This decree filled a regulatory vacuum and amplified the provisions of the aforementioned Law on non-university teaching bodies of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country by regulating the linguistic normalisation process in the non-university teaching sector.

According to Article 3, the language profiles applicable to teaching posts are two in number: Language Profile 1 and Language Profile 2:

-Language Profile 1 will apply to teaching posts filled by teachers who do not teach Euskera or in Euskera, thus ensuring the linguistic competence needed to use Euskera as a relationship language.

-Language Profile 2 will apply to teaching posts filled by teachers who teach Euskera or in Euskera, thus ensuring the linguistic competence needed to use Euskera as a relationship and teaching language.

The official regulations therefore state this explicitly. In both initial and continuing training, there is an increasingly wide range of facilities for training in Euskera. Nevertheless, there is still a long way to go in both types of training (GARATU Programme).

Below will be found data on the language profiles of teachers in the Autonomous Community. The data relate to non-university teachers in both public and private establishments (pre-school, primary and secondary, baccalaureate, vocational training and adult education):

Total	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Total teachers	28,188	29,103	29,264
No profile	28.3	24.6	23.7
Language Profile 1	6.5	6.4	6.4
Language Profile 2	65.1	68.9	69.9

Analysis of the Basque public system (which accounts for 60% of the total number of teachers) shows that the level of Euskera knowledge and profile compliance is above average.

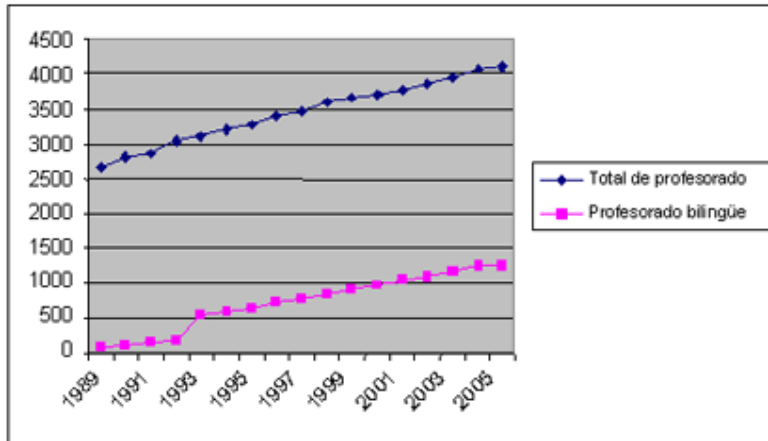
Total	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Total teachers	16,992	17,865	17,727
Language Profile 0	21.6	18.5	17.4
Language Profile 1	7.5	7.2	7.1
Language Profile 2	70.9	74.3	75.5

The trend in knowledge of Euskera and profile compliance among teachers in both cases is rising; likewise, the number of teachers with no approved language profile is decreasing both quantitatively and in percentage terms.

However, the resources available to the Basque Public University (UPV/EHU) to meet increasing pupil demand have not increased on a similar scale. Here, the language profile of teachers is a truly significant and noteworthy statistic. Despite major efforts over the past few years and a significant increase in bilingual teacher recruitment, there is currently still a considerable imbalance: the percentage of bilingual teachers is now only 30. Given this information and without going into further detail, it is clear that one of the chief objectives of normalisation planning must be a gradual decrease in this systemic imbalance, since the UPV/EHU will continue to be a public university in the future and, as such, must provide an adequate response to demand from Basque society.

Graph IV: Teachers and Euskera

IV gráfico: el profesorado en euskara



Total de profesorado = Total number of teachers

Profesorado bilingüe = Bilingual teachers

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

Catalan is normally used as the language of instruction in educational institutions in Catalonia. As laid down in Article 24 of the 1998 Law on language policy, teachers must know the two official languages and be able to use them for teaching. According to Decree 244/1991 of 28 October 1991 on knowledge of the official languages for the filling of teaching posts in non-university educational institutions in Catalonia coming under the Department for Education, applicants taking part in teacher transfer competitions are asked to prove their knowledge of Catalan by means of the Training Certificate (Certificado de Capacitación) (Module II) or the Certificate of Adequate Knowledge of Catalan (Level C).

Similarly, Article 22.3 of the above Law on language policy stipulates that universities must provide adequate courses and facilities for pupils and teachers to improve their understanding and knowledge of Catalan. One of the functions of university language services is to offer Catalan training to teachers and encourage use of the language in teaching.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

To be appointed as a primary or secondary teacher, it is compulsory to provide proof of knowledge of Galician by passing a specific test in Galician or submitting a certificate showing an advanced Galician course has been passed.

Galician teachers receive support from the Training and Resource Centres (CFR). These are bodies which come under the Teacher Training Service of the Ministry of Education and University Planning and whose objectives are to provide continuing training for teachers, promote exchanges of experience and ideas about educational processes and foster greater educational dynamism as factors contributing to the improvement of education quality.

They perform their activities in accordance with the training plans required by the education system and the scientific and pedagogical updating needs felt and expressed by teachers .

They have links with the educational establishments in their geographical area and act as a back-up for the task of teaching, which is viewed as not just a single class activity but as a more complex and creative activity that develops and adapts curricula to the socio-educational context. Their chief functions are to detect and act as a clearing house for the training needs of schools in their operational area and propose training initiatives and schemes meeting those necessities or demands;

co-ordinate and manage training activities under the Annual Continuing Teacher Training Plan approved by the Directorate General for Educational Planning and Vocational Training; promote training schemes in schools with the aim of furthering educational research, preferably in the field of teaching innovation and experimentation; supply them with a documentation service that assists with the preparation and circulation of practical and theoretical teaching material to teachers and schools in their geographical area; carry out activities for exchanging, discussing and circulating educational experiences among teachers etc. They organise courses, conferences and training and advice projects.

-Linguistic Normalisation Teams (ENL)

Linguistic normalisation teams were set up and began to operate during the year 1990-1991. In the Orders regulating the organisation and functioning of non-university educational establishments, it was mentioned for the first time that every establishment would have an ENL which would be responsible primarily for co-ordinating the drawing up and implementation of a general language use plan and another specific plan for teaching in Galician.

These teams arose out of the need to adopt a set of positive action measures aimed at promoting the Galician language and draw up plans providing for use of the two languages as vehicular languages as referred to in the Law on linguistic normalisation.

As a result of the entry into force of the LOGSE (Organic Law on General Planning of the Education System), the rules governing the teams' constitution and functions were altered. Decrees 324/1996 and 374/1996 assigned them the following functions:

- a. Submit, through the staff meeting, proposals to the managing team for setting the linguistic normalisation objectives to be included in the school's educational project (PEC).
- b. Propose to the teaching co-ordination commission, for inclusion in the curricular project (PCC), the *General Language Use Plan*, which should specify at least the following:
 - b.1 Measures to increase the use of Galician in the school's activities;
 - b.2 Projects to bring about a positive assessment of use of the regional language and improve the language proficiency of members of the educational community.
- c. Propose to the teaching co-ordination commission, for inclusion in the curriculum, the specific plan for strengthening the presence of Galician reality, culture, history, geography, economy, ethnography, language, literature, art etc in education.
- d. Draw up and put into effect an annual activity plan for achieving the objectives of the aforementioned plans.
- e. Submit for the approval of the board of governors the investment budget for the funds available for these purposes.
- f. Provide members of the educational community with information on the teams' activities and all cultural events and institutions relating to Galician reality.

The teams are required to forward to the Educational Inspectorate an annual assessment of the plan for promotion of the use of Galician, specifying the degree of compliance with the initial objectives and possible corrective measures.

Since their inception, the ENL have received annual financial support from the Administration and have been helped to hold annual training seminars for their members in which the theoretical bases of their work are discussed and experiences exchanged.

For their operations over the next academic year, the General Secretariat for Language Policy is drawing up a Galician promotion plan for education which provides for co-ordination of the ENL and for preparation of various types of teaching materials to facilitate the linguistic planning and promotion work required of them. Training schemes will also be stepped up.

Community of VALENCIA

Following the Order of 5 February 1997 of the Ministry of Culture, Education and Science regulating the Plan for Linguistic-Technical Training in Valencian of Non-University Teachers and acquisition of the administrative qualifications necessary for teaching of and in Valencian at all levels of non-university education, training courses are arranged every academic year, via a Resolution, leading to the degrees and diplomas which qualify holders to teach Valencian, and teach in Valencian, at the various non-university education levels.

The Valencian Education Authority carries out continuing training of non-university teachers through services such as the Teacher Training Service and the Service for Education in Valencian. The latter, in particular, represents a clear decision by this authority in favour of Valencian in schools. Its functions are set out in the Order of 3 June 2005 (DOGV No 5028, of 15. 06. 2005). Apart from general continuing training, the Education Authority programmes methodology training activities and language learning strategies, especially for Valencian, and organises training courses in Valencian every year so that teachers in this Community are able both to teach Valencian and to teach in Valencian. Over the past 10 years, more than 1,700 of these courses have been held and over 47,000 teachers enrolled.

Every first week in July - this is the 23rd year – the Secretariat for Culture and Language Policy of the Autonomous Community organises training and refresher courses in teaching and language for teachers who teach Valencian at the various educational levels, particularly for those who give courses in Valencian to adults. During this reporting period, the following number of teachers attended each session:

Year	Teachers
2002-03	373
2003-04	279
2004-05	324
2005-06	340

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

The Department for Education offers training in Basque specifically for teachers. The Basque training plan for teaching staff in non-university education held its 25th session of courses during the year 2005-2006. This session includes various training proposals ranging from learning the language to advanced and refresher language courses for teachers who teach in Basque.

The training proposals covered by this training plan are:

-Learning of Basque

*Intensive Basque retraining courses with leave of absence

22 applications were received from teachers to take part in intensive retraining courses with leave of absence. Of these, 14 applications were accepted as the applicants fulfilled the requirement to be of an adequate standard and have the administrative status of civil servant or employee on a fixed labour contract.

MODE B: The seven selected participants obtain leave of absence for the whole of the academic year and receive approximately 1,200 hours of training.

MODE C: The seven selected participants obtain leave of absence from 1 September to 31 January and receive approximately 475 hours of training.

*Extensive Basque-learning courses

During the 2005-06 academic year there were 118 enrolments. In the period from September to February, four groups were set up at the CP Zubiarte Euskaltegia and another two modules (CP

Virgen Blanca and CAP de Tafalla). In the period from February to June, two groups were organised at the CP Zubiarte Euskaltegia and the same modules as in the first quarter also continued.

*Individual assistance in learning Basque

This aid is used to subsidise courses attended by teachers in private centres where no educational institution coming under the Administration exists in the locality or area of the person concerned. Five applications were received.

-Advanced language course for teachers

*Intensive advanced language course in Euskera with partial leave of absence (freskatze ikastorea)

The objectives of the course are to refresh grammar knowledge and improve the textual production, both oral and written, of participating teachers. The course is organised in modules divided into two phases: an intensive phase of 150 hours with leave of absence, and an extensive phase without leave of absence. Both phases have to be completed during the same academic year.

The 2005-2006 session had 16 places available, for which it received 43 applications.

*Advanced language courses without leave of absence

These are training activities which concentrate on improving teachers' language quality and communicative ability and on planning and developing the Basque language curriculum.

Teacher participation in activities during the year 2005-2006 is shown in the following table:

Training activities	Hours/ course	No of courses	Students enrolled	Passed	Satisfaction (1 to 5)
Improvement of teachers' language quality and communicative ability					
Freskatze ikastaroa	250	1	16	16	4,1
Euskaltzaindiaren araugintza I	20	2	24	13	4,6
Euskaltzaindiaren araugintza II	15	1	8	7	4,4
Hizkuntza aberasteko bideak	12	6	90	71	4,1
Sintaxia: zalantzak argitzeko bidean	20	1	12	7	3,9
Euskara hobetzeko on-line ikastaroa	35	1	167	108	4,1
Itzulpengintza: eskola idazkiak	35	1	16	12	4,8
Itzulpengintzarako teknologia berriak	20	1	10	3	4,7
Solasgunea	16	2	14	10	4,3
Hitanoa	17	1	17	7	4,4
TOTAL	-	17	374	254	
Planning and development of the Basque language curriculum					
Kontalari trebatzen	20	1	11	7	4
Ipuin tailerra eta herri ipuinak	35	1	12	7	4,4
Testuak irakaskuntzan: sorkuntza eta zuzenketa	20	2	17	13	4,6
Euskal jolasak I	10	1	13	10	4,8
A eredurako ipuin multimedialak sortzeko lan taldea	10	1	9	7	4,3
Nafarroako euskalkiak	20	1	13	9	3,4
A eredurako ikasmaterialak prestatzeko mintegia	30	1	25	17	5
Irratia eskolan interneten bitartez	20	1	10	8	4,3
Irrati saioak eskolan	24	1	9	5	3,8
Literaturaz gozatzen	12	1	9	5	4,4

Literatura txokoa	10	3	23	12	4,1
Hizkuntza jolasak	20	1	11	11	4,6
Kantuan eta musikan aritzeko Band in a box software musikala erabiltzen ikasi	20	1	17	7	4,6
Lagunarteko hizkerarekin jolasean DBHko gazteekin	10	1	7	6	4,2
Portfolioaren adierazleak	10	1	25	18	3,1
Prestakuntza ikastaroak on-line nola diseinatu eta garatu	10	1	20	16	-
Web orrialdeak Dreamweaverrekin	10	1	16	12	-
Kamishibai euskaraz	2	1	68	55	-
TOTAL	-	21	315	225	

Autonomous Community of ARAGON

-Catalan

During the 2005-06 academic year, the 21st Catalan Seminar is taking place at the Teaching and Resource Centre (CPR) in Fraga, the main purpose of which is to train teachers in pre-school, primary and secondary education and to co-ordinate and organise the subject throughout the Autonomous Community.

The seminar's objectives for the year 2005-06 are to:

- Acquire educational strategies for teaching Catalan
- Prepare and exchange teaching materials adapted to the socio-linguistic reality of Aragon
- Establish educational innovation projects in schools
- Make known the various materials published by associations in the 'Franja' or the Catalan-speaking areas
- Take part in school exchanges
- Co-ordinate and improve the situation of Catalan teaching in the various schools in Aragon where the subject is taught
- Collaborate with the Project for Cultural Development in Schools in the 'Franja': writers, poets, singer-songwriters and creative class workshops
- Organise the 10th Escola d'Estiu. The 9th Escola d'Estiu held on 5 and 6 September 2005 in Fraga chose the theme "Plurilingualism and cultural diversity in schools".

During the 2005-06 academic year, the Department for Education funded the attendance of one of the seminar teachers at the 12 *Workshops of Catalan Language and Literature* organised by the Department for Education of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia.

Encouragement was also given to participation by secondary schools in the *Escoles en Xarxa* blog co-ordinated by Vilaweb, Omnium Cultural and the Department for Education of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia.

-Aragonese

During the 2005-06 academic year there was a revival of the Aragonese Seminar which had begun in 2002-03 and which had only functioned during that year. With co-ordination by the Huesca

Teacher and Resource Centre, its priority is to pool existing Aragonese teaching materials, implement a Cultural Development Programme in Aragonese and facilitate teacher training in this subject.

i to set up a supervisory body or bodies responsible for monitoring the measures taken and progress achieved in establishing or developing the teaching of regional or minority languages and for drawing up periodic reports of their findings, which will be made public.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

Both the statistical services of the Department for Education, Universities and Research and certain administrative bodies are steadily carrying out this task with increasing success.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

In educational institutions in Catalonia, Catalan is normally used as the language of non-university education and knowledge of Catalan is systematically assessed at all levels.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

The Ministry of Education in Galicia possesses an Educational Inspectorate responsible for supervising, inter alia, compliance with linguistic regulations in the non-university education sector. During the 2005-2006 academic year, in order to comply with the Charter and the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language, the Ministry of Education and the General Secretariat for Language Policy commissioned the inspectors to collect data, using a joint questionnaire, to assess the degree of compliance with linguistic legislation covering educational institutions in Galicia. The results obtained are:

Compliance indicators regarding:	Total number of schools in the four provinces	Number of schools inspected	Number of schools complying with the regulations	Percentage of compliant schools	Remarks
1. Use of Galician in compulsory subject areas	1,692	1,483	1,366	91.74%	8.26% of cases of partial non-compliance
2. Use of compulsory textbooks and curricular materials in Galician	1,692	1,483	1,377	92.48%	7.52% of cases of partial non-compliance

The General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language proposes that an annual operational programme be submitted to the Galician Parliament and that a report on this measure be drawn up at the end of the period. In the 2006 operational programme, the General Secretariat for Language Policy proposes the creation of the Interdepartmental Commission responsible for monitoring the use of the language in the Administration, in the body responsible for drawing up and developing terminology in Galician (TERMIGAL) and in the Social Council for the Galician Language.

The General Secretariat for Language Policy also has a Commission for Furtherance and Monitoring of the General Plan for Normalisation of Galician which, among other tasks, supervises compliance with education policies.

Community of VALENCIA

For non-university education, the monitoring function is performed by the Service for Education in Valencian of the Directorate General for Education of the Ministry of Culture, Education

and Sport and by the Education Inspectorate. As already indicated, information material on the progress of the application of bilingual education programmes is published yearly.

The Technical Commission for Co-ordination and Monitoring of the promotion of knowledge of Valencian in the adult population is responsible for monitoring courses in Valencian for adults. This commission is composed of technical staff from various bodies of the Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport and of representatives of education and trainer training centres.

Regarding university education, the administrative sectors concerned provide information, either separately or jointly, on the progress of education in Valencian in university centres.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

“Foral” Law 12/1997 of 4 November 1997 regulating the Navarre School Board or Higher Education Board and Local Boards was the culmination of a historic process of educational law-making by Navarre under its “foral” system, with origins going back as far as the 1829 Cortes Law creating the Navarre Higher Education Board. The purpose of the law is to orchestrate, organise and strengthen society's involvement in general education programming, thus democratising education management and bringing it under the necessary social control.

The School Board or Higher Education Board is the higher body for consulting and enlisting the participation of the social sectors affected by general non-university education programming within the Autonomous Community as regards both education in general and teaching of and in Basque.

This body is composed of organisations belonging to this sector in accordance with representativeness criteria and regardless of their position on linguistic matters. Its members include 5 teacher representatives from public and private non-university education in Navarre appointed by the most representative trade union organisations; 5 representatives appointed on a proposal from federations of parents' associations in proportion to their representativeness; 2 pupil representatives appointed on a proposal by associations or federations of pupils' associations in proportion to their representativeness; 3 representatives of business associations and bodies owning private schools in Navarre appointed on a proposal by the associations or federations in proportion to their representativeness. They include a representative of the Navarre Ikastolas Federation, as well as other representatives of the Education Authority, plus local bodies and members appointed from among well-known personalities in the world of education.

The School Board or Higher Education Board must be consulted on all draft laws of the Autonomous Community, draft general implementing regulations on educational matters requiring the approval of the Government of Navarre and on regulations concerning schools, their staff, equipment, geographical distribution and general funding criteria. It is responsible for providing information about the grants system, out-of-school activities and complementary services, draft agreements with the State or Autonomous Communities on educational matters and, in general, about all arrangements and actions aimed at improving the quality of education, its adaptation to the social reality of Navarre and measures to offset social and individual inequalities and differences.

Specifically, it is also required to submit a report on the general arrangements concerning the form and introduction of language models.

Every year the School Board or Higher Education Board draws up, adopts in plenary session and publishes a report on the education system in Navarre, one of the chapters of which concerns Euskera under the Navarre education system.

2 With regard to education and in respect of territories other than those in which the regional or minority languages are traditionally used, the Parties undertake, if the number of users of a regional or minority language justifies it, to allow, encourage or provide teaching in or of the regional or minority language at all the appropriate stages of education.

GENERAL COMMENTS BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

The new Organic Law on Education contains two interesting statements on the teaching of languages in territories other than those where they are traditionally spoken:

-The State will encourage territorial co-operation programmes with the object of achieving general educational objectives, strengthening the basic abilities of students and encouraging pupils' knowledge and appreciation of the cultural and linguistic wealth of the various Autonomous Communities. These programmes can be put into effect through conventions or agreements between the various education authorities concerned (Article 9).

-Official Language Schools (EOIs) will give particular encouragement to the study of the official languages of European Union Member States, the co-official languages of Spain and Spanish as a foreign language. Facilities will also be provided for the study of other languages that are of special interest for cultural, social or economic reasons.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

The Basque Government takes direct care of the educational needs of the Autonomous Community's school population. Nevertheless, it also establishes operational links with institutions outside the Community to encourage activities designed to increase the knowledge or use of the Basque language. In this connection, see the measures described in paragraph 3 of Article 12 on cultural activities and facilities.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

The third additional provision of Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy instructs the Government of Catalonia to ensure that Catalan language and culture are made known outside their linguistic area. The same provision calls on the Government to facilitate the learning of Catalan in Catalan communities abroad.

To do this, the Government of Catalonia and the Government of the Balearic Islands agreed in 2001 to create a consortium, the Ramon Llull Institute. The subsequent withdrawal of the Balearic Government in 2004 made it necessary to adjust the Institute's Statutes to the new situation. On 8 April 2005 the Trust approved new Statutes for the Ramon Llull Institute which, in the same legal guise of a consortium as before, includes the Administration of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia and the Institute of Catalan Studies.

The Institute promotes the presence, study and learning of the Catalan language and its reality in universities worldwide, encourages research on Catalan language and culture and gives support and impetus to associations for Catalan studies. It supplies the linguistic and teaching resources required for learning, research or work with the Catalan language, as well as advice on how to encourage the training of teachers specialising in teaching Catalan as a foreign language. It is also the body that assesses knowledge of Catalan outside the Catalan-speaking area.

A further objective of the Institute is to foster specific actions to disseminate Catalan language and culture both among the public in general and in public institutions at the international level.

In discharging its functions, the Ramon Llull Institute carries out the following actions in the various fields mentioned:

- Teaching of the language at university

The Ramon Llull Institute promotes the presence and study of the Catalan language and its reality in universities and higher education institutions throughout the world. These universities are grouped together in the network of Catalan language and literature lectureships co-ordinated and funded by the Ramon Llull Institute which, during the 2005-2006 academic year, had as its members 98 universities distributed over 20 countries, 81 of them in Europe, 14 in America, 1 in Africa, the Middle East and Oceania, with a total of over 7,000 pupils.

With the aim of encouraging studies and research on Catalan language and culture outside the Catalan-speaking area, the Ramon Llull Institute (IRL) has also promoted the maintenance or creation of study centres and chairs of Catalan language and culture at various universities abroad (the Sorbonne in Paris, Queen Mary College in London, the Goethe University in Frankfurt and the University of Chicago).

- Teaching of the language in the non-university field

The Institute promotes teaching of the Catalan language to the adult population in general, especially where this is necessitated by the existence of Catalan communities or historical, cultural or commercial relationships, by awarding grants for teaching, teaching advice provision and book supply. During the 2005-2006 academic year, over 1,600 pupils followed courses at non-university establishments abroad funded by the IRL.

- Knowledge assessment and certification

The Institute is the body for assessing knowledge of Catalan abroad and to this end it holds and administers tests leading to certificates indicating the learning progress made and regulates and issues certificates of Catalan knowledge which are independent of formal studies. In 2005 tests were held in 61 cities in 20 countries with nearly 1,000 candidates of all levels.

- Teacher training and development of learning resources

Using various media, the Institute supplies the linguistic and teaching resources necessary for learning, research or work with Catalan and trains teachers specialising in the teaching of Catalan as a foreign language outside the Catalan-speaking area through training courses and schemes focusing on the practical and theoretical teaching of second languages.

- Promotion of Catalan studies

It also supports and promotes associations for Catalan studies bringing together scholars and experts in Catalan language and literature who have been trained or reside outside the Catalan-speaking area.

As regards the teaching of Catalan outside the Catalan-speaking area, mention should be made of the collaboration between the Ramon Llull Institute and the State Administration's Cervantes Institute, which has enabled 16 Catalan language courses to be given at 14 Cervantes Institute centres.

In any case, leaving aside the above-mentioned actions by the Government of Catalonia in the area of teaching and the collaboration with the Cervantes Institute referred to in the previous paragraph, we must deplore the State Administration's reluctance to disseminate knowledge of the languages other than Castilian, which include Catalan.

Although State organic laws in this sector provide for the use of languages other than Castilian (which, under the Statute of Autonomy, are nevertheless official in their respective Autonomous Communities, as in the case of Catalan), we regret that they have made no arrangements to disseminate and facilitate respectively a knowledge and understanding of them in territories other than those where they are official. State legislation ensures the teaching of Castilian and foreign languages throughout Spain with an identical timetable for Castilian and the other official language where there is one, but the learning of Spanish languages outside their specific territory is not encouraged.

A step forward in the defence and promotion of these official languages other than Castilian would be the inclusion in primary and secondary education of certain rudiments of the various languages present on their territory with the aim of bringing about a basic initial understanding of these languages. Following the same line of thought, encouragement should be given in

education to the teaching of sensitivity to linguistic diversity and to a positive view of such plurilingualism as a cultural asset.

Provision should also be made for the possibility of schools offering a second Spanish language as a third learning language (which would thus be added to Castilian and a foreign language). This shortcoming is perfectly illustrated by the paradoxical fact that the number of lectureships in Catalan is significantly lower in Spain than in other European countries. Compared with the 12 lectureships in Catalan in Spanish universities, there are 43 in Germany and 21 in the United Kingdom.

Shortcomings are equally acute in the universities and adult education.

The Official Language School in Madrid is currently the only one in the whole of Spain that offers facilities for studying Catalan outside the Catalan-speaking area. All the responsibility for teaching Catalan outside the territories where it is spoken is shouldered by the Governments of some of the Autonomous Communities or by private civic, social or cultural institutions.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

-Teaching of/in Galician in neighbouring Galician-speaking territories

The General Secretariat for Language Policy promotes education in Galician in neighbouring Galician-speaking territories. On 18 July 2001 the Government of Galicia and Government of Castile and Leon signed a collaboration agreement to promote Galician in the neighbouring territories of Bierzo and Sanabria. This agreement, which ends in 2006, is currently being renewed.

Since the 2002-2003 academic year, optional teaching in Galician in certain subjects has been available in centres in Bierzo.

As regards pre-school education, in the towns of Ponferrada, Villafranca del Bierzo, Cacabelos, Carucedo, Corullón, Puente de Domingo Flórez, Toral de los Vados and Toral de Merayo, the subjects "physical environment" and "personal identity and autonomy" may be taken in Galician.

In primary education, again in the towns of Ponferrada, Villafranca del Bierzo, Cacabelos, Carucedo, Corullón, Puente de Domingo Flórez, Toral de los Vados and Toral de Merayo, schools can opt for the subjects "knowledge of the environment" or "artistic education".

The form of teaching is similar in both cases: classes are split into two separate groups.

During the 2005-2006 academic year, 12 public pre-school and primary establishments offered teaching in Galician. The total number of pupils who took subjects in Galician at those levels was 723.

In the case of secondary education, the Government of Castile and Leon has four establishments in Ponferrada, Villafranca del Bierzo and Cacabelos that offer the Galician promotion programme. The total number of pupils is 57 during the 2005-2006 academic year. Starting from the 2006-07 academic year this programme will also be available in the fourth year of compulsory secondary education (with pupils who started studying Galician at the beginning of that level of education).

The Official Language School (IES) in Ponferrada also offers facilities for studying Galician. In the 2005-06 academic year it has 72 pupils.

PUPILS STUDYING GALICIAN IN BIERZO YEAR 2005-2006	
Pre-school and primary education	723
Secondary education	57
Official Language School	72

TREND IN THE NUMBER OF PUPILS TAKING GALICIAN IN COMPULSORY SECONDARY EDUCATION IN EL BIERZO				
Year	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
Pupils	8	26	46	57

-Galician in education abroad

In the border area of the Principality of Asturias, which is Galician-speaking, the Government of Galicia has attempted to promote institutional agreements opening the way to the regular study of Galician, although these efforts have not received much of a response so far.

With regard to the study of Galician abroad, the General Secretariat for Language Policy and the Ministry of Education have concluded agreements, which are currently in force, with:

- the Centro Vicente Cañada Blanch, London: a teacher employed by the Ministry of Education teaches Galician language, literature and culture as an optional subject in all primary, secondary and baccalaureate courses;
- the Centro Santiago Apóstol, Buenos Aires (Argentina): with classes in Galician at all levels of education;
- secondary schools in Catalonia. Galauda Project. Pupils with Galician as an optional subject.

There are also agreements with 43 universities worldwide which teach subjects connected with Galician language and culture through lectureships managed by the Galician Study Centres. In 2006 the Universities of Stirling and Bangor joined the scheme.

Annual courses in Galician language and culture are given in Galician firms and centres throughout the world through the General Secretariat for Emigration under an agreement with the General Secretariat for Language Policy. The most recent courses are indicated below:

area/type of course	year			enrolled students			attending students		
	2002	2003	2005	2002	2003	2005	2002	2003	2005
ADULT COURSES FOR GROUPS OUTSIDE GALICIA IN SPAIN									
beginners	17	21	24	427	537	630	347	454	490
advanced	16	14	19	314	292	443	227	223	384
TOTAL	33	35	43	741	829	1073	574	677	874
adult courses for groups outside Galicia EN EL EXTRANJERO									
beginners	12	10	11	543	311	355	525	254	286
advanced	10	7	6	251	217	230	231	182	194
TOTAL	22	17	17	794	528	585	756	436	480
OTHER COURSES OUTSIDE GALICIA									
intermediate legal language	3	1	1	50	16	9	42	11	8
basic Galician	1	2	1	18	44	16	18	39	12
specialised Galician culture	3	1	-	53	21	-	40	14	-
culture	2	1	-	20	96	-	16	96	-
cultural extension	5	7	8	292	354	252	203	309	237
elementary	1	-	-	23	-	-	23	-	-
Galician awareness – children	-	-	1	-	-	18	-	-	18
TOTAL	15	12	11	456	531	295	342	469	275

In 2006 the Government of Galicia signed a protocol with the Cervantes Institute which will enable courses in Galician to be provided in its facilities throughout the world. For example, it is already providing new courses in Madrid as of the 2006-07 academic year.

Use of the Internet now provides resources for learning Galician. To optimise these resources and circulate them on major web platforms, the General Secretariat for Language Policy has joined international projects like Linguanet, through which access can be obtained to language learning and teaching resources.

Community of VALENCIA

Valencian courses have been taking place since the 2000-2001 academic year at the Office of the Valencian Community in Madrid. These courses are at three levels and are attended on average by 10 to 15 students per group.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

The current rules provide that the teaching of Basque in the non-Basque-speaking area will be supported and, where appropriate, partly or totally financed by the public authorities in accordance with the relevant promotion criteria, depending on demand.

Pursuant to these rules, the Department for Education has created Model A courses in all schools where the educational community has requested it.

The creation of Model A courses in public educational establishments requires, in addition to the necessary premises and materials, enough Basque teachers over and above the regular staff to provide each group of pupils throughout their schooling with four periods of teaching a week from the age of three. State financial support will be increased as necessary in private establishments to allow the necessary additional posts.

The make-up of pupil groups usually respects the natural division into academic years. Homogeneous Model A groups may exist, but what normally happens is that pupils following Models A and G share the same class but separate for four periods a week to enable the Model A pupils to receive instruction in the subject of Basque language, while the Model G pupils attend advanced and remedial workshops in the areas of Castilian and mathematics.

Demand for Model A, which underwent rapid growth in places in the non-Basque-speaking area during the 1990s, has recently stabilised and shows no significant growth in secondary education or in pre-school education for immigrant children.

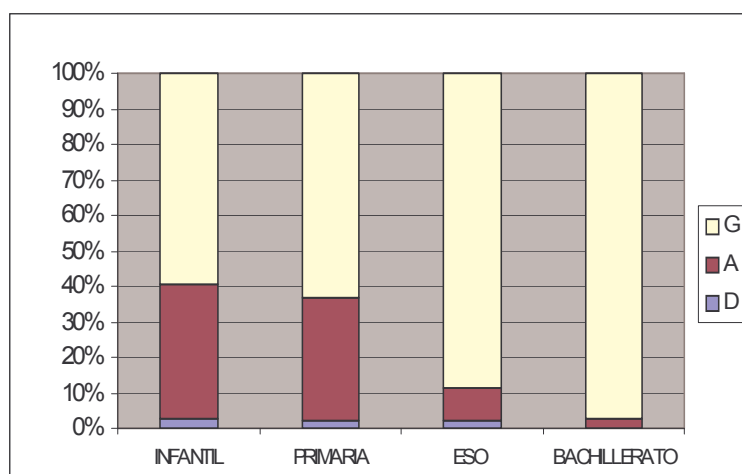
In the case of Model D, this type of schooling is provided in this area by private *ikastolas*. The numbers indicated in the following tables are for 2 establishments (Sangüesa and Tafalla), which have co-ordinated their teaching with the Department for Education during the year 2005-2006.

-Distribution of pupils

Over the years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, the distribution of pupils educated in the non-Basque-speaking area was as follows:

YEAR 2004-2005

	PRE-SCHOOL		PRIMARY		COMPULSORY SECONDARY		BACCALAUREATE	
	public	private with State funding	public	private with State funding	public	private with State funding	public	private with State funding
teaching in Euskera (D)	0	148	0	235	0	147	0	0
teaching of Euskera (A)	1734	193	3227	251	627	38	72	0
teaching in Castilian (G)	2315	815	5395	1410	4859	1204	1362	284
Total	4049	1156	8622	1896	5486	1389	1434	284



Infantil = pre-school
 Primaria = primary
 ESO = compulsory secondary
 Bachillerato = bacculaureate

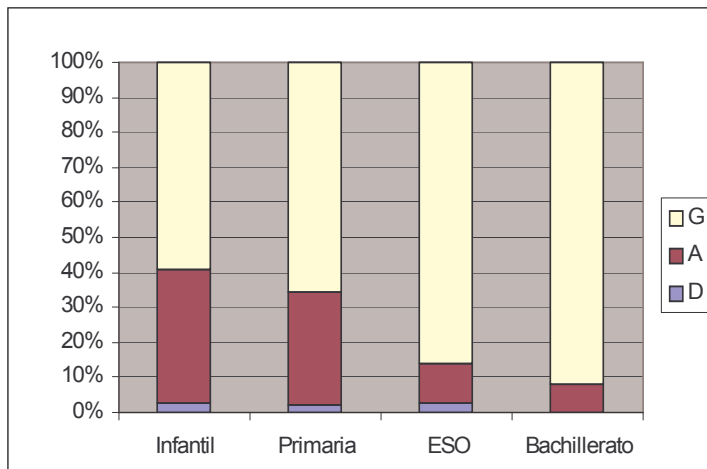
In the non-Basque-speaking area, Model D is taught only in private establishments, with 2.84% of pupils of the area in pre-school education, 2.23% in primary and 2.14% in compulsory secondary education. As regards the distribution of pupils between Models G and A, Model G shows significant increases – to 88.19% in compulsory secondary education and 95.81% in the bacculaureate course – which may be compared with the figures for pre-school and primary education - 60.13% and 64.7% respectively.

YEAR 2005-2006

	PRE-SCHOOL		PRIMARY		COMPULSORY SECONDARY		BACCALAUREATE	
	public	private with State funding	public	private with State funding	public	private with State funding	public	private with State funding
teaching in Euskera (D)	0	150	0	245	0	173	0	0
teaching of Euskera (A)	1823	222	3168	246	712	74	139	0
teaching in Castilian (G)	2343	831	5580	1438	4820	1167	1279	282
Total	4166	1203	8748	1929	5532	1414	1418	282

Model G is attended by 71.85% of pupils in the area. Enrolments in this model amount to 59.12% of pupils in pre-school, 65.73% in primary, 86.19% in compulsory secondary and 91.82% in the baccalaureate. In terms of education systems, this model is followed by 70.59% of pupils in the area's public system and 77.01% of pupils in the private State-funded system.

Model D is attended by 2.30% of pupils in the area. In pre-school education it is attended by 2.79% of pupils, in primary education by 2.29%, and in compulsory secondary education by 2.49% of all pupils in the non-Basque-speaking area. Model D plays no part in the baccalaureate course. 11.76% of pupils in the area's private State-funded system attend Model D schooling, which does not appear in the public system.



Infantil = pre-school
 Primaria = primary
 ESO = compulsory secondary
 Bachillerato = baccalaureate

In this area, Model A is attended by 25.85% of pupils. In pre-school 38.09% attend schooling in this model, in primary 31.98%, in compulsory secondary education the percentage drops to 11.32% and in the baccalaureate course it drops to 8.18%. 29.41% of pupils in the public system and 11.23% of pupils in the private State-funded system receive their schooling in Model A.

-Education centres

In response to the social demand for the teaching of Basque in the non-Basque-speaking area, the following network of establishments has been created:

	PRE-SCHOOL AND PRIMARY		COMPULSORY SECONDARY EDUCATION		BACCALAUREATE	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
No of establishments offering only Model A	12	-	-	-	-	-
No of establishments offering only Model G	17	4	5	3	3	2
No of establishments offering only Model D	-	2	-	2	-	-
No of establishments offering Models G and A	52	5	16	1	6	-

-Adult education

Basque courses for adults are also available in this area, although there is little social demand.

The Department for Education maintains the availability of Euskera at the Official Language School (EOI) in Tudela. Enrolments in the last two courses are as follows:

2004-2005 58 pupils
2005-2006 65 pupils

In privately run centres in the non-Basque-speaking area, enrolled students received the following public grants:

YEAR	NO OF STUDENTS	GRANT
2004-2005	123	€13,725,000.43
2005-2006	60	€6,699.44

-*Ikastolas* in the non-Basque-speaking area

In Navarre, and specifically in the area marked out by the "Foral" Law on the non-Basque-speaking area, a series of educational institutions have been operating since the 1990s without the necessary authorisation to provide teaching that has to be issued by the Government of Navarre through the Department for Education, and consequently without the corresponding State educational assistance received by other private establishments in the Autonomous Community. Such centres are called "non-legal *ikastolas*" by the Navarre Parliament, i.e. neither legal nor illegal.

Nevertheless, since then too, the Navarre Parliament has approved in the general Navarre budget an item entitled "Special grant to *ikastolas* in the non-Basque-speaking area", through which financial aid has been granted for their normal operation. Total and partial figures for this aid have been included in previous reports by the Government of Navarre, specifically in the 2004 report. At 31 December 2006, the total aid received by these *ikastolas* will amount to €15,746,023.74 (2,619,917,906 pesetas). Per pupil, this aid signifies more than twice what any other centre in Navarre receives. The corresponding annex to this report includes this total in a table, expanding on what was said in 2004.

To resolve this situation, on which we shall make no comment, the present Directorate General for Universities and Language Policy began a series of talks with the Federation of *Ikastolas* of Navarre in 2001. At the time, this Federation represented the following, then non-legal, *ikastolas*: in the Navarrese locality of Lumbier, the "Arangoiti Sociedad Cooperativa Limitada"; in Fontellas the "Sociedad Cooperativa de Ensenanza Argia Ikastola S.Coop; in Viana the "Erentzum ikastola Sociedad Cooperativa Limitada"; and in Lodosa the "Ibaialde Ikastola Sociedad Cooperativa".

In 2002, under the "Foral" Law on measures to improve non-university education, the Navarre Parliament approved the maintenance of these grants provided such non-legal *ikastolas* were authorised by the Department for Education of the Government of Navarre and, where appropriate, given State aid if, in their case, this was allowed by the 1986 "Foral" Law on Basque.

Following this, particularly from 2003 onwards, the Directorate General for Universities and Language Policy resumed the contacts established in 2001 which it had never abandoned.

In the first few months of the year 2005-2006, the Government of Navarre, through the aforementioned Directorate General for Universities and Language Policy and with the presence on the negotiating commission of the two political parties forming the present Government of Navarre (UPN and CDN), formally started the negotiation process with those *ikastolas* in the non-Basque-speaking area (i.e. the non-legal *ikastolas*) which, we repeat, had still been neither authorised nor granted State educational assistance. Their official assistance from the Government of Navarre came from a budget heading for the Directorate General for Universities and Language Policy.

The negotiating process finally resulted in an initial agreement embodied in two documents, namely a Protocol of Actions and a draft "Foral" Law on special financing for these non-legal *ikastolas*.

The Government of Navarre approved both documents on 31 July 2006.

As a result, these *ikastolas* will henceforth be authorised State-funded establishments as from the 2006-2007 academic year, doubtless a historic achievement as it has been termed by the Federation of *Ikastolas* of Navarre because it concerns establishments situated in the non-Basque-speaking area of Navarre. No one, and no previous Autonomous Government of any political hue, had ever before dared to tackle the question of legalising them. In June 2006, the number of their pupils is around 425.

Now that these establishments are authorised and receiving State funding in accordance with the commitments entered into with the Federation of *Ikastolas* of Navarre, the school map of Navarre is considered complete and finalised. The map now includes establishments in the non-Basque-speaking area that provide education entirely in Basque.

In addition to the authorisations concerning legal status, State educational aid and special funding (the last-mentioned involving a contribution of around €1,758,4889 each year from the present year 2006 until 2010), the above-mentioned authorisation will bring to these establishments other advantages which are exactly the same as those enjoyed by other State-funded establishments belonging to the private network in Navarre, which include:

- Teacher training at the expense of the Department for Education;
- Access to other types of additional aid: parents' associations, participation in activities organised by the Basque Service, grants for capital investment etc;
- Involvement in the management and inspection of educational institutions by the education authority, which will undoubtedly raise the quality of their education;
- Financial stability of establishments assured.

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

Through the Directorate General for Language Policy, the Ministry of Education and Culture has published a notification of grants for educational institutions in the Balearic Islands supported from public funds to enable Balearic Islands pupils to take part in school exchanges with pupils from Catalonia, the Community of Valencia, the Aragon Community (Catalan-speaking area on the border between the Communities of Aragon and Catalonia in the "Franja Oriental" of Aragon), the Department

of Pyrénées-Orientales (France) and the Sardinian city of Alguero (Italy) in order to facilitate mutual participation and understanding, encourage use of the language and expand knowledge of the geographical and cultural background of the Catalan linguistic area (BOIB No 60 of 25. 04. 06 - notification for the 2005-2006 school year – and BOIB No 119 of 22. 08. 06 - notification for the 2006-2007 school year).

Autonomous Community of ARAGON

The Department for Education, Culture and Sport of the Government of Aragon sits on in an Inter- Territorial Commission composed of representatives of different Autonomous Communities and other Catalan-speaking States through the following units or institutions:

- Government of Aragon: Department for Education, Culture and Sport
- Generalitat* of Catalonia: Department for Education
- Government of the Balearic Islands: Ministry of Education and Culture
- Montpellier Academy (France)
- Maria Montessori Resource Centre, Alguero (Italy)
- Government of Andorra: Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport. The latter joined the commission at the 12th meeting on 19. 10. 04
- Community of Valencia: Federation of Education Centres.

A Telematics Working Group has been set up under this commission with the following terms of reference:

- a) Provide information concerning the materials developed for each territory;
- b) Co-ordinate information so as to avoid duplication of effort, and utilise materials prepared by the various administrations;
- c) Assess the latest materials and determine future necessities so as to study purchasing or the possibility of co-publishing and in this way reduce costs.

The 14th meeting of the commission in November 2005 devoted a monograph to the subject of the European Language Portfolio.

Article 9. Judicial Authorities.

1 The Parties undertake, in respect of those judicial districts in which the number of residents using the regional or minority languages justifies the measures specified below, according to the situation of each of these languages and on condition that the use of the facilities afforded by the present paragraph is not considered by the judge to hamper the proper administration of justice:

a in criminal proceedings:

i to provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings in the regional or minority languages; and/or

ii to guarantee the accused the right to use his/her regional or minority language; and/or

iii to provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible solely because they are formulated in a regional or minority language; and/or

iv to produce, on request, documents connected with legal proceedings in the relevant regional or minority language,

if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned;

b in civil proceedings:

i to provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings in the regional or minority languages; and/or

ii to allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use his or her regional or minority language without thereby incurring additional expense; and/or

iii to allow documents and evidence to be produced in the regional or minority languages,

if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations;

c in proceedings before courts concerning administrative matters:

i to provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings in the regional or minority languages; and/or

ii to allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use his or her regional or minority language without thereby incurring additional expense; and/or

iii to allow documents and evidence to be produced in the regional or minority languages,

if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations;

d to take steps to ensure that the application of sub-paragraphs i and iii of paragraphs b and c above and any necessary use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned.

Under the internal distribution of responsibilities, responsibility for the administration of justice lies with the State (Article 149.1.5), as does commercial, criminal and procedural legislation (Article 149.1.6), although the Autonomous Communities which have their own civil law are given responsibility for the preservation, modification and development thereof (Article 149.1.8).

Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of Article 117 of the Constitution, justice is administered by judges and magistrates of the judiciary who are independent, irremovable and liable and subject only to the rule of law.

The Constitution accordingly sets up a governing body of the judiciary which is independent of the executive in terms of its membership and actions. This is the General Council of the Judiciary, which is responsible for appointments, promotions, inspection and the disciplinary system.

Under this distribution of responsibilities, the Autonomous Communities are responsible for providing the necessary administrative and material services for the exercise of the judicial function, although at present only nine Autonomous Communities have had these services transferred to them and exercise this function: Basque Country, Catalonia, Galicia, Andalusia, Asturias, Community of Valencia, Canaries, Navarre and Madrid.

GENERAL COMMENTS BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

As already mentioned in the previous review of the Spanish authorities' compliance with the Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, this is one of the points which meets with the greatest obstacles to its implementation in Spain.

For this reason, special consideration should be given to the system of distribution of responsibilities described above, and especially the existence of a single judiciary and a single governing body of the judiciary, namely the General Council of the Judiciary.

As already highlighted in the first review cycle, the main cause of the difficulties affecting full normalisation of the co-official languages in the judicial administration of justice is the requirement that the staff of judicial bodies should have a sufficient knowledge of the corresponding languages to ensure that the linguistic rights of persons who opt for use of the co-official language in the course of proceedings can be exercised.

This initial difficulty is increased if it is taken into account that staff working in the judicial administration, especially judges and prosecutors, belong to State-wide categories and are therefore liable to hold posts in any part of Spain, so that they often lack any personal or family ties with the place in which they are appointed.

At the same time, it should be borne in mind that there is a serious problem of congestion of the courts, leading to significant delays in judicial proceedings. This reality, of which public opinion is well aware, means that in debates on the existing problems and in the adoption of judicial reform measures priority is given to the adoption of measures for speeding up pending cases and relieving congestion over possible measures to guarantee greater respect for linguistic rights.

On the other hand, the Autonomous Communities are required to assist with the setting up of the courts, which includes providing the necessary human and material resources for the courts to perform their judicial activities, and in this area they have been extremely active in promoting the use of the co-official languages, especially for training purposes.

However, while still recognising this general problem, the State has in the last three years adopted various measures designed to strengthen the linguistic guarantees of the parties to proceedings.

- Firstly, by means of Organic Law 19/2003, of 23 December 2003 reforming Organic Law 6/1985 of 1 July 1985 on the Judiciary, which introduced certain relevant new elements:
 - o Article 450.4, on court clerks provides that a knowledge of the co-official languages by candidates for a post shall be considered an advantage.
 - o Article 521.4.3r stipulates that the lists of posts for staff working in court offices may include as a requirement a knowledge of the particular official language.
 - o Article 530 states that, in order to hold certain posts, a knowledge of the particular language may be required, depending on the nature of the functions to be performed.
 - o Article 536.2 provides that any action involving discrimination on grounds of language shall be deemed very serious misconduct.
 - o Articles 521.3.b) and 530 establish the need to regulate the requirement of a knowledge of the co-official languages by staff working in the judicial administration in connection with the filling of posts and, by extension, the selection of staff, in those cases where responsibility lies with the Autonomous Communities. Article 530 reads as follows: "*In notices of vacancies in the Autonomous Communities which have assumed competences and whose own language has official status, an oral and written knowledge of that language shall be considered an advantage. It may be considered as a requirement for admission to some posts when the nature of the functions to be performed gives rise to such a requirement and this is stipulated in the list of posts*".
- Royal Decree 1451/2005 of 7 December 2005 approved the Regulations on the recruitment, posting and professional advancement of civil servants working in the judicial administration, which refer to a knowledge of the co-official languages, but only as an advantage.
- Royal Decree 1608/2005 of 30 December 2005 approved the Organic Regulations governing the profession of court clerk, which contains a similar provision.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI / BASQUE COUNTRY

1 a in criminal proceedings:

- i to provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings in the regional or minority languages;***

The persons in charge of judicial bodies who can ensure that, if so requested by the parties, the proceedings can be conducted in this language are judges, magistrates and court clerks. It would therefore be appropriate if the necessary undertakings were given by the General Council of the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice.

a ii to guarantee the accused the right to use his/her regional or minority language;

The person who guarantees all the rights of the accused in the course of the proceedings is the judge and, generally, when an accused wishes to use Euskera, that is guaranteed, although this possibility should be allowed beforehand as another basic right, without having to wait for the accused to ask for it.

A separate point that should be mentioned is that because only a minority of participants in judicial proceedings have a knowledge of Euskera, use is made of the translation service provided by the Basque Government's Department of Justice.

a iii to provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible solely because they are formulated in a regional or minority language;

Requests and evidence are allowed and are not considered inadmissible solely because they are formulated in the language of the Autonomous Community. However, because the parties usually have no knowledge of the language, the services of a translator/interpreter must be enlisted, which has two main consequences:

- a) in oral proceedings: loss of immediacy
- b) in written proceedings: need for translation, which increases the length of the proceedings

a iv to produce, on request, documents connected with legal proceedings in the relevant regional or minority language,

This is complied with since the Euskera translation service translates all the documentation which it receives from judicial bodies.

b in civil proceedings:

- i to provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings in the regional or minority languages;***

See sub-paragraph a, i.

b ii to allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use his or her regional or minority language without thereby incurring additional expense;

See sub-paragraph a, ii

***b iii to allow documents and evidence to be produced in the regional or minority languages,
if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations;***

This is complied with through the translation service

***c in proceedings before courts concerning administrative matters:
i to provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings in the regional or minority languages;***

See sub-paragraph a, i.

c ii to allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use his or her regional or minority language without thereby incurring additional expense;

This is complied with because the Basque Government's Department of Justice covers the cost of translation.

***c iii to allow documents and evidence to be produced in the regional or minority languages,
if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations;***

Complied with.

d to take steps to ensure that the application of sub-paragraphs i and iii of paragraphs b and c above and any necessary use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned.

These measures are applied.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

- Regulatory framework for knowledge of the languages protected by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages among staff working in the judicial administration.

Compliance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Charter implies the need for the staff of judicial bodies, be they civil, criminal or administrative in character, to have a sufficient knowledge of the Catalan language to ensure that the linguistic rights of persons who opt for this language in the course of criminal or civil proceedings can be exercised in practice.

To ensure that this is so, the *Generalitat* (Government of Catalonia) has intended for some time that this sufficient knowledge of spoken and written Catalan should be a requirement for holding a post in the region, so that a lack of knowledge of the language can no longer be put forward as an obstacle to the exercise of citizens' freedom of linguistic choice. However, given that civil servants coming under the central government are involved, the Autonomous Community of Catalonia does not have the power to introduce regulations to this effect and has come up against stubborn resistance in its efforts to have linguistic proficiency in the official language of the place of employment recognised as an advantage.

Organic Law 19/2003 of 23 December 2003 reforming Organic Law 6/1985 of 1 July 1985 on the judiciary leaves no doubt that this is considered a step forward, since it introduces the following new elements where language is concerned:

- Article 450.4 provides for a knowledge of Catalan to be regarded as an advantage in the case of court clerks.
- Article 521.4.3r stipulates that the lists of posts for the staff of court offices may include the requirement of a knowledge of the official language in the Autonomous Community.
- Article 530 states that a knowledge of the language of the Autonomous Community may be required for some posts, depending on the nature of the functions to be performed.
- Article 536.2 provides that any action involving discrimination on the grounds of language shall be deemed very serious misconduct.

This amendment made by Organic Law 19/2003 of 23 December 2003 to Organic Law 6/1985 of 1 July 1985 on the judiciary implies recognition of the rule contained in Article 13 of Catalan Law 1/1998 of 7 June 1998 on linguistic policy insofar as it establishes the need to regulate the requirement of a knowledge of Catalan by staff working in the judicial administration in connection with the filling of posts and, by extension, the selection of staff, in those cases where responsibility lies with the *Generalitat* (Article 521.3.b and 530).

This new legislation governing the judiciary adds a further possibility, namely that a spoken and written command of Catalan can be considered as a requirement for admission to posts in regions with their own official language, in addition to being considered an advantage. Article 530 reads as follows: "*In vacancy notices for posts in Autonomous Communities which have assumed competences and whose own language has official status, a spoken and written command of that language will be considered an advantage. It may be considered as a requirement for admission to certain posts where the nature of the functions to be performed gives rise to such a requirement and this is laid down in the list of posts.*"

With this provision, the text of the Organic Law on the judiciary approved by Organic Law 19/2003 opens the door, albeit timidly and not in a clear-cut way, to the inclusion of a knowledge of Catalan as a requirement for gaining access to posts in the judicial administration in Catalonia.

To conclude this section on the rules governing the requirement that staff working in the judicial administration should have a knowledge of the Catalan language in order to establish the necessary basis for the smooth exercise of freedom of linguistic choice in the judicial area, as provided for under Article 9 of the Charter, it should be pointed out that the new Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, approved by Organic Law 6/2006 of 19 July 2006, moves closer towards a rule requiring staff working in the judicial administration based in Catalonia to prove a knowledge of the Catalan language. It does so in the following terms:

*“Article 33. Linguistic rights before the public authorities and State institutions.
(...)”*

3. To guarantee the right of linguistic choice, judges and magistrates, public prosecutors, notaries, property and business registrars, register office officials and staff working in the judicial administration must, in order to work in Catalonia, prove in the manner laid down by law that they have an appropriate and sufficient knowledge of the official languages so that they are fit to exercise the functions inherent in their office or post.

Article 102. Judicial staff and other staff working in the judicial administration of in Catalonia.

*1. Magistrates, judges and public prosecutors holding a post in Catalonia shall be required to prove a sufficient knowledge of Catalan to give effect to the linguistic rights of citizens in the manner and to the extent laid down by law.
(...)”*

3. In all cases, a sufficient knowledge of the regional language and law shall receive special consideration for the purpose of obtaining a place in the relevant transfer competitions.

4. Staff working in the judicial administration and the public prosecutor’s department in Catalonia must prove a sufficient knowledge of both official languages rendering them fit to perform the duties inherent in their office or post.”

- Measures promoted by the Government of Catalonia to guarantee the right of citizens recognised in Article 9 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

- Training in Catalan for judicial officials

Concurrently with its demand for State regulations requiring staff working in the judicial administration in Catalonia to have an adequate knowledge of the Catalan language, the Government of Catalonia has been making a major effort to offer its staff maximum training opportunities in addition to those of the Judicial Academy.

In the three years covered by this report, the Government of Catalonia funded and provided all the courses requested by judicial staff. The numbers of judges and judicial officials enrolled on the Catalan classes organised by the Government of Catalonia were as follows:

Year	Number of participants
2003-2004	1,565
2004-2005	1,372
2005-2006	1,764

The level of these classes varied, ranging from initial and basic training in Catalan to an adequate command of, or specialisation in, legal language.

It should also be noted that, in addition to this general training provision for judges and judicial officials promoted by the Government of Catalonia, the year 2005 saw the beginning of personalised training aimed at judges, court clerks and prosecutors, organised in such a way as to fit in with the trainees' requirements, without affecting their working hours. This personalised training, covering different levels of Catalan, benefited 400 judges, court clerks and prosecutors during the 2005-2006 academic year.

- Judicial Area Language Service

The Government of Catalonia has assigned 50 language specialists to the judicial administration. Scattered throughout the region, they provide training and consultancy services and seek to dynamise the use of Catalan in the courts.

- Pilot Project for the Use of Catalan in Court Offices

This pilot project was launched by the Government of Catalonia in 2000 with the aim of demonstrating that it was possible and feasible for court offices to operate entirely or predominantly in Catalan. The Government dedicated a certain amount of financial and human resources to the task of encouraging and providing facilities and the necessary advice to those judicial offices which wished to avail themselves of this initiative.

In December 2005, when the pilot project was wound up, a total of 99 offices were using Catalan in at least 70% of the documentation generated, including judgments. This represents a total of 38,013 judgments and 265,447 orders in Catalan.

- Linguistic resources on paper and via the Internet

The Government of Catalonia provides judicial staff with various legal materials in Catalan (those most closely related to Article 9 of the Charter: handbook of judicial language, vocabulary of criminal, criminal procedural and penal law, dictionary of civil law, etc) as well as IT resources to facilitate the use of Catalan, such as a Castilian-Catalan automatic translator, and various reference and advisory sources accessible via the Internet).

It should also be pointed out that the Government of Catalonia has helped to fund the linguistic services of lawyers' professional associations, particularly for the translation of legal texts into Catalan and for the distribution of an automatic translator, which, it is to be hoped, will be available next year to all legal practitioners free of charge.

- Linguistic reception and monitoring of judicial staff

Judges, court clerks and prosecutors, in particular, are contacted by the Government of Catalonia once they have been appointed in Catalonia to offer them linguistic advice.

- Spreading awareness of linguistic rights

The Government of Catalonia is promoting a poster campaign in the region's courts, with posters detailing the linguistic rights of users of the justice system derived both from the Charter and from domestic legislation, with the aim of ensuring that they are more widely known among members of the public.

In March 2005, all courts in Catalonia were sent the Charter of Citizens' Linguistic Rights in the field of the administration of justice, whose aim is to inform all citizens, in line with the recommendation by the committee of experts in its last report on the application of the Charter, of their right to use Catalan and of the main obligations falling to the authorities in connection with the defence and promotion of the Catalan language. The Charter can be consulted at the following address:

http://www.gencat.net/justicia/temes/adjudicat/serveis/cartes_drets/carta_drets_ling/.

In financial terms, the Government of Catalonia invested the following amounts in the normalisation of Catalan use in court offices in the three years covered by this report:

2003	2,672,780.00 €
2004	1,946,060.00 €
2005	2,244,923.00 €

- Data on knowledge of Catalan by judicial administration staff posted to Catalonia.

According to the data emerging from the survey conducted by the Government of Catalonia among all judicial officials in the second half of 2005, 77.56% have some kind of qualification in spoken and written Catalan.

To a great extent, this proven linguistic ability is the result of the Government's training effort. In this connection, it should be noted that of all the judicial administration staff who stated in the above-mentioned survey that they have a qualification in Catalan, 55% obtained that qualification by means of the training provided by the Government of Catalonia.

No similar survey is available, however, for determining the level of knowledge of Catalan among court clerks serving in Catalonia. The data available to the Government of Catalonia are based on observations made by the 50 language specialists mentioned above performing training, consultancy and impetus-providing functions.

According to this, only 36% of court clerks are sufficiently proficient in Catalan to draft a judicial document in that language. The low level of knowledge of written Catalan in this category of staff has various causes, but it is clear at any rate that the fact that Catalan is not regarded as an advantage in transfer or promotion competitions for court clerks is one of the main causes (in this connection, it should be remembered that these are State civil servants and that the State is therefore responsible for the rules governing this category of staff). In any event, this is a worrying figure given that it is precisely this category who, as heads of court offices, are responsible for all the procedural documents produced in them.

Lastly, with regard to knowledge of Catalan among judges and magistrates Catalonia, the data available to the government of Catalonia on 31 December 2005 show that 39% cited intermediate-level Catalan as an argument for obtaining their post in Catalonia, and therefore at least the same proportion have a spoken and written knowledge of Catalan. However, the use of this language in judicial documents is by no means proportional to this proven knowledge cited by the members of the judiciary themselves, but is significantly less.

- Data on the use of Catalan by the judicial administration in Catalonia

- Catalan in verbal interaction

Regarding the language in which the staff of court offices respond to citizens of Catalonia who have previously chosen to apply to them in Catalan (it should be borne in mind here that the inertia affecting the use of Castilian in the justice system is strong and very often acts as a deterrent to initiating an exchange in Castilian), the following proportions have been observed:

- in a third of cases only (some 33%), staff always reply in Catalan to citizens who have previously spoken to them in Catalan;
- in virtually the same proportion of cases (34%), they reply to them in Catalan only some of the time;
- the remaining third always answer in Castilian, despite the citizen's prior choice of Catalan.

- Catalan in legal documents

Only some 20% of staff working in the justice system habitually use Catalan in legal documents. This percentage is virtually equivalent to that of the staff of court offices covered by the Pilot Plan for the Use of Catalan in Court Offices. This is a project supported by the Government of Catalonia which encourages the use of Catalan in court offices wishing to avail themselves of it, and which requires at least 70% of the documentation issued by them to be in Catalan. In addition to this percentage, another 16% use Catalan sporadically in documentation, but the remaining majority never use it.

- Overview of the situation regarding implementation of Article 9 of the Charter

The final assessment of actual compliance with Article 9 in the justice system in Catalonia is not very encouraging, despite the huge efforts made by the Government of Catalonia in the area of justice. Indeed, given the available information on the operation of judicial bodies in Catalonia from the linguistic standpoint and the inadequacy of the above-mentioned legislative changes, it may be said that the shortcomings with regard to the presence of the Catalan language in the justice system as set out in Recommendation RecChL(2005)3 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in Spain, adopted on 21 September 2005, have not been substantially resolved.

Infringements of the right of citizens to express themselves and receive a response in a minority language before the courts and to have the proceedings conducted in the chosen minority language continue to be repeatedly observed, with the current rules relying on the language uses provided for in Article 231 of the Organic Law on the Judiciary, contrary to the provisions of the Charter. Similarly, the proceedings may be seen to be slower where the decisions are drawn up in Catalan, since a translation into Castilian is required both for documents intended for the Supreme Court and also for those intended for State authorities operating in Catalonia (legal representatives of public institutions), with the resulting delays, so that the validity of decisions served in Catalan is effectively rejected.

This violation of the right to use Catalan occurs in the following context:

- Translations of judgments and orders into Catalan are still refused in some courts, resulting in non-compliance with Article 13 of the Catalan Law on linguistic policy and Article 9 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (eg Order of 21-09-05, administrative court No.2, Barcelona).
- It is still the usual practice to require lawyers and parties to speak in Castilian in courtrooms, at the request of the prosecution or the State attorneys, on the sole basis that the judges or clerks claim not to understand Catalan.
- Oral proceedings in Catalan are normally recorded in Castilian by the court clerks.
- The right of citizens under Article 9 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages to choose the language in which civil, criminal or administrative proceedings will be conducted is not guaranteed. This right is ignored to the point that decisions specifically denying it are issued.
- In contrast to the previous ten years, lately (for no more than a year) the Supreme Court has sent back cases when they are referred to it for a decision on a point of law with judgments and/or the other documents, too, in Catalan, without a translation into Castilian, which means in practice an obvious delay in the proceedings, as well as being a dissuasive element.
- Anticipation of the difficulties involved in the choice of Catalan in courts dissuades legal practitioners from using this minority language protected by the Charter, so that, despite promotion measures such as the above-mentioned pilot scheme supported by the Government of Catalonia, the fact is that it has not been possible to change the linguistic practices of lawyers and prosecutors, who continue to make their written submissions predominantly in Castilian, to the extent that the proportion of lawyers' written submissions in Catalan is no more than 5%, even in the court offices covered by the above-mentioned pilot scheme.

- Judgments in Catalan are much less widely distributed in law reviews and digests compared with those drawn up in Castilian.

With regard to the judicial administration and legal practitioners, we have already seen that, in accordance with this article of the Charter, the future Statute of Autonomy recognises the right of everyone who has dealings with this administration “to receive all the official documentation issued in Catalonia in the language requested”, ie also in Catalan. Articles 33.3, 102.1 and 102.4 of the future Statute (reproduced at the beginning of this section) will for the first time make it obligatory to require a knowledge of Catalan on the part of judicial administration staff and legal practitioners who apply for a post in Catalonia. In the case of judges, magistrates and prosecutors appointed in Catalonia following a transfer competition, a knowledge of Catalan will be considered an advantage (Article 102.30). Parliament will therefore have to amend the Organic Law on the Judiciary and the corresponding regulations to bring them into line with the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

The legislative amendments would have to be accompanied by measures to publicise the rights recognised and protected by the Statute and by the provision of legal training for judges, magistrates and prosecutors on the new Statute and on the protection of and respect for citizens’ linguistic rights provided for therein, together with the other relevant provisions, including the Charter. An effective knowledge of these provisions is essential to guarantee effective judicial protection of these rights, and it should be noted that, where the Charter is concerned, such knowledge is more uncertain and falls short of expectations as regards both its substantive content and its status as positive law which became fully applicable upon ratification by Spain.

On the other hand, given that this is permitted under the current Organic Law on the Judiciary, there is nothing to prevent the immediate advertising of posts with an appropriate language profile in order to guarantee that in all court offices in Catalonia there are staff qualified to handle proceedings in Catalan, above and beyond the advice and support provided by the Government’s own staff through the 50 linguistic support staff referred to previously. Up to now, however, the failure to approve lists of posts specifying jobs for which a knowledge of Catalan is required has made it impossible to apply the linguistic provisions introduced by the reform of the Organic Law on the Judiciary.

On another issue, it should be noted that, under the system whereby judges and magistrates declare a knowledge of the official minority languages by means of decisions of the Standing Committee of the General Council of the Judiciary on applications for recognition of the advantage conferred by knowledge of the language, a distinction is made between Valencian and Catalan as if they were two separate languages, and a distinction is even made between the Catalan of Catalonia and that of the Balearic Islands. These procedures, which disregard the undisputed unity of these languages from the academic and scientific point of view, force applicants to take examinations in the same language in different regions and are therefore contrary to Article 7.1 b of the Charter. These facts might also be considered contrary to EU law as the judgment of 6 June 2000 of the Court of Justice of the European Communities in case C-281/98 held that it is incompatible with European law to require one particular diploma issued by a single authority as evidence of linguistic knowledge, because this prevents the candidate from proving that he or she possesses the required standard through other qualifications.

It should be remembered, in this connection, that despite the different names which instruments such as the Statutes of Autonomy give to the Catalan language (Catalan and Valencian), there is no difference of opinion between the academies of the language based in Catalonia and Valencia, which both regard it as a single linguistic entity, de facto confirmation of this being provided by the Spanish State itself in the order for reference of the draft European Constitution translated into the different languages which have official status in Spanish regions, since, as everyone knows and as may be checked by comparing these texts deposited in the relevant archives, the Catalan and Valencian versions are absolutely identical.

The fact that, in the judicial administration field, the criterion of differences in legal terms may be, and is, used to justify the return of warrants from Catalonia to the Community of Valencia, on the ground that the language in which they are drafted, Catalan, is not official in the latter region, or to commission translations of virtually identical versions of the same language, can only impede the functioning of a supposedly rapid and efficient judicial system, causing delays and extra costs. It should therefore be established that, in the judicial administration field, the overriding criterion should no longer be that of

differences in legal terms, but the academic criterion of unity of the Catalan language, because the most important thing is to ensure that this language is understood by members of the public and legal practitioners themselves, and as may be seen from the foregoing, the close similarity between the variants of the Catalan language (Catalan and Valencian) offers this guarantee.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

Article 231 of the Organic Law on the Judiciary (hereafter LOPJ – *Ley Orgánica del Poder Judicial*) provides as follows:

1. In all judicial proceedings, judges, magistrates, prosecutors, court clerks and other court officials shall use Castilian, the official language of the State.

2. Judges, magistrates, prosecutors, court clerks and other court officials may also use the respective Autonomous Community's own official language if none of the parties objects, citing unfamiliarity with that language, which could lead to lack of a proper defence.

We infer from the terms of the law that the use of Galician by these public officials is optional, although its use is dependent on one of the parties not objecting to it, pleading lack of a proper defence due to unfamiliarity with the language. In such cases the official may opt not to use Galician or to provide a translation of his or her submissions for interested parties who so request. The latter option would be the most suitable for reconciling the demands of both parties.

3. The parties, their representatives and any persons advising them, together with witnesses and experts, may use the language which also has official status in the Autonomous Community on whose territory the judicial proceedings are taking place, be they oral or written.

This paragraph introduces the possibility for all participants in the proceedings (parties, prosecutors, lawyers, witnesses and experts) to opt for any of the languages that have official status in an Autonomous Community, in our case Galician or Castilian.

4. Judicial proceedings conducted and documents submitted in the official language of an Autonomous Community shall be fully valid and effective, without any need for translation into Castilian. They shall be translated as a matter of course when they have to be operative outside the jurisdiction of the Autonomous Community's judicial authorities, unless the Autonomous Communities in question have the same official language. They shall also be translated where the law so provides or at the request of any party pleading lack of a proper defence.

Here we note the full validity and effectiveness of documents in Galician submitted to judicial bodies. Secondly, we also infer that we can continue using Galician in the different courts to which a case may be referred provided the decision giving rise to the appeal lay with a body based in our Autonomous Community.

5. In oral proceedings, the judge or the court may approve as an interpreter any person familiar with the language used, subject to the swearing of an oath or an undertaking to do so.

We stress that it is the judicial body which must arrange for the translation, and that it may not burden the interested party with this responsibility.

The Directorate General for Justice of the *Xunta* (Government) of Galicia is responsible for promoting the use of Galician in the judicial administration in co-operation with the General Secretariat for Language Policy (Article 27.3.c) of Decree 578/2005 establishing the organic structure of the Department of the Presidency, Public Administration and Justice).

The LOPJ as amended by Organic Law 19/2003 of 23 December 2003 contains Article 450.4 which states that, in Autonomous Communities with an official language other than Castilian, knowledge of that language shall be considered an advantage for appointment to posts of court clerk. This provision follows on from that previously included in Article 341 of the LOPJ both for posts of court president and for other posts of judge or magistrate in the Autonomous Communities with their own language. The reform brought about by Organic Law 19/2003 also introduces, with regard to court clerks and

civil servants employed by the judicial administration (forensic experts, management staff, processing staff and auxiliary staff), the possibility of using the list of posts as a staff management tool. This measure makes it possible to create single positions for which specific requirements may be laid down. In connection with this, Article 530 of the LOPJ now provides that in the Autonomous Communities with their own official language, an oral and written knowledge of that language may be considered as a requirement for access to certain posts. By way of conditions, this provision stipulates that this requirement must be derived from the nature of the duties to be performed in the posts in question and that this must be specified in the list of posts. This same article provides that in notices of transfer competitions, knowledge of an Autonomous Community's own language will be considered an advantage for appointment to posts in the particular Autonomous Community.

Where the Autonomous Communities are concerned, Law 3/1983 of 15 June 1983 on linguistic normalisation (hereafter LNL) provides in Article 7.1 that "within the territory of Galicia, citizens shall be able to use one of the two official languages in their relations with the Judicial Administration". This provision implements paragraph 3 of Article 231 of the LOPJ in respect of the Galician Autonomous Community.

Article 7.2 of the LNL stipulates, in line with paragraph 2 of Article 231 of the LOPJ, that "judicial proceedings in Galicia shall be valid and shall produce their effects whatever the official language employed. The party or person concerned shall in all cases have the right to be informed or notified in the official language of his or her choice". Law 3/1983 also transfers to the Government of Galicia responsibility for promoting, in agreement with the relevant bodies, the gradual normalisation of the use of Galician in the judicial administration.

On 21 September 2004 the Parliament of Galicia unanimously approved the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language (PXNLG), which focuses special attention on the judicial administration. The plan establishes a number of objectives for this area, a set of measures for internal development within the organisation and another set of measures geared to members of the public.

In May 2005 a group of 27 magistrates, judges, prosecutors and court clerks took the initiative of introducing the concepts of "positive provision" and "information provision" into their legal practice. These involve the following:

- Positive provision: adoption of Galician as the language of first contact between the person representing the administration and the citizen.
- Information provision: provision of information about the validity and legality of drafting a document in Galician.
- Language ability as a requirement for access to posts in the judicial administration of the Government of Galicia.

Regarding the language ability which may be required for access to posts, the Directorate General for Justice is currently negotiating the new list of posts in the judicial administration with the trade unions. This covers forensic experts, management staff, processing staff and judicial auxiliaries. Knowledge of the Galician language is stipulated as a requirement for access to all single positions included in the new list of posts. Generally, the intermediate-level legal language course is required, and exceptionally the advanced-level class.

In Galicia, a total of 2,256 civil servants belonging to categories covered by the concept of "judicial administration staff" (forensic experts, management staff, processing staff and judicial auxiliaries) come under the authority of the Government of Galicia. Although they do not belong to national branches of the civil service, the legal status of these categories is regulated by the State, through the Ministry of Justice.

More specifically, the State, pursuant to the LOPJ, approved Royal Decree 1451/2005 of 7 December 2005 approving the regulations governing the recruitment, posting and professional advancement of judicial administration staff. Article 48.1.b thereof states that "*an oral and written knowledge of the official language of the Autonomous Communities*" is considered an advantage for the purpose of

allocating posts, both in competitions for transfer and in competitions based on qualifications. Depending on the certified level, a knowledge of Galician will count for a maximum of 12 points (equivalent to six years' seniority). The criteria for assessing language profiles and levels are set out in the general conditions of the competition.

Article 49.4 of this Regulation (which reproduces the same provision as in the LOPJ) refers to the stipulation of a command of languages as a requirement for access to single positions. In this connection, the draft new list of posts of the judicial administration in Galicia, currently under negotiation with the trade unions, includes over 200 single positions for which this requirement is set.

In particular, under the draft list of posts, an intermediate-level qualification in Galician legal language is stipulated as a requirement for access to all posts in units dealing directly with members of the public.

Similarly, where careers are concerned, access for management staff, processing staff and judicial auxiliaries to posts of head of section or head of unit depends on their command of the language.

Orders for the recruitment of temporary forensic experts, management staff, processing staff and judicial auxiliaries – approved by the justice department of the Government of Galicia – also treat knowledge of the Galician language as an advantage.

- Language ability for access to posts of judge, prosecutor and court clerk, and staff of the judicial administration.

Under the terms of Article 25 of the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia, approved by Organic Law 1/1981, a knowledge of the Galician language is considered an advantage in competitions to fill posts of magistrate, judge, court clerk, prosecutor and all officials working for the judicial administration. Article 26 of the Statute contains the same provision with regard to notaries and property and business registrars.

In this connection, Article 11.3 of Law 3/1983 on linguistic normalisation reproduces the terms of the Statute of Autonomy. The General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language states that it is necessary to ensure language training for all persons working in the judicial administration as a means of guaranteeing that citizens are able to exercise their language rights.

With regard to judicial careers, the provisions referred to in the report remain in force (Article 341 of the LOPJ and Articles 108,109 and 114 of Regulation No.1/1995 of the General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ) on judicial careers, in the version contained in the CGPJ decision of 25.02.1998).

The rules governing the public prosecutor's department are not yet in conformity with the provisions of Article 25 of the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia: a knowledge of Galician is only considered an advantage for gaining access to posts of deputy prosecutor.

Where court clerks are concerned, in addition to paragraph 8 of the introduction to this report, account should be taken of Article 109 1.b), 109.3 and 109.5 of the regulations governing the profession of court clerk, approved by Royal Decree 1608/2005 of 30 December 2005. Under these regulations, points equivalent to up to three years' seniority are granted, depending on the certified level of knowledge, to transfer candidates and to candidates in competitions based on qualifications for posts of court clerk in Galicia. Similarly, the decision by the Directorate General for Relations with the Judicial Administration of 16 May 2006, laying down the scale and criteria for the award of points for vacancies for deputy clerks considers a knowledge of Galician as an advantage within the area of this Autonomous Community (Official Gazette of 02.06.2006).

There are judicial bodies which work almost exclusively in Galician; the civil and criminal divisions of the High Court of Justice translate all their civil judgments into Galician; there are magistrates in provincial high courts and other judges who give all their judgments in Galician; there are prosecutors who work in Galician; and there are court clerks and other officers who produce documents in Galician. The bodies which have sought advice for drafting in Galician or have requested translations into Galician from consultancy firms include:

- **The civil and criminal division of the High Court of Justice of Galicia**
- **The administrative division of the High Court of Justice of Galicia**
- **The public prosecutor's office at the High Court of Justice of Galicia**
- **The second section of the Provincial High Court of Pontevedra**
- **The sixth section of the Provincial High Court of Pontevedra**
- **The public prosecutor's office at the Provincial High Court of Pontevedra**
- **The public prosecutor's office at the Provincial High Court of Lugo**
- **Court of first instance and investigation No.1 in Redondela**
- **Court of first instance and investigation No.2 in Caldas de Reis**
- **Court of first instance and investigation No.2 in Lalín**
- **Social affairs court No.1 in Pontevedra**
- **The administrative court of Lugo**
- **The court of first instance and investigation in Mondoñedo**
- **The social affairs court of Ourense.**

Examples of courts with a high degree of "Galicianisation" include social affairs court No.2 in Santiago de Compostela and administrative court No.3 in A Coruña. In 2005, 36.91% of the judgments of section II of the Provincial High Court of Pontevedra were drafted in Galician.

JUDGMENTS DRAFTED IN GALICIAN BY THE COURTS						
	2003		2004		2005	
	TOTAL	GALICIAN	TOTAL	GALICIAN	TOTAL	GALICIAN
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE OF GALICIA						
Civil and criminal division						
Civil judgments	41	41	38	38	46	46
Criminal judgments	7	0	12	0	7	0
Administrative division						
Judgments, Section 1	1139	0	965	0	1065	0
Judgments, Section 2	1001	82	939	34	1185	74
Judgments, Section 3	1858	0	1753	37	2030	34
Social affairs division						
Total social affairs judgments	7618	6	6833	5	5824	0
PROVINCIAL HIGH COURTS						
A Coruña						
Total judgments	1640	0	1835	0	1860	0
Lugo						
Judgments, Section 1 – Civil cases	500	1	474	0	467	0
Judgments, Section 1 – Criminal cases	519	0	557	0	549	0
Judgments, Section 2 – Civil cases	427	2	352	2	395	3
Judgments, Section 2 – Criminal cases	356	3	303	2	281	1
Ourense						
Judgments	s/d		s/d		s/d	
Pontevedra						
Judgments, Section 1	819	196	708	163	744	0
Judgments, Section 2	701	171	661	164	829	306
Judgments, Section 3	752	0	701	0	407	0
Judgments, Section 4	702	0	696	0	562	0
Judgments, Section 5	999	62	867	28	912	7
Judgments, Section 6	776	255	748	148	593	182

- Language services

The recruitment of qualified staff from October 2002 onwards, following a public selection process, to provide language consultancy services has facilitated the production of documents in Galician. This department consists of five linguists and nine translators co-ordinated by the Directorate General for Justice, which redistributes the workload when there is saturation in a particular area. The linguists revise and correct judgments and draft documents sent to them by judges, prosecutors, court clerks and other officers.

Whole collections of documents have also been placed on computer, thus facilitating proceedings in Galician. Appendix 2 to this document gives details of procedural documents issued in Galician using these computer applications.

In the case of the civil registry, as mentioned above, the right of citizens to receive a reply from the judicial administration in Galician is guaranteed by law (by Article 23 of the Civil Registry Law in the

version contained in Law 12/2005 on practice with regard to entries, annotations and notes, and by subsidiary application of Article 36.1 of the Law on the Legal Regime of Public Administration and of the Common Administrative Procedure, with regard to the conduct of administrative procedures). However, the application of this reform of Article 23 is linked to the computerisation of civil registries (single transitional provision). There are major delays in this computerisation process in relation to the undertakings given by the Ministry of Justice (completion in 2005). At present, only the civil registry of A Coruña has been computerised and the ministry forecasts that computerisation of the civil registries of the main towns of judicial districts will be completed this year. If these predictions come true, by the end of 2006 the 45 judicial districts of Galicia will each have a computerised civil registry, but the 270 municipal civil registries serviced magistrates' courts are still awaiting their turn.

With regard to the conduct of administrative procedures in Galician, the provisions of Article 36.1 apply in a minority of cases. For this reason, the Directorate General for Justice of the Government of Galicia has urged the Ministry of Justice to reform the civil registry rules so that such a provision can be expressly introduced, although the Directorate General for Registries and Notarial Affairs has yet to adopt a decision to this effect.

This is despite the fact that the right of parties to express themselves in Galician is clearly recognised by the LOPJ and facilitated by the possibility of using any person who knows the language as an interpreter (provision of the Code of Civil Procedure which applies on a subsidiary basis in the other branches of law).

Nevertheless, the use of Galician by parties and other persons participating in proceedings has not yet been consolidated. There is no shortage of examples of judges, prosecutors and court clerks whose behaviour, based on the constitutional obligation to know Castilian (an incorrect interpretation of Article 440 of the Code of Criminal Procedure might encourage this attitude), has affected this right.

Judges, prosecutors, court clerks and other officers who adhere to the positive provision and information provision scheme facilitate the exercise of this right.

As already mentioned above, with regard to judicial careers, the rules referred to in the report remain in force (Article 341 of the LOPJ and Articles 108,109 and 114 of Regulation No.1/1995 of the CGPJ on judicial careers, in the version contained in the CGPJ decision of 25.02.1998).

The legal framework in the judicial administration maintains this inconsistency in the terms mentioned in the previous report and it is not within the power of the Autonomous Community of Galicia to change this legal situation.

By way of an exception to the failure on the part of the Spanish legal system to recognise the principle of public response in the language chosen by the citizen, there is a noteworthy new development in the form of Law 12/2005 of 22 June 2005 amending Article 23 of the Law of 8 June 1957 on the Civil Registry. In this law, the Spanish legislature continues the trend begun with the amendment to Article 36.1 of Law 30/1992 of 26 November 1992 on the Legal Regime of Public Administration and the Common Administrative Procedure. Unlike Article 36.1 of Law 30/1992, which has no practical application in the judicial administration, the amended Article 23 of the Law on the Civil Registry does have a practical application in an area of management assigned to courts (Article 2.2 of the LOPJ). We shall refer to the practical application of this law later on in this report, but for the time being we wish merely to stress the importance of the fact that the legal principle of response in the language chosen by the citizen has been introduced for the first time in the judicial administration.

According to the judicial administration, the drafting in Galician, following a prior request, of documents relating to judicial proceedings, having recourse, if necessary, to interpreters and translators, will have no cost for the applicant under Article 9.1.a).iv).

For its part, Article 9 of Law 3/1983 on linguistic normalisation provides as follows:

"1. In public registers supervised by the administration of the Autonomous Community, entries shall be in the official language in which the document is written or in which the declaration has been made. If the document is bilingual, it shall be entered in the language indicated by the person who

submits it. In public registers that are not supervised by the Autonomous Community, the Government of Galicia shall promote, with the agreement of the competent bodies, the normal use of Galician.

2. *Certified exact copies shall be made in the language in which the entry reproduced is written. Uncertified copies shall be made in the official language requested by the applicant.*

3. *With respect to documents entered in two languages, it shall be possible for applicants to obtain, on request, certificates in either of those languages.”*

- Current linguistic normalisation policy of the Directorate General for Justice, in co-operation with the General Secretariat for Language Policy:

a. To develop a specific normalisation programme in which the everyday activity of the language advice units of the High Court of Justice and the provincial high courts currently plays a major role, but which is accompanied by a set of measures in the public relations and management fields, ranging from requesting the Ministry of Justice to change the relevant rules so that the principle of conducting proceedings in the language chosen by the applicant becomes a reality and an enforceable right for citizens in the conduct of judicial proceedings, non-contentious proceedings and administrative procedures relating to civil status matters, to drawing up agreements with the ministry and with the General Council of the Judiciary for the training of judges, magistrates, prosecutors and court clerks in Galician.

b. With regard to the linguistic ability required for access to posts, the Directorate General for Justice and the trade unions are currently negotiating the new list of posts in the judicial administration, covering forensic experts, management staff, processing staff and judicial auxiliaries. A knowledge of Galician is laid down as a requirement for all single positions contained in the new list. Generally, the intermediate-level legal language course is required, exceptionally the advanced-level course.

c. To continue and reinforce the specific training programmes in Galician legal language.

d. To translate computer management programmes and forms in daily use into Galician.

e. To continue publishing legal texts, journals, monographs and other written and digital material in Galician.

(new) f. To provide the entire judicial sector, including notaries, with a powerful automatic translator, in line with the objectives set in the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language, to make it easier for civil servants to work in Galician and for citizens to choose to use Galician throughout all stages of the proceedings.

- Training in Galician for judicial officers

Courses in Galician legal language were introduced by order of the Department of the Presidency and Public Administration on 30 January 1991 with three levels (basic, intermediate and advanced) aimed at staff employed by the judicial administration. Between 1991 and 2000, a total of 5,709 persons were awarded certificates of aptitude on these courses. The participants are not all State civil servants working for the judicial administration (management staff, processing staff and auxiliaries); the courses are also attended by judges, magistrates, prosecutors, court clerks and forensic experts.

The Directorate General for Justice estimates that all these categories together account for some 3,500 people, bearing in mind that it is a changing reality, with some civil servants coming to work in Galicia and others leaving after acquiring their training; the information available at the General Secretariat for Language Policy indicates that a proportion of between 75 and 78% of this total have attained the intermediate level in Galician legal language, while between 47 and 49% have attained the advanced level.

It should be noted that, owing to a lack of demand, the basic Galician legal language courses have not been provided since 1997 (63 had been provided up till then) and were officially discontinued by an order issued by the Department of Education on 1 April 2005 regulating training courses in Galician and the corresponding qualifications (Articles 7 and 8 of this order regulate courses in legal language).

The basic-level courses were discontinued because their content is included in the general courses in Galician, at both the beginners' and advanced levels.

Over these 15 years of training in legal language, 137 intermediate-level courses have been provided (100 for staff of the judicial administration in Galicia and 29 for officials posted to other Autonomous Communities) and 100 advanced-level courses (73 for staff with posts in Galician and 27 for staff posted elsewhere).

Over the three-year period 2003-2005, a total of 399 persons obtained the intermediate-level certificate and 339 persons obtained the advanced-level certificate.

- Language resources

One of the aims of the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language is to have computer management programmes and forms in everyday use translated into Galician and to guarantee the presence of the Galician language in all judicial bodies in Galicia. In this connection, the Directorate General for Justice, which has assigned competences relating to implementation of the computerisation plan for the judicial system of Galicia and relating to the design, planning and maintenance of computer applications in bodies based in our Autonomous Community, has a computerised procedural management programme known as LIBRA, of which two versions are in use at present, LIBRA6 and LIBRA8. These versions are used in different judicial bodies: LIBRA8 operates in the courts of the seven major Galician cities and LIBRA6 in other judicial bodies except for the provincial high courts and the Supreme Court of Justice of Galicia, where the so-called MINERVA programme is used.

The difference between the various computer programmes is that while documents translated into Galician abound in bodies which possess the LIBRA8 programme, other judicial bodies have more restrictions and a more limited number of documents in Galician,

Today we can say that there are a total of 828 documents in Galician in the LIBRA8 programme, which is available to judicial bodies based in the seven major Galician cities. These documents break down as follows:

- a) civil matters: 267 documents
- b) criminal matters: 192 documents
- c) administrative matters: 155 documents
- d) social matters: 214 documents.

It should be noted that each of the computer applications used in Galicia was produced exclusively in Castilian by the Ministry of Justice, and so the models in Galician were introduced in two stages: the first stage is translation into Galician by the judicial administration's language units of the most widely used procedural models, and in the second stage they are introduced individually, meeting all IT requirements in order to ensure their full effectiveness within the system.

INFOREG is the computer application developed by the Ministry of Justice for full computerisation of the registers of births, marriages and deaths. The Directorate General for Justice had all the programme components, including the collection of comments, annotations and marginal notes, translated into Galician in the period autumn-winter 2005-2006. The INFOREG application will thus make it possible to give effect to the principle of making entries in Galician when a birth or death is declared in Galician or when the recording of marriages or other entries is requested in the official language of the Autonomous Community. This principle was embodied in Article 23 of the Law on the Civil Registry through the reform introduced by Law 12/2005.

Where these aspects are concerned, attention should be drawn to the functioning of the judicial administration's linguistic advice units, where five linguists (with advanced qualifications) and nine translator/interpreters posted in A Coruña, Santiago de Compostela, Lugo, Ourense, Pontevedra and Vigo perform the following functions:

- a. Proofreading of texts and linguistic advice to judges, prosecutors, court clerks and other officers.**

- b. Translation of written submissions, judgments, orders, decisions and other judicial acts (from Galician to Castilian and from Castilian to Galician).**
- c. Acting as interpreters of statements and oral submissions at hearings.**
- d. Issuing of reports on Galician proper names.**
- e. Translation of laws, regulations, circulars and other provisions relevant to the judicial administration field.**
- f. Creation of collections of documents in Galician similar to the collections available in the computer applications of the judicial administration.**

Although the information provided is incomplete owing to the fact that there are no administrative records of their work, the activities of the four units over the last few years can be summarised in the table below.

Province	Year	Advice, revision of texts and proofreading	Translation Galician-Castilian	Translation Castilian-Galician	Civil registry reports	Acting as interpreters
A Coruña	2003	Unknown		41		
	2004	Unknown	21	64	Unknown	Unknown
	2005	15	29	72	Unknown	Unknown
Lugo	2003					
	2004	Unknown	8	47	Unknown	Unknown
	2005	Unknown	5	58	Unknown	Unknown
Ourense	2003					
	2004			59	1	
	2005			220		
Pontevedra	2003					
	2004	318	36	12	2	Unknown
	2005	314	81	48	5	Unknown

The same failure to introduce the principles of the Charter in property and business registers is also found in notaries' offices, notwithstanding the fact that registrars and notaries are among the target groups for the Galician legal language courses and even participate in courses organised by the General Secretariat for Language Policy.

The fact is that the provisions of Article 26 of Statute of the Autonomy of Galicia are not complied with in this branch (a knowledge of Galician is considered an advantage in competitions for notaries and registrars).

The Association of Notaries of Galicia has undertaken to co-operate with the secretariat in developing specific measures as part of a general campaign for promoting the use of Galician throughout society, with the aim of fostering within the judicial administration, and in notaries' offices in particular, the use of Galician as a fully valid and effective language for formalising documents of any kind.

The issues to be addressed include that of ensuring that in all notaries' offices in Galicia a poster is conspicuously displayed indicating the possibility of having documents drafted in Galician, with the aim of generating social demand for document services in Galician.

Another of the measures agreed with the Association of Notaries in Galicia is the setting up of a training programme aimed at staff employed in notaries' offices, to guarantee full proficiency in Galician on the part of all those working in notaries' practices and permit the introduction of "positive provision" for members of the public in Galician.

It should be recognised that, for transactions between private citizens (buying, selling, mortgages, wills), the use of Galician is slowly becoming established in notaries' practices, partly as result of pressure from voluntary organisations such as the Association of Civil Servants for Language Normalisation or the Board for Language Normalisation, and partly as a result of the decision by some notaries themselves who draw up documents in Galician by default.

In any event, for 2007 the government of Galicia is proposing to start up the “information provision” campaign provided for in the PXMLG, which involves posting up citizens’ linguistic rights in notaries’ offices and waiting rooms, while pointing out that the document about to be drafted and signed can be produced for the same price and with the same legal value in Galician.

Community of VALENCIA

The Department of Justice, the Interior and Public Administration has been pursuing a policy of reinforcement and consolidation of the Valencian language by developing training schemes aimed at staff working for the administration of the Autonomous Community and designed to promote its normal use in all its spheres of action.

At the initiative of the Directorate General of Justice, which is part of the Justice Secretariat, training schemes have been aimed both at judicial administration staff transferred to the Community of Valencia (procedural and administrative management, procedural and administrative processing, judicial auxiliaries and forensic experts) and at non-transferred staff of that administration (judges, magistrates, prosecutors and court clerks).

Pursuant to Article 31 of Law 4.1983 of 23 November 1983 on the use and teaching of Valencian, the Directorate General for Justice, in co-operation with the judicial authorities, promptly adopts measures to ensure compliance with the guarantees laid down in procedural rules and other legislation to give effect to the use of Valencian in the courts.

Lastly, it should be noted that, in addition to the training effort, the provisions of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages are observed in all units attached to the Department of Justice, the Interior and Public Administration, especially with regard to the following:

- Permanent service in Valencian in all centres and units coming directly into contact with members of the public.
 - Translation of all official texts into Valencian.
 - Conduct of proceedings and decision in Valencian when the person concerned so requests.
- Indicators of training activities undertaken by both directorates general over the last few years.
 - Courses in Valencian for transferred staff of the judicial administration

Year	Number of courses	Number of hours	Number of participants
1999	18	722	920
2000	19	764	376
2001	19	600	355
2002	14	502	210
2003	16	800	414
2004	15	750	319
2005	15	319	750

- Courses in Valencian for judges and magistrates.

Year	Number of courses	Number of hours	Number of participants
1999	2	100	50
2000	3	100	75
2001	3	150	75
2002	3	150	75
2003	3	150	75
2004	3	150	75
2005	3	120	75

- Courses in Valencian for court clerks and prosecutors.

Year	Number of courses	Number of hours	Number of participants
2005	3	150	96

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

1 The Parties undertake, in respect of those judicial districts in which the number of residents using the regional or minority languages justifies the measures specified below, according to the situation of each of these languages and on condition that the use of the facilities afforded by the present paragraph is not considered by the judge to hamper the proper administration of justice:

a/b in criminal and civil proceedings:

i to provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings in the regional or minority languages;

Where a party requests at the beginning of the proceedings that they be conducted in Basque, this is always taken into consideration and arrangements are made for translation of the documents submitted and those generated by a court itself for service on the parties, in addition to any translation which might be necessary when evidence is taken.

ii to guarantee the accused the right to use his/her regional or minority language;

The use of Basque is guaranteed both in written submissions and in oral evidence.

iii to provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible solely because they are formulated in a regional or minority language;

Both the legislation in force in Spain and practice guarantee proper compliance with this point of the Charter, since an official translation service is available.

iv to produce, on request, documents connected with legal proceedings in the relevant regional or minority language,

As above, always at the interested party's request.

2 The Parties undertake:

a not to deny the validity of legal documents drawn up within the State solely because they are drafted in a regional or minority language;

The right to submit legal documents drafted in Basque is guaranteed as it is a right enjoyed by all citizens of the “Foral” Community of Navarre.

3 The Parties undertake to make available in the regional or minority languages the most important national statutory texts and those relating particularly to users of these languages, unless they are otherwise provided.

Government orders published in the Official Gazette of Navarre are also published in Basque in the Basque version of the gazette.

Although no legislative text has been published in Navarre, the most important national texts are definitely translated and published, as in the case of the Civil Code.

With regard to the number of bilingual staff, it should be noted that judicial administration staff in Navarre are answerable to the Ministry of Justice in Madrid and that a knowledge of Basque is therefore not obligatory, but is considered an advantage in transfer and internal promotion competitions.

Bilingual staff have been advertised for, to work in the information department of the courthouse in Pamplona.

2 The Parties undertake:

- a not to deny the validity of legal documents drawn up within the State solely because they are drafted in a regional or minority language; or**
- b not to deny the validity, as between the parties, of legal documents drawn up within the country solely because they are drafted in a regional or minority language, and to provide that they can be invoked against interested third parties who are not users of these languages on condition that the contents of the document are made known to them by the person(s) who invoke(s) it; or**
- c not to deny the validity, as between the parties, of legal documents drawn up within the country solely because they are drafted in a regional or minority language.**

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

There have been media reports to the effect that, on some occasions, texts drafted in minority languages that have been sent outside the community of origin have not been accepted.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

All court registries in Catalonia should have staff qualified to translate in case one party pleads unfamiliarity with Catalan, the other party having opted for that language. Similarly, the Supreme Court and lower courts should have a translation service in case they have to deal with facts documented in Catalan, as well as for cases that are referred to them in Catalan. The opposite would mean in practice making the citizen (and the legal practitioners representing him or her) responsible for translation (this practice is more common than it should be, despite being inconsistent with the relevant provisions of the Charter), or, alternatively, this would mean having the translation done by the Government of Catalonia prior to the case being sent for trial, with the delays that this would entail.

In this connection, it should be noted that the government of Catalonia has been bearing the cost of translation of documents drafted in Catalan which are to be used outside the area in which Catalan is spoken, and in all cases where this is prescribed by law (Article 231.4 of the Organic Law on the Judiciary). To give an idea, in 2005 alone the government of Catalonia spent 512,000 euros on translation of judicial documents.

With regard to the validity of Catalan in central government bodies, the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia which will shortly be coming into force provides, in the text already approved by the Spanish parliament and approved by referendum, as follows:

*Article 33.
(...)*

5. The citizens of Catalonia shall have the right to correspond in Catalan with constitutional bodies and with State-level judicial bodies, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the corresponding legislation. These institutions must deal with and process documents submitted in Catalan, which in all cases shall have full legal effect”.

It will be for the central government to see to the further legal development of this provision in the supreme law of Catalonia and make appropriate administrative arrangements to guarantee and give

effect to the right which it recognises under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages itself.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

The widespread knowledge of Galician among judicial officers makes it possible to ensure that the right to service of documents in Galician, as provided for in Article 7 of Law 3/1983 on linguistic normalisation, becomes reality. Only occasionally do judicial bodies require the assistance of linguistic advice staff to give effect to this right. By way of an example, the 2004 report by the Pontevedra linguistic unit mentions 12 translations from Castilian to Galician, and 48 translations from Castilian to Galician in 2005.

Documents issued in Galician using computer applications include texts drafted in Galician at the request of the parties.

DOCUMENTS ISSUED IN GALICIAN USING CASE MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS, MAY 2005 - MAY 2006		
PROVINCIAL HIGH COURTS	A CORUÑA	42
	SANTIAGO	,012
	LUGO	23
	OURENSE	226
	PONTEVEDRA	300
	VIGO	43
CITY COURTS	A CORUÑA	7,269
	SANTIAGO	9,783
	FERROL	239
	LUGO	1,109
	OURENSE	753
	PONTEVEDRA	4,376
	VIGO	2,959
COURTS OF OTHER JUDICIAL AREAS	PROVINCE OF A CORUÑA	819
	PROVINCE OF LUGO	88
	PROVINCE OF OURENSE	214
	PROVINCE OF PONTEVEDRA	2,195
ALL JUDICIAL DOCUMENTS IN GALICIAN FOR GALICIA AS A WHOLE		2732,691

The linguistic unit's annual reports show that, except in very isolated cases, they are not required as interpreters in oral proceedings (and in any event, it would be sufficient to call upon judicial officers trained in Galician).

There are no administrative records showing how often the parties speak in Galician at hearings and how many applications and written submissions are presented in Galician. Despite that, one significant piece of information is the fact that one of the main factors in the linguistic advice unit's workload is precisely translation from Galician to Castilian of applications, written submissions and other documents drafted in Galician, which occurs where such documents have to be sent to judicial bodies in other parts of Spain or where one of the parties in the proceedings claims not to understand Galician.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

The right to submit legal documents drafted in Basque is guaranteed since it is a right enjoyed by all citizens of the “Foral” Community of Navarre.

3 *The Parties undertake to make available in the regional or minority languages the most important national statutory texts and those relating particularly to users of these languages, unless they are otherwise provided.*

COMMENTS BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

As already mentioned in the first report, the Official State Gazette periodically publishes supplements containing the general provisions adopted by the State in the different co-official languages.

One new development since the previous Spanish report is the introduction, on the common web page for administrative services to the citizen, www.060.es, of a site specifically designed to host the versions in the different co-official languages in Spain of legislative texts adopted by the European Union under the co-decision procedure, as these are the most important texts and can have a major impact on citizens' rights and interests. These texts will be automatically incorporated as the Autonomous Communities complete the corresponding translations of the texts approved by the Council and the European Parliament.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

So far, the central government has neither taken the initiative nor borne the cost of translating legal texts. To make up for this lack of activity, the Basque Government's Department of Justice, in co-operation with the University of Deusto and the University of the Basque Country, has published the following:

- Organic Law regulating the criminal responsibility of minors
- Law and regulations on the civil registry
- Code of Civil Procedure
- Code of Criminal Procedure
- Spanish Constitution.

Numerous other laws are at different stages in the process.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

The Official Journal of Catalonia (DOGC) is published simultaneously in Catalan and Castilian.

For its part, the Official State Gazette (BOE) publishes statutory texts and general State-level provisions in supplements in Catalan under agreements to this effect signed with the Autonomous Communities. Regrettably, there is a considerable time lag between publication of the BOE in Castilian and its publication in official languages other than Castilian, which greatly disrupts the work of legal practitioners who wish to opt for one of the minority languages. This aspect is of fundamental importance in guaranteeing equality between technical resources, so that the choice of language can be made as freely as provided for in the Charter.

Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that statutory texts and general State-level provisions have only been officially translated into Catalan since 1998. Earlier legal provisions were therefore not included, which prompted the signing on 12 March 2002 of an agreement of intent on the publication in Catalan

of the instruments contained in the “Statutory Texts” series of the BOE and a co-operation agreement on the same subject between the BOE and the autonomous body responsible for the Official Journal and other publications of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia. The first volume, dealing with administrative law, was published under this agreement in 2001. The volumes corresponding to the civil code and rules of procedure in the labour courts were distributed in 2004.

It is necessary to continue along this line and make significant progress in the official translation of pre-1998 laws that are still in force and in the updating of provisions with indexed and updated editions of basic substantive and procedural laws (of such outstanding importance as the General Law on Social Security, the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Workers’ Statute). Making official translations of these legal texts available to legal practitioners is an indispensable measure, that can be postponed no longer, for facilitating the use of languages other than Castilian in judicial procedures. The Government of Catalonia is working in this direction. In 2005, for instance, the Department of Justice of the Government of Catalonia launched a project known as *Lexcat* which will make it possible to offer Catalan translations of all State legislation for which, at present, only an official version in Castilian is available. This service, which will be accessed via the web page of the Department of Justice, will meet the previously identified needs as it will include, on the one hand, legislation being produced in Catalan (taken from the BOE supplement in Catalan), and will also update and offer a consolidated version of existing law, which will be freely accessible, and lastly, will also offer a Catalan translation of pre-1998 legislation.

In any event, it is an attempt by the Department of Justice to fill a gap by making translations of legal texts available to legal practitioners, but it does not have the official status of BOE publications, and so it should not be seen as something that can replace the central government’s work and dispense it from providing official versions of legislation preceding the 1998 agreement.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

All legal texts affecting Galicia published in the Official State Gazette (BOE) and in the Official Journal of Galicia (DOG) are published in Galician and in Castilian.

All laws and regulations adopted by the Parliament of Galicia (Official Gazette of the Parliament of Galicia – BOPG) and by the Government of Galicia (Official Journal of Galicia – DOG) are published in Galician and Castilian, although the version which actually circulates among citizens and which is usually cited is the version in Galician, while the version in Castilian is mainly (and almost exclusively) intended for State institutions outside Galicia. Both are on the web and the default version is the Galician, in the case of both the BOPG and (http://www.parlamentodegalicia.com/contenido/GAL/pags/bopg_2005_VII_Lex.htm) and the DOG (<http://www.xunta.es/diario-oficial>).

The Government of Galicia also produces special issues of significant texts. The most recent (2005) was the publication of Law 30/1992 of 26 November 1992 on the legal regime of public administrations and the common administrative procedure, with a commentary by lawyers of the Galician government, in an edition running to 600 pages.

In 2003 the Government of Galicia published a “dictionary of legislation in Galicia”, in hard copy and on CD-Rom, with the text of the Constitution, the Statute and relevant implementing regulations in Galician.

In 1999 the Department of Justice and the Department of Language Policy launched a collection entitled “Legal Texts” in which the most important legal texts have been published.

The Presidency of the Government of Galicia and the Department of Language Policy had previously undertaken the publication of monographs containing significant texts in Galician.

Community of VALENCIA

On 17 April 2000, the General State Administration and the Government of Valencia signed a co-operation agreement for the publication of organic laws, laws and royal decrees in Valencian. Four supplements to the BOE were published in 2001 and 2002; six in 2003; five in 2004; four in 2005, and two had already been published at the time of writing in 2006.

Versions in Valencian of the Spanish Constitution and the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe have also been published.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

Government orders published in the Official Gazette of Navarre are also published in Basque in the Basque version of the gazette.

Although no legislative text has been published in Navarre, the most important national texts are definitely translated and published, as in the case of the Civil Code.

With regard to the number of bilingual staff, it should be noted that because civil servants working for the judicial administration in Navarre are attached to the Ministry of Justice in Madrid, a knowledge of Basque is not obligatory, but is considered an advantage in transfer and internal promotion competitions.

Bilingual staff have been advertised for, to work in the information department of the Pamplona courthouse.

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

The Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands contributes financially to the publication in Catalan of special supplements to the BOE containing the general provisions adopted at State level.

Article 10. Administrative authorities and public services

- 1** *Within the administrative districts of the State in which the number of residents who are users of regional or minority languages justifies the measures specified below and according to the situation of each language, the Parties undertake, as far as this is reasonably possible:*
- a i to ensure that the administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages; or*
 - ii to ensure that such of their officers as are in contact with the public use the regional or minority languages in their relations with persons applying to them in these languages; or*
 - iii to ensure that users of regional or minority languages may submit oral or written applications and receive a reply in these languages; or*
 - iv to ensure that users of regional or minority languages may submit oral or written applications in these languages; or*
 - v to ensure that users of regional or minority languages may validly submit a document in these languages;*
- b to make available widely used administrative texts and forms for the population in the regional or minority languages or in bilingual versions;*
- c to allow the administrative authorities to draft documents in a regional or minority language.*
- 2** *In respect of the local and regional authorities on whose territory the number of residents who are users of regional or minority languages is such as to justify the measures specified below, the Parties undertake to allow and/or encourage:*
- a the use of regional or minority languages within the framework of the regional or local authority;*
 - b the possibility for users of regional or minority languages to submit oral or written applications in these languages;*
 - c the publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;*
- 3** *With regard to public services provided by the administrative authorities or other persons acting on their behalf, the Parties undertake, within the territory in which regional or minority languages are used, in accordance with the situation of each language and as far as this is reasonably possible:*
- a to ensure that the regional or minority languages are used in the provision of the service; or*
 - b to allow users of regional or minority languages to submit a request and receive a reply in these languages;*
- 4** *With a view to putting into effect those provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 accepted by them, the Parties undertake to take one or more of the following measures:*
- a translation or interpretation as may be required;*
 - b recruitment and, where necessary, training of the officials and other public*

service employees required;

c compliance as far as possible with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of a regional or minority language to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used.

5 *The Parties undertake to allow the use or adoption of family names in the regional or minority languages, at the request of those concerned.*

The State may lay down basic rules to establish the basis for the legal regime of public administrations and the statutes of their public officials; it also has the power to regulate the common administrative procedure, legislation on compulsory expropriation and basic legislation on contracts and administrative concessions (Constitution, Article 149.1.18). The Autonomous Communities may give effect to these basic rules by adopting their own provisions.

Where implementing powers are concerned, owing to the existence of a plurality of public administrations, the obligations set out in this article devolve upon all administrations, each within its own sphere of activity.

In practice, however, the discharge of these obligations mainly involves the administrations of the Autonomous Communities as they are the administrations which have the largest number of staff working for them.

COMMENTS BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

- Legislative changes: use of co-official languages in applications, communications, documents and procedures handled by the General State Administration.

The legislative framework is that provided by the Law on the legal regime of public administrations and the common administrative procedure, to which we referred in the previous report.

One instrument promoting recognition of the right to apply to the administration in co-official languages is Organic Law 4/2001 of 12 November 2001 on the right of petition, which provides that within the territory of the Autonomous Communities whose Statutes establish the co-official status of languages, petitioners shall have the right to draft their petitions to the General State Administration and public bodies linked with or supervised by them in one of the official languages and to obtain a reply in the language of their choice.

Legislation adopted in the last few years includes Law 29/2005 of 29 December 2005 on institutional advertising and communication, which follows in the line of the Institutional Image Handbook and builds on it, regulating the content of messages put across in advertising and communication campaigns conducted by the General State Administration. The law gives priority to the use of linguistic diversity in such campaigns. Article 3, for example, lists as one of the possible objectives of institutional advertising and communication campaigns the dissemination of languages and the historical and cultural heritage of Spain.

More specifically, Article 9 refers to use of the co-official languages, stipulating that institutional campaigns shall make use of Castilian and, in addition, depending on the area covered by a campaign, the co-official languages of the Autonomous Communities, while complying with each Autonomous Community's legislation on use of the co-official languages.

- Other measures adopted since the first report
- Setting up of a joint committee of experts to analyse the use of the co-official languages in the General State Administration

Although a legislative framework on recognition of this right definitely exists, and bearing in mind that the exercise of this right may sometimes encounter practical problems, the Ministry of Public Administration took the initiative of setting up a joint committee of experts composed of central government officials and independent experts from the academic sphere in each of the Autonomous Communities with its own language. This committee has analysed the regulation and use of the co-official languages, although only within the central government sphere. Although this committee is currently finalising its conclusions, some have already emerged:

- The legislative framework is adequate and no special reforms are needed.
 - Sometimes one can see a lack of will or enthusiasm in complying with the law, which is compounded by the fact that virtually the entire population can express itself in, and has a proper understanding of, Castilian or Spanish.
 - With regard to the number of cases of non-compliance with the law, it should be remembered that staff attached to the General State Administration who work in the Autonomous Communities with their own language are limited in number and numerically unimportant compared with the number of civil servants of the Autonomous Communities themselves.
 - It is obviously necessary to make an even greater effort than at present to train civil servants.
- Progress report on the implementation of Royal Decree 1465/1999, referring to the use of the two languages which have co-official status in some Autonomous Communities.

With regard to institutional image and document production, the legislation in force is Royal Decree 1465/1999 of 17 September 1999, laying down institutional image criteria and regulating the document production and printed material of the General State Administration.

To verify compliance with this instrument and the manner of application, a report was drawn up in 2003 on the implementation of Royal Decree 1465/1999 referring to the use of the two languages which have co-official status in some Autonomous Communities, following a motion approved in the Senate (Senate motion 662/000009). This report is divided into two parts:

- A first section outlining the present situation, based on the replies sent by the Central Government Delegations in the Autonomous Communities with their own language to questionnaires sent out to them at the end of 2003 for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which the Royal Decree was applied.
- A second section outlining the measures being introduced as a result of the conclusions reached in the first section.

In the light of the first section and on the basis of the information supplied by the various Central Government Delegations in the Autonomous Communities with their own official language regarding the number of bilingual documents, signs and posters, the report proposes the following conclusions:

- Standardised forms available to members of the public.
- In the six Autonomous Communities with a co-official language, according to the information supplied, there are 1,832 standardised forms available to citizens, of which 580 are bilingual. Among the bilingual documents, it should be mentioned that some are drafted either in Castilian or in the corresponding language, depending on their complexity.
- The Autonomous Community with the largest number of standardised forms available to citizens is Catalonia with 893, followed by the Basque Country with 782, the Community of Valencia with 153 and Galicia with 4.

- Of all the documents mentioned, only some are actually bilingual, in practice less than half. Here again, it is the Autonomous Community of Catalonia which has the largest number of bilingual forms available to citizens, with 312, followed by the Basque Country with 168 and the Community of Valencia with 100. The other Autonomous Communities do not have standardised bilingual forms available to citizens.

- The types of documents available to citizens are usually the following: model guarantee forms, tax forms, applications, complaints etc. Similarly, service charters, complaints and comments books, information sheets etc are frequently available to members of the public in bilingual format.

- Bilingual printed material.

It may be seen from the information supplied by the Central Government Delegations that bilingual printed material is regularly used within the corresponding Autonomous Community. Generally speaking, all or most documents issued by the Peripheral State Administration are bilingual, including communications and other documents intended for bodies located outside the territory of the particular Autonomous Community.

- Signposting

In the same way as with printed material, the majority of signs situated outside administrative offices are translated into the co-official language in the Autonomous Communities consulted, there being very few cases in which the signs are in Castilian only. In the Balearic Islands, for example, all signs are bilingual, in Catalonia three functional sectors have signposting in Castilian only, another three in Galicia, 13 in the Basque Country and five in the Community of Valencia. In some cases, however, not all offices belonging to a particular sector have bilingual external signposting.

- Information or advertising posters

In this last part of the questionnaire sent to the Central Government Delegations, the replies were less uniform, as it is more common to find posters and advertisements that are not bilingual. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that there many units which do not produce advertising or information posters, so that even though the answer is negative, this does not mean a failure to comply with the provisions of Royal Decree 1475/1999. It should be noted that, in Catalonia, the proportion of bilingualism in these poster-producing units is close to 100%.

- Approval of the Code of Good Governance

The third measure promoted in recent months has been the adoption of certain rules of conduct embodied in the Code of Good Governance approved by Order APU/516/2005 of 3 March 2005 ordering publication of the decision of the Council of Ministers on 18 February 2005 approving the Code of Good Governance, which expressly includes an "agreement with the cultural sector". What this means is that senior government officials, in the exercise of their powers, should take into account the protection of the cultural sector and linguistic diversity (Section 3.10)

- Production of a handbook for publication of the web pages of the General State Administration

A handbook for publication of the web pages of the General State Administration has also been drawn up within the Directorate General of Administrative Modernisation, which also comes under the Ministry of Public Administration. This handbook provides explicitly for the gradual introduction of bilingualism on the web pages of the General State Administration and public institutions coming under it, making it mandatory for all navigation menus to be available in the co-official languages as of 31 December 2005 and recommending that 30% of final documents posted on the web should be translated.

4	<i>With a view to putting into effect those provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 accepted by them, the Parties undertake to take one or more of the following</i>
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measures:

- a translation or interpretation as may be required;**
- b recruitment and, where necessary, training of the officials and other public service employees required;**
- c compliance as far as possible with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of a regional or minority language to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used.**

- Knowledge of the co-official languages among the staff of peripheral State agencies

One key question raised by the use of the co-official languages by the General State Administration is directly related to the planning of its human resources and a knowledge of training needs where the co-official languages are concerned.

A significant number of civil servants attached to the General State Administration work in the Autonomous Communities with co-official languages: in Catalonia they number 7,481, in the Community of Valencia 8,071, in Galicia 7,001, in the Basque Country 3,907, in the Balearic Islands 1,929 and in Navarre 835. Given the right of citizens in these Autonomous Communities to be dealt with in the language of their choice, it is obvious that it is essential to have civil servants who know the co-official language of the Autonomous Community in which they work, and not only those who come into direct contact with the public, but also those responsible for processing written submissions, communications, applications etc which, under the existing legislation, may be in the co-official language or may necessitate translation either into the co-official or into Castilian.

For this reason, it is essential to know the current situation with regard to these staff complements, in order to identify training needs in each of the territories with a co-official language.

The report by the Sub-Secretariat of the Ministry of Public Administration also mentions the existing rules on the filling of posts in the Peripheral State Administration and the importance attached in that connection to a knowledge of the co-official language.

The Order of 20 July 1990 lays down rules for the filling of certain posts in the Peripheral State Administration in the light of the candidates' knowledge of the Autonomous Communities' own official languages.

The order expressly recognises the right of citizens to be dealt with in the chosen language, although it is pointed out that this right is dependent on the actual possibilities at the particular time and the availability of the necessary resources on the part of the public authorities.

The State Administration must take measures to give effect to this right in its peripheral offices by determining the posts for which a knowledge of the Autonomous Community's own official language is required and those for which this will be considered an advantage in competitions to fill them. It is also essential to promote a knowledge of the Autonomous Community's own official language on the part of those holding posts in which it is useful to know the language.

Pursuant to this order, the Executive Committee of the Interministerial Committee on Remuneration, CECIR, approved by a decision of 27 April 1994 the introduction of the code "LCA" for posts involving direct contact with the public in which a knowledge of the Autonomous Community's official language must be considered an important advantage.

The Order of 20 July 1990 provides that, in filling posts in the Peripheral State Administration in the Basque Country, Catalonia, Galicia, the Community of Valencia, the "Foral" Community of Navarre and the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, account will be taken of knowledge of each Autonomous Community's own official language.

A knowledge of each Autonomous Community's own official language will be considered an advantage in competitions to fill posts involving duties directly related to:

- a) Provision of information to the public
- b) Reception and registration of documents
- c) Management activities involving significant and regular contact with the public.
- d) Activities for which a knowledge of the language is an important factor.

Pursuant to this order, notices of competitions to fill posts in Central Government Delegations, sub-delegations and integrated functional sectors and units have in the last few years included, among the factors to be considered in assigning posts, a knowledge of the Autonomous Community's official language.

- Language qualifications of civil servants in the Peripheral State Administration

To answer this question, the information provided by the different Central Government Delegations was analysed for the purpose of identifying the posts in peripheral State agencies requiring a knowledge of the language of the Autonomous Community, whether as a mandatory requirement or as an advantage to be taken into account in filling posts.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DELEGATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS	NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS DEALING WITH THE PUBLIC	
BASQUE COUNTRY	307	50	16.3 %
CATALONIA	638	256	40.1 %
GALICIA	446	103	23.1 %
COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	512	140	27.3 %
NAVARRA	64	18	28.1 %
BALEARIC ISLANDS	127	37	29.1 %
TOTAL	2,094	604	28.8 %

The language qualifications of staff appointed in each of the Central Government Delegations vary greatly and reflect the real situation with regard to the dissemination, use and knowledge of each language, which in practice shows great disparities.

The information and assessment given by the Central Government Delegations call for the following comments:

- Government Delegation in the Basque Country

In accordance with the provisions in force, the Central Government Delegate in the Basque Country submits an "annual report on the degree of establishment of the Basque language in the Peripheral State Administration".

The report contains various documents and appendices relating to such questions as the degree to which Basque is known and established among citizens and public State employees, activities of the State Administration in the area of recruitment, selection and training, case-law and legislation, and other significant matters such as the presentation by the Basque Government of the third socio-linguistic map compiled by the linguistic policy unit in co-operation with the Basque Statistical Institute, and the results of the Basquisition of the teaching profession.

The Central Government Delegation also draws attention to the small number of Basque translators and to the fact that they are indispensable to meet the demand from citizens.

- Central Government Delegation in Catalonia

It emphasises that approximately half the staff of the General State Administration in Catalonia have a good or very good knowledge of the co-official language. This knowledge is attested either by the relevant diploma issued by the Government of Catalonia, by the individual's school record or, lastly, merely by oral tradition within the family.

The delegation suggests maintaining and stepping up the inclusion of a knowledge of the co-official language as an advantage in transfer competitions in order to encourage civil servants to learn it; it also suggests maintaining and strengthening policy on training in the co-official language both within the sectoral ministries and within the National Institute of Public Administration itself.

The training needs are more obvious in members of the State security forces in view of the very significant number of staff involved, and also bearing in mind the gradual deployment of the Catalanian Government's own police force, the *Mossos d'Esquadra*.

To enhance the effective use of the co-official language, it is proposed that automatic translation systems be installed as a standard IT application. There are some very effective automatic translation systems on the market, and they are also being used by the Catalanian Government itself.

A further proposal is to continue with the policy of always introducing the co-official language in all standardised documents, either using the bilingual document system or, where the circumstances do not permit this, separate language versions.

- Central Government Delegation in Galicia

In its report it expresses the view that the posts for which a knowledge of the Galician language should be required are those that involve dealing with the public, while for other posts a knowledge of Galician should be regarded as an advantage.

- Central Government Delegation in the Community of Valencia

The general criterion is that a basic knowledge of the Valencian language, certified by a diploma awarded by the Valencian Education Department's assessment board for knowledge of Valencian, should be a requirement for posts involving contact with the public (Information and Registry Office and Communications Centre).

Given the linguistic reality in the Community of Valencia, with Valencian as a co-official language, the Central Government Delegation believes that a knowledge of Valencian should be considered an advantage in competitions to fill other posts not so directly linked to providing a service to the public.

- Central Government Delegation in Navarre

In view of the special characteristics and development of the use of Basque in Navarre, the Central Government Delegation believes that Basque should be considered as an advantage but not as a requirement for access to posts involving contact with the public. It stresses the importance of the Law on Basque in Navarre and the fact that it identifies three linguistic zones: a Basque-speaking zone (Santesteban/Donostia; Alsasua/Altsasu; Baztan; Valcarlos/Luzaida), a mixed zone (Pamplona/Iruña; Aoiz/Agoitz; Estella/Lizarraga) and a non-Basque-speaking zone (Lodosa, Tudela y Tafalla), although the majority work in the mixed zone.

- Central Government Delegation in the Balearic Islands

The peripheral offices of the State Administration in this Autonomous Community consider that a knowledge of the language should be considered more as an advantage in competitive examinations than as a requirement. They point out that, in some cases, it might be difficult to fill these posts if a knowledge of the language were made an essential requirement.

- Language training activities for staff of the General State Administration in the Autonomous Communities with a co-official language

The National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) has an Interdepartmental Language Training Programme financed with funds from the Further Education Programme and aimed at staff working in public administration, which includes certain training activities designed to promote study and knowledge of the official languages of the Spanish State. It helps to finance training courses for staff of the General State Administration posted in the various Autonomous Communities and, generally, is implemented through the signing of co-operation agreements with the Autonomous Communities or Central Government Delegations concerned. Some practical details are set out below.

In 2005, the INAP allocated a total of 354,086.72 € to promotion of the co-official languages. This sum breaks down as follows:

LANGUAGE / AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	STATE CONTRIBUTION	TRAINING ACTIVITIES	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	HOURS OF TEACHING
Basque courses in co-operation with the Central Government Delegation in the Basque Country	28,821.99 €	23	245	8,400
Catalan courses in co-operation with the Central Government Delegation in Catalonia	54,160.01 €	16	320	1,220
Galician courses in co-operation with the Government of Galicia	54,716.58 €	17	462	1,230
Valencian courses in co-operation with the Government of Valencia	136,009.74 €	66	1.167	3,750
Basque courses in co-operation with the Government of Navarre	27,489.00 €	8	20	2,260
Catalan courses in co-operation with the Government of the Balearic Islands	52,889.40 €	23	521	1,380

For the 2006 financial year, an overall sum of 380,276.20 € was budgeted for the Interdepartmental Language Programme to finance the promotion of the co-official languages.

The aims and content of the training provided in each Autonomous Community are very different. The following are some of the specific features in each Autonomous Community:

- Central Government Delegation in the Basque Country

In the Basque Country, training courses in Basque are carried out under the annual agreement signed between the INAP and the Central Government Delegation. These courses may take different forms: face-to-face, Internet-based or immersion courses. They are aimed at civil servant and non-civil servant staff of the Peripheral State Administration, excluding the staff of the National Institute of Social Security and the Social Security Treasury, which have their own training resources.

- Central Government Delegation in Catalonia

Because it is a widely spoken language held in high social esteem, knowledge and use of Catalan in the Peripheral State Administration is more widely accepted and considered more natural than in other Autonomous Communities, which means that the training needs are different and pursue different objectives.

The highest levels of knowledge of Catalan are found in bodies with consistent training policies in this area, such as the State Tax Agency, the National Institute of Social Security, the Social Security Treasury and the Economic and Administrative Court, which have their own training programmes.

- Central Government Delegation in Galicia

In this Autonomous Community, training is provided under the annual agreement signed between the INAP and the Government of Galicia, and with the co-operation of the Central Government Delegation.

The courses provided deal with the Galician language and administrative language and are aimed at all the staff of the General State Administration in Galicia, including the State security forces.

Most of the participants are civil servants in categories B, C and D. Occasionally, at the request of the bodies concerned, specific training courses are organised for the *Guardia Civil*, the Tax Agencies and the Autonomous Social Security Institutes.

Knowledge of the language is certified by means of a diploma awarded by the Galician government department responsible for language policy, or is recognised in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Autonomous Community.

- Central Government Delegation in the Community of Valencia

In the Community of Valencia, courses in Valencian are provided by the Department of Culture, Education and Sport under the co-operation agreement between the Valencian government and the INAP. The Central Government Delegation provides the premises and the department provides the teachers.

The staff at whom these courses are aimed are public employees of the General State Administration, whether civil servants or not. There are two different types: courses in Valencian and courses in administrative language.

Accreditation of linguistic knowledge is the responsibility of the Assessment Board for Knowledge of Valencian.

- Central Government Delegation in Navarre

Basque courses aimed at civil servant and non-civil servant staff of the General State Administration working in Navarre are organised under the annual co-operation agreement between the INAP and the Navarre Institute of Public Administration.

They are held in the Basque Training Section of the Navarre Institute of Public Administration and are devoted exclusively to the Basque language (extensive, technical, self-learning, intensive, summer, etc).

In view of the need to translate applications and written submissions, the Central Government Delegation has requested the creation of two specialist translator posts.

- Central Government Delegation in the Balearic Islands

Language training courses in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands are provided under the annual agreement signed between the INAP and the Balearic School of Public Administration (EBAP).

These training courses are aimed at all staff of the General State Administration, the staff of the Autonomous Community and local authority staff. The provision ranges from teaching of the Catalan language – at beginners, basic and intermediate levels – to courses in administrative Catalan and conversation.

Knowledge is certified by means of a diploma awarded by the EBAP, the Balearic Cultural Foundation for the Directorate General of Language Policy.

- Personal identity papers

In the last few years, the political and social representatives of the users of regional languages have repeatedly expressed the wish that the basic information in personal identity documents should not be drafted solely in Castilian or Spanish.

Various measures have been adopted since the last report to address this wish, and specifically the following

- National identity document

Royal Decree 1553/2005 adopted on 23 December 2005 regulates the issuing of national identity documents and electronic signature certificates. Article 11 provides as follows:

“Fixed texts shall be expressed in Castilian and those issued on the territory of the Autonomous Communities which have another official language shall also be expressed in that language”.

- Driving licence

Law 17/2005 regulates the points-based driving licence and amends the operative part of the Law on Motor Vehicle Traffic and Road Safety.

The text of this law incorporates in Section 15 a fourth additional provision on driving licences in the Autonomous Communities with a co-official language, which provides that *“in those Autonomous Communities which have a co-official language, driving licences shall be written in that language as well as in Castilian”.*

- Passport

Royal Decree 896/2003 of 11 June 2003 regulating the issuing of ordinary passports and determining their characteristics has no provision relating to the use of the co-official languages.

It simply states, in Article 9, that passports shall take the form of a booklet comprising, in addition to the cover pages, 32 consecutively numbered pages. This number of pages is to be indicated at the bottom of the last page in the official languages of the European Union member States.

The content of the passport shall include, among other requirements, the person’s surname, forenames, nationality, date and place of birth, and sex, as well as the issue and expiry dates of the passport. This information is to be provided in Castilian, English and French, accompanied by numbers which refer to an index indicating their purpose in the official languages of the European Union member States.

However, on 16 May 2006, the Plenary Session of the Congress of Deputies considered a private member’s bill submitted by the Catalan parliamentary group (Convergència i Unió) calling for the inclusion of the official languages of the Spanish State in passports. The bill raised the possibility that the passports of citizens residing in Autonomous Communities with more than one official language issued in those regions should be in both official languages, although it was pointed out that this possibility requires an amendment to Article 10 of Organic Law 1/1992 of 21 February 1992 on the protection of public safety. It was therefore requested that the various bodies responsible for issuing passports should adapt Organic Law 1/1992 to the new rules within a period of six months.

- Use of the co-official languages on the web pages of the General State Administration

The handbook for publication of the web pages of the General State Administration made it compulsory for all navigation menus on all the web pages of the General State Administration and its public institutions to be provided in the co-official languages as of 31 December 2005. It also recommends that 30% of final documents posted on these web pages should be drafted in the co-official languages. These measures have been implemented to differing degrees by the various

central government institutions. In some isolated cases use of the co-official languages has been extended to include all the text on the page, and not just the navigation menus.

In order to ascertain the degree to which the various obligations and recommendations laid down in the web page handbook had been implemented, a monitoring exercise was carried out in May 2006 to determine the availability of the co-official languages on the various web pages of different central government institutions: ministries, autonomous bodies and central government delegations. The following information emerged from this:

- Web pages of ministries

Only the following ministries have their web page in all the co-official languages: public administration, agriculture, fisheries and food, development, industry, tourism and trade, environment, the presidency, health and consumer affairs, and housing.

The translation is only partial, however, including only the names in the cases of the ministries of agriculture, fisheries and food, development, the environment, the presidency, and health and consumer affairs.

The web pages of the ministries of foreign affairs and co-operation, culture, defence, education and science, interior, justice, and labour and social affairs are confined to Castilian.

- Web pages of public institutions of the General State Administration

The situation is once again very varied. The following bodies have a web page in all or some of the co-official languages:

- MUFACE (Mutual society of State civil servants), attached to the Ministry of Public Administration

- The FEAGA (Spanish agricultural guarantee fund), attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has access to all the co-official languages

- The State Tax Agency, attached to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Budget, has its website in the co-official languages and allows forms to be downloaded in the co-official languages

- The Higher Council for Scientific Research, attached to the Ministry of Education and Science, has translations into some of the co-official languages

- Some bodies supervised by or linked to the Ministry of Development have their web page available only in the co-official language of the particular Autonomous Community. This applies to the port authorities of Bilbao, Vigo, A Coruña, the Balearic Islands and Barcelona.

- RENFE (Spanish National Rail Network) has translations in all the co-official languages

- The Tourism Institute of Spain and the Institute for Energy Diversification and Conservation (IDAE), both attached to the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, have their web pages available in some of the co-official languages.

- The Directorate General of Traffic, attached to the Ministry of the Interior, has a web page allowing documents to be downloaded in the co-official languages.

- The River Júcar water authority, the River Segura water authority, the national park of Sierra Nevada, the national park of Cabañeros, the national park of Doñana, the national park of the Atlantic Islands of Galicia, the national park of Caldera de Taburiente, the national park of Picos de Europa, the national park of Tablas de Daimiel, the national park of Timanfaya, the national park of the archipelago of Cabrera, the national park of Teide, the national park of Garajonay, and the national park of Ordesa and Monte Perdido, all attached to the Ministry of

the Environment, have web pages in the co-official languages, although only some things are translated.

- The Official State Gazette and the Sociological Research Centre, both attached to the Ministry of the Presidency

- The Spanish Drugs and Health Products Agency and the National Institute of Health Management, both attached to the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs, have their web pages available in all the co-official languages, although only the titles are translated.

- The Economic and Social Council, the Youth Council of Spain and the National Institute of Social Security (INSS), attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, have some things translated into the co-official languages on their web pages. The INSS is also considering the possibility of having downloadable forms in the co-official languages.

5 <i>The Parties undertake to allow the use or adoption of family names in the regional or minority languages, at the request of those concerned.</i>

Since the first Spanish report was submitted in 2002, Law 12/2005 of 22 June 2005 has been passed, amending Article 23 of the Law of 8 June 1957 on the civil registry.

The following new paragraph was added at the end of the article:

“Entries shall be made in Castilian or in the own official language of the Autonomous Community in which the register office is based, depending on the language in which the document is drafted or in which the declaration is made. If the document is bilingual, they shall be made in the language specified by the person submitting it to the register office. All this is subject to the proviso that the language legislation of the Autonomous Community provides for the possibility of drafting entries in public registers in a co-official language other than Castilian.”

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

1 *Within the administrative districts of the State in which the number of residents who are users of regional or minority languages justifies the measures specified below and according to the situation of each language, the Parties undertake, as far as this is reasonably possible:*

a i *to ensure that the administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages; or*

Under Basque Basic Law 10/1982 of 24 November 1982 on normalisation of the use of Euskera, which is binding on all administrative offices based in the territory of the Autonomous Community, including bodies coming under the central government, the administrative authorities have specific obligations with regard to the use of Euskera:

“Every legislative provision or official decision issued by the public authorities situated in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country shall be drafted in bilingual form for the purpose of official publication” (Art 8.1).

“Administrative notifications and communications shall be drafted in bilingual form, except where the private parties concerned choose expressly to use one of the Autonomous Community’s official languages” (Art 8.2).

“All citizens shall have the right to use either Euskera or Castilian in their relations with the public administration within the territory of the Autonomous Community and to receive assistance in the co-official language of their choice” (Art 6.1).

As regards central government offices based in the territory of the Basque AC, there are many instances of failure to comply with the previously mentioned Law 10/1982. In many cases written communications are sent in Castilian only, and a Basque version is only provided if the citizen so requests. Where oral communication is concerned, it is highly unusual for a citizen who uses Euskera to be understood and answered in that language. The staff of these offices have minimum language ability, staff with a command of Euskera are not recruited, and there a few language training opportunities for staff, and then only on a voluntary basis.

As regards central government bodies not based in the territory of the Autonomous Community, all oral and written communication with citizens of the Autonomous Community is exclusively in Castilian, there being no recognition of the right of citizens to request communication in Euskera. This may be inferred from Decision 383/2003 of the Constitutional Court disallowing an *amparo* application lodged by a company in connection with a penalty imposed by the National Employment Institute for failure to supply various items of information that had been requested. The company had refused to do this on the ground that the request had only been sent to it in Castilian.

Many complaints of infringement of linguistic rights occur in the justice sphere. Judges, magistrates and court clerks come under the central government and there is absolutely no obligation for them to know Euskera. A knowledge of Euskera may only be considered an advantage, and the learning of the language by those categories is optional.

The other staff categories within the judicial administration also come under the central government. They are appointed by the central government, although the authorities of the Autonomous Community are responsible for management. Up to now it has only been possible to consider a knowledge of Euskera as an advantage, although the Basque Government offers courses in the language.

As a result, it is impossible to conduct judicial proceedings in Euskera owing to judicial staff’s lack of training in the language. Basque citizens have the right to apply to the judicial authorities in Euskera

and to receive a reply in that language. They have the right to use that language in court proceedings, although this requires the participation of an interpreter working for the judicial administration, which leads to complaints from citizens that Basque-speakers are being treated in the same way as foreigners, as established by Constitutional Court judgment 166/2005, which holds that there is no right to use the Basque language in the justice system without an interpreter.

b to make available widely used administrative texts and forms for the population in the regional or minority languages or in bilingual versions;

Bilingual forms are generally available to citizens in central government offices based in the Autonomous Community.

However, there have been complaints about the fact that in some post offices the forms available to members of the public are in Castilian only.

c to allow the administrative authorities to draft documents in a regional or minority language.

Under Article 36 of State Law 30/1992 of 26 November 1992, on the legal regime of public administration and the common administrative procedure, the use of Castilian is obligatory in proceedings conducted by the central government. In principle, therefore, civil servants may not draft documents in Euskera.

Proceedings will only be conducted in Euskera if the persons concerned apply to the relevant bodies in that language, and civil servants will then be able to draft documents in Euskera.

If several parties are involved in the proceedings and there is a discrepancy with regard to the languages spoken, the proceedings will be conducted in Castilian, although any documents required by the parties will be issued in the language of their choice.

2 In respect of the local and regional authorities on whose territory the number of residents who are users of regional or minority languages is such as to justify the measures specified below, the Parties undertake to allow and/or encourage:

a the use of regional or minority languages within the framework of the regional or local authority;

Under Basque Basic Law 10/1982 of 24 November 1982 on normalisation of the use of Euskera, which is binding on all administrative offices based in the territory of the Autonomous Community, the administrative authorities have specific obligations with regard to the use of Euskera:

“Every legislative provision or official decision issued by the public authorities situated in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country shall be drafted in bilingual form for the purpose of official publication” (Art 8.1).

“Administrative notifications and communications shall be drafted in bilingual form, except where the private parties concerned choose expressly to use one of the Autonomous Community’s official languages” (Art 8.2).

“All citizens shall have the right to use either Euskera or Castilian in their relations with the public administration within the territory of the Autonomous Community and to receive assistance in the co-official language of their choice” (Art 6.1).

These provisions are generally complied with by the authorities of the Autonomous Community and the “foral” and local authorities, although there are complaints of failure to comply in some cases.

Where the authorities of the Autonomous Community are concerned, most instances of non-compliance concern autonomy policy, or Ertzaintza, and the health service, or Osakidetza. Most of

these are due to the fact that the staff of these two departments lack the necessary linguistic proficiency in Euskera, although the authorities of the Autonomous Community are working to increase this linguistic ability and the use of Euskera by providing training courses.

In this connection, there are two pieces of legislation that are of great importance for increasing the use of Euskera in these two areas: Basque Decree 30/1998 of 24 February 1998 regulates the process of normalising Euskera in the *Erzaintza*, and Basque Decree 67/2003 of 18 March 2003 regulates normalisation of the use of Euskera in the Basque Health Service.

In the case of the local authorities, the sociolinguistic situation varies greatly from one place to another, as does the linguistic proficiency of local authority staff. Although in certain municipalities a service to members of the public in Euskera is guaranteed, this is not the case in others where, in terms of verbal communication, there are shortcomings in the service provided to Basque-speaking citizens.

b *the possibility for users of regional or minority languages to submit oral or written applications in these languages;*

Under Articles 5.2.a), 6.1 and 9.1 of Basque Basic Law 10/1982 of 24 November 1982 on normalisation of the use of Euskera, the following is recognised as a fundamental linguistic right: the right to have contacts with the authorities and any body or entity based in the Autonomous Community, orally and/or in writing, in Euskera or Castilian.

In some cases there are difficulties in exercising this right in practice when it comes to communicating verbally in Euskera owing to the lack of linguistic training among civil servants.

c *the publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;*

Under Article 8.1 of Basque Law 10/1982, every legislative provision or official decision issued by public authorities situated in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country shall be drafted in bilingual form for the purpose of official publication.

Article 13 of this law requires official forms and models used by the public authorities in the Basque Country AC to be in bilingual form.

d *the publication by local authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;*

Under Article 8.1 of Basque Law 10/1982, every legislative provision or official decision issued by public authorities situated in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country shall be drafted in bilingual form for the purpose of official publication.

Article 13 of this law requires official forms and models used by the public authorities in the Basque Country AC to be in bilingual form.

e *the use by regional authorities of regional or minority languages in debates in their assemblies, without excluding, however, the use of the official language(s) of the State;*

Members of the Basque Parliament and its committees are free to express themselves in Basque and Castilian. Article 1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Basque Parliament provides as follows:

“Euskera and Castilian shall be the official languages of the Basque Parliament (Legebiltzarra). Both may be used without distinction. The official publications of the Parliament shall be bilingual”.

f *the use by local authorities of regional or minority languages in debates in their assemblies, without excluding, however, the use of the official language(s) of the State;*

Participants in debates in the “foral” assemblies and local councils are free to speak in Euskera or Castilian.

Article 86 of State Royal Decree 2568/1986 of 28 November 1986 approving the regulations governing the organisation, functioning and legal regime of local authorities provides as follows:

“1. The notices convening sessions, agendas, motions, dissenting opinions, proposals for decisions and opinions of advisory committees shall be drafted in Castilian or in the language with co-official status in the Autonomous Community to which the authority belongs, in accordance with the applicable legislation and the decisions taken in this connection by the authority.

2. Castilian or the co-official language of the particular Autonomous Community may be used in debates without distinction.”

g *the use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language(s), of traditional and correct forms of place-names in regional or minority languages.*

Article 10.1 of Basque Law 10/1982 provides that the official names of areas, towns, localities, geographical features and roads, and place names in general in the Basque Autonomous Community, shall be established by the Government, the “foral” authorities of the historic territories or the local authorities in their respective spheres of competence, in all cases respecting the Basque, Spanish or Castilian original, with the correct spelling in each language.

In the event of a disagreement between the local authorities and the Basque Government over the official names referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Basque Government shall take a decision after consulting the Royal Academy of the Basque Language (Euskaltzaindia).

Under Article 10.3 of the law, where the names differ significantly, both shall have official status.

There is disagreement over the official names of the provinces of the Basque Autonomous Community. Only the Castilian names currently have official status: Álava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa. State legislation, specifically Royal Legislative Decree 781/1986 of 18 April 1986, approving the revised text of the legal provisions in force with regard to local government, provides, in Article 25.2, that the names of the provinces may only be changed by means of a law passed by the national parliament.

It has been agreed in the provinces themselves that their official names should be Álava/Araba, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa respectively, and it has been proposed on several occasions (1991, 1996, 2006) that this be approved by law in the Spanish Parliament. The Spanish Parliament does not accept the change, despite the fact that similar changes have been accepted in other places: Catalonia (Lérida and Gerona became Lleida and Girona), Galicia (La Coruña became A Coruña), Isles Balears became Illes Balears, etc.

3 *With regard to public services provided by the administrative authorities or other persons acting on their behalf, the Parties undertake, within the territory in which regional or minority languages are used, in accordance with the situation of each language and as far as this is reasonably possible:*

a *to ensure that the regional or minority languages are used in the provision of the service; or*

Article 38.2 of Basque Law 6/2003 on the status of consumers and users stipulates that, upon provision of a service, the presence of both official languages must be guaranteed in relations with consumers and users. The text reads as follows:

a) In establishments within the territory of the Basque Autonomous Community, signs, notices and, in general, communications aimed at the public shall be written in Basque and Castilian.

b) Official forms and models produced for completion by consumers and users shall be bilingual.

c) Unless the consumer or user expressly opts for one of the two official languages, adhesion contracts, contracts with model clauses, standard contracts, general terms and conditions and the documentation relating to these contracts or deriving from their implementation must be drawn up in bilingual versions.

d) Communications to individual consumers as well as invoices, estimates and similar documents must be bilingual, unless the consumer or user expressly opts for one of the two official languages.

e) Instruction and maintenance manuals, warranty papers, labelling and packaging for products or services must be bilingual.

f) The supply and promotion of and advertising for products, goods and services intended for consumers and users must be effected bilingually, whatever the medium used.

Similarly, Article 38.3 gives consumers and users the right to receive assistance in the official language of their choice. The Basque Government will take measures to gradually guarantee this right.

Consumers and users have these rights in their relations with the bodies identified in Article 38.1:

a) The Basque Public Administrations and the State Administration, including bodies subject to public or private law operating under or administered by the latter.

b) Entities of any kind running public services for which responsibility lies with the administrations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, insofar as they are operating in the context of the provision of those services.

c) Entities of any kind in which the administrations and other bodies mentioned in paragraph a) have a majority interest, or which are controlled by them. For this purpose, a relationship of control will mean holding the majority of the entity's voting rights or having the right to appoint or dismiss the majority of the members of the governing bodies.

The Basque Government is preparing implementing rules for these provisions with the aim of requiring gradual compliance with them.

<i>b to allow users of regional or minority languages to submit a request and receive a reply in these languages; or</i>

Members of the public have the right to submit applications in Basque in all cases, as recognised in Basque Law 10/1982, Articles 5.2.a), 6.1 and 9.1, and Basque Law 6/2003 on the status of consumers and users, Articles 37.b) and 38.3.

The right to receive a reply in Basque is recognised only in relations with the following bodies:

a) The Basque Public Administrations and the State Administration, including bodies subject to public or private law operating under or administered by the latter.

b) Entities of any kind running public services for which responsibility lies with the administrations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, insofar as they are operating in the context of the provision of those services.

c) *Entities of any kind in which the administrations and other bodies mentioned in paragraph a) have a majority interest, or which are controlled by them. For this purpose, a relationship of control will mean holding the majority of the entity's voting rights or having the right to appoint or dismiss the majority of the members of the governing bodies.*

4 *With a view to putting into effect those provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 accepted by them, the Parties undertake to take one or more of the following measures:*

a *translation or interpretation as may be required;*

Translation of documents is arranged at the request of the persons concerned.

Article 36.1 of State Law 10/1992 of 26 November 1992, on the legal regime of public administration and the common administrative procedure, states that members of the public who apply to agencies of the General State Administration based in the territory of the Autonomous Community may use the co-official language. If the proceedings are conducted in Castilian, any documents required by the interested parties will be issued in the language of their choice, with the administration covering the cost of translation.

Under Article 36.3 of the law, the investigating public authority is required to translate into Castilian any documents or files or parts of them which must take effect outside the territory of the Autonomous Community and any documents intended for the parties, where they expressly request this.

With regard to the government of the Autonomous Community and the "foral" and local authorities, Articles 5.2.a), 6.1 and 8.2 of Basque Law 10/1982 recognise the right of citizens to submit and receive documentation in the official language of their choice. If a translation is required, the cost must be borne by the administration concerned.

b *recruitment and, where necessary, training of the officials and other public service employees required;*

In the government of the Autonomous Community and the "foral" and local authorities, the recruitment of staff with a knowledge of Basque is guaranteed. In some cases a knowledge of Basque is obligatory depending on the local sociolinguistic context, while in others it is considered as an advantage.

The legal basis for this is to be found in Basque Basic Law 10/1982 on normalisation of the use of Euskera, Basque Law 6/1989 of 6 July 1989 on the Basque civil service, and Basque Decree 86/1997 of 15 April 1997 regulating the process of normalisation of the use of Euskera in the public administration of the Basque Autonomous Community.

In the case of State authorities based in the Autonomous Community, a knowledge of Basque is not taken into account in the recruitment of staff. It is neither a mandatory requirement nor an advantage. Where language training for staff is concerned, this is a State responsibility, and no data are available on the provision of this type of training.

c *compliance as far as possible with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of a regional or minority language to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used.*

In the government of the Autonomous Community and the "foral" and local authorities, the question of the mobility of public service employees does not arise given that Euskera has official status throughout the territory of the Basque Autonomous Community.

Where the State Administration is concerned, the question of staff mobility falls within the scope of its power of self-organisation, and we have no information allowing us to state whether or not mobility is

facilitated in order to enable public service employees with a knowledge of Basque to be appointed the territory where it has official status.

5 *The Parties undertake to allow the use or adoption of family names in the regional or minority languages, at the request of those concerned.*

The use and adoption by citizens of family names in Basque is guaranteed, there being no obstacle in the way of this.

Furthermore, Article 54 of the State Law of 8 June 1957 on the civil registry allows a person's name to be replaced, at his or her own request, by the equivalent name in any other language of the Spanish State.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

Application of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3:

In line with the Charter, Article 2.2.b of Catalan Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on linguistic policy provides that State authorities based in Catalonia must use the minority language, Catalan, on a priority basis.

However, in contrast to the Catalan law, State Law 30/1992 of 26 November 1992 regulating administrative procedure stipulates in Article 36.1 that "*the language of proceedings conducted by the General State Administration shall be Castilian*", and provides for the use of official languages other than Castilian only where the citizens concerned use them, in addition to the bilingual forms, standard models, signs and notices provided for under Royal Decree 1465/1999 of 17 September 1999. If there is more than one party to proceedings and a disagreement occurs over the language, Castilian has to be used.

These rules laid down in national legislation do not guarantee preferential use of the minority language by the State Administration in the territory where that language has official status, as required under Articles 10.1.a.i) and 10.1.c of the Charter, but provides merely for residual use at the citizen's own request.

With regard to administrative texts and forms, despite the fact that national legislation itself provides for the use of languages other than Castilian that have official status in territories of the state (Article 5.1 of Royal Decree 1465/1999 of 17 September 1999 laying down institutional image criteria and regulating document production and the printed matter of the General State Administration, which establishes bilingualism as the norm wherever there is a second official language other than Castilian), a degree of non-compliance may also be observed as many texts and forms are exclusively in Castilian. For example, tax forms (except the form for personal income and wealth tax) and some documents of the National Statistical and Social Security Institutes are in Castilian only. Many central government documents and forms available on the Internet exist in Castilian only, including those relating to citizens' everyday concerns.

One need merely visit the website of the Ministry of Justice to see clearly that, where the most common formalities are concerned, neither the above-mentioned domestic legislation on languages nor the Charter is complied with. For example, birth certificates can be applied for on the Internet solely by means of a form in Castilian and it is not permissible to ask for the certificate to be in the region's own official language, namely that protected by the Charter. The same happens with last will and testament certificates: if citizens ask for this certificate in a minority language or supply a death certificate in one of these languages, they may be faced with delays in obtaining the inheritance, as well as with an infringement of the linguistic rights recognised in domestic legislation and the Charter.

It is also to regrettable that there are even web pages of State public institutions which are available in Castilian and/or other foreign languages, but not in languages that have official status in territories of the Spanish State: those of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate itself, despite its being the chamber of territorial representation (it is noteworthy that, in this chamber, the use of languages with official status in the Autonomous Communities is limited to one debate each year); and those of the Court of Auditors, the Ombudsman, the Royal Household, the Bank of Spain, the Council of State, the Constitutional Court, the Data Protection Agency, the Council for Nuclear Safety, and the judiciary.

On the other hand, it should be noted very positively that where ministerial web pages do include the languages with official status in territories of the State, in addition to the intrinsic value of this means of disseminating plurilingualism and respect for citizens' linguistic rights, an academic criterion is adopted in order to overcome the previous division between Catalan and Valencian under the single heading "Benvinguts", a welcome greeting in Catalan. This improvement in the treatment of and respect for the unity of the Catalan language is consistent with Article 7.1.b of the Charter and with the aims of the Charter as a whole.

The same treatment would be desirable in all spheres. Nevertheless, provisions are still appearing at central government level that separate Catalan and Valencian as if they were two different languages. And there is the Official State Gazette itself, whose supplement in the official languages is issued in

Catalan and separately in Valencian, leading to confusion in consultation and citation by legal practitioners. We believe that the different names and the official status of both are not obstacles to the adoption of scientific and academic criteria where this is appropriate.

Review of the application of Article 10 of the Charter by the State Administration

We have already seen that compliance with Article 10 of the Charter and with domestic linguistic legislation presupposes an obligation on the part of State authorities based in Catalonia regarding the preferential and normal use of Catalan, so that the use of Castilian vis-à-vis a party would only be justified if the use of Catalan might affect that party's defence rights. In practice, however, this legal provision is far from being complied with.

Proof of this may be seen in the fact that, in the Linguistic Guarantees Offices set up by the Catalanian Government's Secretariat for Linguistic Policy to deal with queries and complaints from members of the public in connection with their linguistic rights, the number of complaints about the failure of State authorities in Catalonia to use the Catalan language is more than significant: 177 in 2005 (it should be remembered that these offices were not operational until the end of February).

In addition to this inertia on the part of the State Administration in Catalonia, leading it to continue using only Castilian as its working language and in dealings with members of the public, there is another difficulty hampering the presence of Catalan within this administration: State Law 30/1992 regulating administrative proceedings has been given a narrow interpretation by the State Administration so that it asks members of the public to ensure translation into Castilian of documents belonging to a case which is to be decided at central government level. In this way, when cases have to be decided outside the territory of the Autonomous Community, which happens very often, the citizens of regions with official minority languages lose all their linguistic rights.

So, although some progress has been seen lately, an overall assessment still reveals a fair number of shortcomings.

In the legislative sphere, provisions requiring the use of Castilian are still common. On the other hand, it is a fact that there are sometimes obstacles to the exercise of linguistic rights recognised by existing laws.

In the emblematic case of citizen access to the civil registry, Law 12/2005 of 22 June 2005 amending Article 23 of the Civil Registry Law of 8 June 1957 should make it possible for registry entries to be drafted in Catalan and for civil registry books, forms and stamps to be distributed in Catalan too. However, its application is being questioned in certain cases on the grounds that Article 298.6 of the Civil Registry Regulations of 1958 (predating, therefore, the constitutional system), which contain provisions imposing Castilian, has not been repealed. It is a matter of urgency, therefore, to formally repeal these pre-constitutional regulations and issue regulations implementing the provisions in force.

There are also problems over the language in which civil marriages are conducted, due to Article 255 of the Regulations on the Civil Registry, which provides that the civil marriage record (that made by the judge in the registry office when he performs a marriage) shall be the entry itself (no subsequent entry is needed). Article 298, which requires this record to be in Castilian, is applicable in this case too.

Consequently, such an intensively used tool as the civil registry is still far from operating in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Catalan linguistic legislation (Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on linguistic policy).

Another instrument requiring the use of Castilian is Royal Decree 1784/1996 of 19 July 1996 approving the Regulations on the Business Registry. Article 36 requires entries to be made in Castilian. This provision shows little regard for the rights recognised in the Charter and is also inconsistent with Article 17 of the Catalan Linguistic Policy Law which leaves the choice of language to the persons concerned.

Another area in which there are shortcomings in compliance with the Charter provisions relating to protection, dissemination and even the possibility of adopting special measures in favour of these

languages which are not considered to be an act of discrimination (Article 7.2 of the Charter) is that of the implementing provisions of European directives. Indeed, these provisions very often ignore the non-official languages of the European Union, and therefore minority languages, regardless of their official status in the member State. For this reason, as well as drawing the State's attention to this matter, the EU itself should be called upon to promote respect in its directives for the minority languages protected by the Charter.

Lastly, it should be noted that, where central government is concerned, the new Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, approved in 2006, provides for the following:

- The right not to be discriminated against on linguistic grounds and the validity of documents drawn up in either of the two official languages.
- The right of citizens to use the language of their choice.
- The duty of central government staff based in Catalonia to know both official languages. This provision comprises the newly introduced requirement to provide proof of a knowledge of Catalan before taking up a post.
- A mandate for the state to regulate the right to use Catalan before State-level constitutional and judicial bodies.

It will therefore be necessary to see in the next report how the State adapts to these provisions made at the highest level of the legislative hierarchy (it should be remembered that, in addition to being the basic institutional law of Catalonia, the Statute of Autonomy received prior parliamentary approval as an Organic Law).

Application of paragraph 2

Under the legislation in force (Law 1/1998 of the Parliament of Catalonia of 7 January 1998, on language policy), in Catalonia the public administration (the Government of Catalonia itself and the local authorities) and other government agencies, the institutions and enterprises that are answerable to them and those to whom their services are contracted out are required to use Catalan in their internal operations and in relations between them, and they are also required to use Catalan in the normal way in communications and notifications addressed to persons residing within the Catalan linguistic area.

It should also be noted that Article 9.3 of Law 1/1998 requires local authorities and universities to regulate the use of Catalan within their sphere of competence by approving rules in line with the instructions and principles of Law 1/1998. The Government of Catalonia and the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation provide local authorities with technical advice on the drawing up of these rules, and 522 municipalities now have them. It is generally the smaller municipalities that lack these rules on language use: of the 463 that have yet to approve them, only 10.5% have more than 5,000 inhabitants.

There is no doubt, however, that even in those municipalities or localities where rules on language use have not yet been approved, Catalan is the preferred and habitually used language. In this connection, it should be emphasised that the impetus given to the Catalan language at a level of government so close to the citizen has been one of the main pillars of the process of restoring linguistic normality in the last few years.

Where universities are concerned, it must be said that the majority of them have regulations on language use, like those set out in the Strategic Dissemination and Communication Plan 2003-2007 of the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, or those contained in the Organisational and Operational Rules of the University of Vic. Strictly speaking, however, the following universities have operative rules on language use that meet the requirements of the previously mentioned Catalan law on linguistic normalisation: Barcelona, Rovira I Virgili, and Pompeu Fabra.

The adoption of Catalan as the habitual language in Catalan public authorities has therefore had a direct effect on the spread of its social use. The gradual taking over of powers by the *Generalitat* and the other levels of government in Catalonia and the growing influence of this in the various spheres of citizens' everyday lives has given a very significant impetus to the normalisation of knowledge and use of Catalan. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that, notwithstanding the use of Castilian

when the persons concerned so request, Catalan is the usual working language of government agencies in the provision of public services in all areas: education, health, culture, welfare, the environment, transport, the police etc.

Regarding Article 10.2.e and f of the Charter, Royal Decree 2586/1986 approving the rules governing the organisation of local authorities provides for the use of Castilian and the language of the Autonomous Community on an equal footing. This State law shows respect for the Autonomous Communities' powers in the areas of language and local government, especially bearing in mind that the current wording is the result of an amendment, by way of correction of misprints, to the first text approved, which sought to impose Castilian.

Where the Parliament of Catalonia is concerned, Catalan, Castilian and Aranese can be freely used. Although this is not expressly provided for in the Parliament's rules of procedure, it should be noted that, in practice, its sessions take place entirely in Catalan.

As regards paragraph 10.2.g, concerning place names, it should be emphasised that since 1983, the year in which the first Catalan law on linguistic normalisation was passed, it has been established that the official form of place names is Catalan, except in the Aran Valley, where it is the Occitan-Aranese form. This principle is maintained in the current legal rules contained in Article 18 of Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy, and is amplified in Legislative Decree 2/2003 of 28 April 2003 approving the revised text of the Municipal and Local Government Law of Catalonia, which, among other things, modifies the rules on changes in the names of municipalities. Under the new system it is possible to refuse changes that introduce linguistic inaccuracies duly certified by academic authorities on Catalan toponymy.

There are, however, instances of State interference in this exclusive Catalan power with regard to the fixing of place names in the official Catalan form (State Law 7/1985 and corresponding Royal Decree 1690/1986; Royal Decree 1428/2003, among others). Unofficial Castilian forms of place names are also habitually used by the tax authorities.

Application of paragraph 3

Catalan being the language of Catalan governmental authorities (the *Generalitat* and the local authorities), services are provided in Catalan. Where the public education service is concerned, see the information provided under Article 8.

In the case of the health services, the Government of Catalonia encourages measures to promote and ensure the use of the Catalan language in the health centres, services and institutions of Catalonia. For this purpose, the Government of Catalonia has launched a Language Policy Strategic Plan in health centres with the general aim of making Catalan the usual language in the communication situations that occur in the health centres, services and institutions of the Catalan health network.

This plan includes actions to diagnose and improve the current situation; to instil a sense of responsibility in health managers and involve the different units; to promote the normal use of Catalan in the corporate image, documentation and communications; to match health and non-health personnel's knowledge of Catalan to the posts they hold; to promote the use of Catalan in services and products offered in connection with recruitment procedures, agreements or grants; and to develop and disseminate Catalan health science terminology and promote the use of Catalan as a vehicular language between health professionals.

Similarly, a language services web for the health sector has been set up to help all the sector's professionals with the proper use of the Catalan language. It is a tool for the provision of advice and support where a whole range of linguistic resources may be found (general dictionaries, health terminology, model documents, linguistic advice, automatic translation and correction resources, etc). Information will also be found on computing and training in Catalan and the possibility of submitting individual queries on language questions.

Complementing this, general Catalan courses are regularly organised for staff working in health centres, together with more specific courses tailored to the needs of the different health occupations and specialised courses on health science terminology.

As regards health services provided by the hospitals of the public hospital network of Catalonia (XHUP) and primary care centres (CAP) not run by the Catalan Health Institute, the Catalan Health Service (CatSalut) includes in its service contracts a linguistic normalisation clause requiring the activity to be conducted normally in Catalan, but respecting the individual right to use the language of one's choice, in accordance with the provisions and guidelines relating to the use of official languages in Catalonia. In accordance with this, any organisation providing services on behalf of CatSalut must use Catalan in signs, publications, notices and all the activities that it carries out in that capacity.

As regards services provided by the central government, the State postal service known solely by its Castilian name *Correos* fails to comply with the provisions of the Charter and those of Catalan Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy and has accordingly been the subject of proceedings brought by the Government of Catalonia. Paradoxically, this organisation had already adopted the principle of bilingualism on signs in regions with an official language other than Castilian (in the Catalan-speaking region, signs in Castilian alternated with "post office" in Catalan), but in the last few years it has embarked on an expensive operation to return to signs in Castilian only. Although in Catalonia it is not compulsory for corporate names to be in Catalan, we feel that the fact that a State body ceases to use official languages other than Castilian in the name indicating its activity is consistent neither with the letter nor with the aims of the Charter. Far from undertaking to rectify the situation and align itself with Catalan legislation and the Charter (as a State body), the postal service went to court to contest the proceedings brought by the Government of Catalonia on the grounds of its failure to provide forms and signs in Catalan (excluding the corporate name, for which there is no penalty) in post offices.

Other State bodies which provide public services show shortcomings in the use of official languages other than Castilian. Complaints have been lodged against RENFE (State rail network) for providing signs on and in trains and overhead signs in Castilian only, and for making non-prerecorded public announcements in Castilian only. A worker was also prohibited from speaking in Catalan for alleged safety reasons.

The use of official languages other than Castilian in the provision of services of general interest (or rather the failure to use them) prompted an action by the Ombudsman of Catalonia (*Síndic*) as a result of which the Spanish Ombudsman felt that it was necessary to clarify the provision contained in Article 3.3 of the Spanish Constitution relating to the different official languages in Spain. However, the Spanish Ombudsman declined to support the legislative initiative promoted by his Catalan counterpart before the competent state bodies. In October 2005 the Catalan *Síndic* therefore brought an action of his own motion (6129/05) which concluded with a recommendation to the Parliament of Catalonia asking it to avail itself of the possibility open to it under Article 87.2 of the Spanish Constitution and to submit to the Spanish Parliament a legislative initiative to the effect of developing by law the use of the languages enjoying official status alongside Castilian.

Public services run by private enterprises generally ignore minority languages in recruitment, service provision, customer services, web pages and correspondence. In the case of Catalonia, this is an infringement not only of the Charter but also of the law on language policy. One emblematic case is the service provided by the telephone company *Telefónica de España S.A.*, or *Telefónica* for short. Complaints from users to the Catalanian Government's Linguistic Guarantee Offices on the grounds of infringement of their right of choice of language and the company's lack of linguistic flexibility in its dealings with the public are extremely common. In the face of the justification provided, namely that services to the public are handled centrally for the whole of Spanish territory, it should be noted that other telephone information services offer the possibility of services to the public in languages other than Castilian depending on where the call is made from.

The Government of Catalonia has repeatedly lodged complaints, but unfortunately this "quasi-public" enterprise uses the excuse that it has its headquarters in Madrid to fail to comply with the provisions of Catalan law and the Charter itself in the process of providing its services to the citizens of Catalonia. Attention should likewise be drawn to action 2754/05 brought by the *Síndic* of his own motion in connection with the language choice offered by mobile phone mailbox services. The action resulted in the finding that only *Telefónica* did not offer the possibility of having this mailbox service in Catalan. It justified this by alleging technical difficulties which, to judge from the results of the investigation, the other mobile phone operators have been able to resolve.

Application of paragraph 4

With regard to Article 10.4.a of the Charter, in which the State undertakes to ensure “translation or interpretation as may be required” to facilitate compliance with the preceding paragraphs of Article 10, the State has not, to our knowledge, set up a translation unit to provide such translations between Castilian and the other official languages as may be required by the State Administration. It is paradoxical that the State should have an Interpretation Bureau that can meet needs for translation into the official language of Andorra, which is none other than Catalan, but does not translate documents in Catalan coming from within the State.

The application of paragraphs b and c of Article 10.4 of the Charter shows very serious shortcomings, both as regards the recruitment of officials and other public service employees in sufficient numbers (Article 10.4.a) and as regards compliance as far as possible with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of a regional or minority language to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used (Article 10.4.b). A person may be a State civil servant in an Autonomous Community with its own language without the State requiring him or her to have a knowledge of that language prior to his or her appointment or subsequently assisting with the learning of that language.

This paragraph is no doubt one of the most important points of a really active policy of language protection, because it is difficult or even impossible for a member of the public to apply to a central government official who is incapable of understanding and speaking the territory’s own official language. Ultimately, it is impossible to apply virtually the entire Article 10 of the Charter and the language rules for public administration in force in the central government and in each Autonomous Community if the respective levels of government do not require their staff to have a knowledge of the official languages.

Regarding the requirement to have a knowledge of languages other than Castilian, the State has failed to comply with Article 19 of State Law 30/1984 of 2 August 1984, on measures for the reform of the civil service, and the Order of 20 July 1990 of the Ministry for Public Administration approving rules for the filling of certain posts in the Peripheral State Administration. Paragraph 2 of the Order says that “Ministerial Departments shall, at the initiative of the Central Government Delegations, determine the workplaces for which, depending on their nature, it is obligatory to have a knowledge of the official language for each corresponding list of posts”.

The above-mentioned Order of 20 July 1990 approving rules for the filling of certain posts in the Peripheral State Administration states in paragraph 3, in connection with knowledge of the languages of the Autonomous Communities, that the Central Government Delegations shall produce each year a report on the degree to which the official language of each Autonomous Community is established in the Peripheral State Administration, and that this report shall be considered by Ministerial Departments with reference to the “posts for which a knowledge of the respective official language must be considered an advantage”.

Since the order came into force, there is evidence of only two reports, one in 1995 referring to 1994 and another the following year. So the State Administration, in breach of its own rules, has not supplied any recent data, subsequent to the coming into force of the Charter, on use of the official languages other than Castilian in the Peripheral State Administration.

The order has been partially implemented in that a knowledge of languages other than Castilian has been considered as an advantage for being appointed in the respective Autonomous Communities, but only fairly irregularly and only for some posts. Paragraph 2 of the order, which stipulates an obligatory knowledge of these languages for being appointed to certain posts, has by no means been complied with. The Spanish State has not made any change in its legislation or in notices of competitions with the intention of complying with the 2nd Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in Spain (RecChL(2005)3 of 21 September 2005).

With regard to the armed forces and the teaching of Catalan to personnel based in the geographical area of Catalonia, the *Generalitat* and the army have been co-operating since 1983 on a series of cultural and training activities, covered by specific agreements, aimed at career servicemen and

women to increase their standard of information and cultural development and promote a wider knowledge of the cultural and social reality of Catalonia. It should be emphasised, however, that the presence of Catalan in ordinary army activity is virtually unheard of.

Regarding knowledge of Catalan among civil servants working for Catalan administrations, Catalan Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy stipulates that, in the recruitment process for posts within the *Generalitat*, the local authorities and the university services and administration, including non-civil servant staff, a proven knowledge of spoken and written Catalan is required, in a degree appropriate to the duties of the posts in question, as laid down in the legislation on the civil service.

Decree 161/2002 of 11 June 2002 specifies the standard of knowledge of Catalan and Aranese required for each type of post in accordance with the categories provided for in the legislation on the civil service and the applicable labour regulations, and systematises the way in which that knowledge is proved. Since this decree, the basic way of proving a knowledge of Catalan in order to obtain posts in Catalan administrations has been a certificate of compulsory secondary education (ESO) or a school-leaving certificate awarded in Catalonia, which the decree treats as equivalent to level C in Catalan. It can also be proved by means of the certificates of the Secretariat for Language Policy or equivalent qualifications, such as those of the School of Public Administration of Catalonia, the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation and the university language services. Candidates for civil service posts who do not have any of these certificates will have the opportunity to take a special test in Catalan during the selection procedure.

Regarding the Occitan spoken in the Aran Valley, the decree includes a knowledge of Aranese as a requirement for persons seeking employment with the Aranese institutions and for *Generalitat* staff posted to the Aran Valley.

Where the local authorities are concerned, Legislative Decree 2/2003 of 28 April 2003, reforming the Catalan Municipal and Local Government Law, incorporates the previously mentioned provisions of Law 1/1998 on language policy. In this way, Catalan local government law already incorporates in its operative provisions the obligation for local authorities to require, in the staff recruitment process, proof of a knowledge of spoken and written Catalan, and in the case of local government bodies of the Aran Valley, a knowledge of spoken and written Aranese, in a degree appropriate to the duties of the posts in question (Article 287.2).

Paragraph 5

As regards Article 10.5, before ratification of the Charter State Law 40/1999 of 5 November 1999 on the system with regard to forenames and surnames already incorporated the rules contained in the relevant Catalan legislation, Indeed, Article 19 of the Catalan Law on language policy (1/1998) and the implementing provisions contained in Catalan Decree 208/1998 of 30 July 1998, regulating certification of the linguistic correctness of surnames, introduce a straightforward legal procedure, of which all persons wishing to register their surname with the correct spelling may avail themselves.

The procedure consists merely in an expression of willingness on the part of the person concerned or his or her legal representative, before the Register Office official, to adapt the standard form of the forename or surname, the only other requirement being the submission of a certificate attesting to the linguistic correctness of the proposed form.

This adaptation of State legislation to Catalan legislation allows the same criteria to be applied to the other Catalan-speaking territories. State Law 40/1999 of 5 November 1999 on the system with regard to forenames and surnames also incorporates the provisions of the language policy law relating to replacement of a forename and regularisation of the standard forms of surnames.

For its part, Royal Decree 193/2000 of 11 February 2000, amending certain articles of the Regulations on the Civil Registry relating to the system of forenames and surnames, provides specifically that “the replacement of a proper name by its equivalent in any of the Spanish languages requires, if it is not well known, that this equivalence and the correct spelling of the name applied for should be proved by the appropriate means”. There is a similar provision relating to surnames. The Regulations on the Civil Registry therefore make it possible to adapt surnames to the standard form, even without a certificate, when the standard form is well known, which in practice is considered to be the case where the same surname has already been authorised for other persons at the same Registry Office.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3

➤ PERIPHERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

Article 36 of Law 30/92 of 26 November 1992 on the legal regime of public administrations and the common administrative procedure states that the language of proceedings conducted by the General State Administration shall be Castilian. Despite this, persons who apply to agencies of the General State Administration based in the territory of an Autonomous Community may also use the language having co-official status in that Autonomous Community. In such cases the proceedings will be conducted in the language chosen by the person concerned.

Under Article 6.1 of Law 3/1983 of 15 June 1983 on linguistic normalisation, members of the public have the right to use Galician, orally and in writing, in their relations with public authorities in the territory of the Autonomous Community of Galicia.

Similarly, the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language, the text of which was unanimously approved by the Galician Parliament in September 2004, includes the following objectives: ensuring the use of Galician in central government departments and agencies situated in Galicia and eliminating the existing obstacles so that members of the public can exercise their linguistic rights in the natural way in offices of the Peripheral State Administration located in Galicia.

➤ GOVERNMENT OF THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY

Article 5 of the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia provides that the language of Galicia shall be Galician, and also that the public authorities of Galicia shall guarantee the normal and official use of both languages and promote the use of Galician in all areas of public, cultural and informational life.

- Law 3/1983 of 15 June 1983 on linguistic normalisation states
 - in Article 3, that the public authorities of Galicia shall take appropriate measures to ensure that nobody suffers discrimination on grounds of language
 - in Article 4.1, that Galician, as the language of Galicia, shall be the official language of the institutions of the Autonomous Community, its administration, the local authorities and public bodies coming under the Autonomous Community
 - in Article 6.1, that members of the public shall have the right to use Galician, orally and in writing, in their relations with public authorities in the territory of the Autonomous Community
 - in Article 6.2, that administrative acts in Galicia shall be valid and effective whatever the official language used
 - in Article 6.3, that the public authorities of Galicia shall promote the normal use of the Galician language, orally and in writing, in their relations with members of the public
 - in Article 11.2, that in selection tests for posts in the administration of the Autonomous Community and in local administration, consideration shall be given inter alia to the degree of knowledge of the official languages, which shall be weighted for each professional level
 - in Article 25, that the Galician Government shall promote normalisation of the use of Galician in commercial, advertising, cultural, voluntary, sporting and other activities.
- Article 33 of Law 4/1998 of 26 May 1998 on the Galician civil service specifies that to bring about the normalisation of the Galician language in public administration in Galicia and guarantee the right of members of the public to use Galician in relations with the public authorities of the Autonomous Community and the promotion of the normal use of Galician by the public authorities of Galicia, as provided for in Article 6.3 of the Law on linguistic

normalisation, a knowledge of Galician must be demonstrated in selection tests for posts in the administration of the Autonomous Community.

- The draft law amending Law 4/1998 of 26 May 1998 on the Galician civil service amends this Article 33 to read as follows:

“To bring about the normalisation of the Galician language in the public administration in Galicia and guarantee the right of members of the public to use the vernacular of Galicia in relations with the public authorities of the Autonomous Community, and in accordance with the obligation to promote the normal use of Galician by the public authorities of Galicia, as provided for in Article 6.3 of the Law on linguistic normalisation, a knowledge of Galician must be demonstrated in selection tests for posts in the administration of the Autonomous Community, and in the local authorities of Galicia.”

For this purpose, competition rules will specify that one or more of the tests in the selection process must be conducted exclusively in Galician, without prejudice to any additional tests which might be set for those posts requiring a special knowledge of Galician.

- Law 4/2006 of 30 June 2006 on transparency and good practices in Galician public administration provides
 - in Article 2.j, that the bodies falling within its scope and the staff working for them shall adapt their activities to promoting the normal use of Galician, orally and in writing, in relations with members of the public, without prejudice to the right not to be discriminated against on grounds of language
 - in Article 15.2.7, that members of the Government and senior officials in the administration shall normally use Galician, orally and in writing, in relations with members of the public
- Decree 258/2006 of 28 December 2006 established the Government’s Interdepartmental Committee for Linguistic Normalisation to stimulate and co-ordinate the linguistic normalisation process within the administration of the Autonomous Community.

Its basic objective is to promote cross-sectoral actions designed to encourage the use of Galician in the Government’s different departments and directorates general and other bodies subordinate to it.

- Also, the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language sets the following objective:
 - to ensure that, in the administration of the Autonomous Community, Galician is the usual language in internal relations, in relations between the different levels of government and in relations with the public, so as to consolidate Galician as the general language of reference in the administration.

➤ **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- Article 4.1 of Law 3/1983 of 15 June 1983 on linguistic normalisation states that Galician, as the language of Galicia, shall be the official language of the institutions of the Autonomous Community, its administration, local government and public bodies coming under the Autonomous Community.

Article 6.4 of the law states that the Government shall enact the necessary provisions for gradual normalisation of the use of Galician and that the local authorities shall do likewise in accordance with the rules set out therein.

Furthermore, it should be noted in this section that, as already pointed out, the draft Law amending Law 4/1998 of 26 May 1998 on the Galician civil service extends the requirement to know Galician to selection tests for admission to posts in local government.

- Article 7.1 of Law 5/1997 of 22 July 1997 on local government in Galicia specifies that Galician, as the language of Galicia, is also the language of its local authorities. It also specifies that notices convening sessions, agendas, motions, dissenting opinions, proposals for decisions, opinions in advisory committees, minutes, notifications, appeals, official

documents, notices of summons and all acts of a public or administrative nature performed in writing in the name of local authorities shall be drafted in Galician.

Paragraph 2 states that, notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, such authorities may also use the other official language, Castilian. Article 7.3 provides that the Government of Galicia shall stimulate the process of incorporating the Galician language into local government, especially through training programmes in Galician for local government staff.

Similarly, the General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language, approved unanimously by the Parliament of Galicia in September 2004, sets the objective of ensuring that, in local government, Galician is the usual language in internal relations, relations between levels of government and relations with members of the public.

➤ **PLACE NAMES**

Article 10 of Law 3/1983 of 15 June 1983 on linguistic normalisation states that the only official form of place names in Galicia shall be the Galician and that it shall be for the Government of Galicia to determine the official names of places in Galicia.

At present, official place names are regulated by the following decrees:

- . **A Coruña**: Decree 189/2003 of 6 February 2003 (DOG – Official Journal of Galicia – of 25.3.2003)
- . **Lugo**: Decree 6/2000 of 7 February 2000 (DOG of 25.1.2000)
- . **Ourense**: Decree 332/1996 of 26 July 1996 (DOG of 29.8.1996)
- . **Pontevedra**: Decree 219/1998 of 2 July 1998 (DOG of 28.7.1998)

➤ **EUROPEAN UNION**

Following a proposal from the Spanish Government, the European Parliament approved the use of Spain's co-official languages, among them Galician, in communications from citizens to the European Parliament.

Similarly, citizens wishing to apply in Galician to the European Ombudsman will be able to do so by virtue of the entry into force of an agreement between Spain and this EU institution designed to promote the use of Spain's co-official languages in the institutions of the European Union. Under the agreement Spain is required to bear the cost of translating communications received from citizens in Galician, Basque or Catalan.

The same system has already been operating in the European Parliament for a few months, under an agreement which also permits the use of the three languages in the Council of Ministers of the EU and the European Commission.

The legislation in force places an obligation on the administration to protect and promote the Galician language. It also lays down the right of citizens to use it.

All professionals in the public services must prove a knowledge of spoken and written Galician, both on lists for temporary employment and in competitive examinations giving rise to an indefinite contract.

In competitive examinations, this knowledge of spoken and written Galician is eliminatory for some occupational categories.

Regarding the internal use of Galician, the social partners have suggested drawing up regulations.

Under the law on the use of Galician by local authorities as the official language (DOG No 124 of 30.6.1988), the Directorate General of Local Government runs the following activities:

a. Training programme for civil servants

Courses in Galician for the staff of local authorities

Since 1990, via a co-operation agreement between the Departments of the Presidency and Public Administration (currently Department of the Presidency, Public Administration and Justice) and Education and Academic Management (currently Secretary General for Language Policy), a special classification of training courses in Galician administrative and legal language has been established in order to ensure that local government staff possess a sufficient command of administrative language.

Courses in administrative Galician for local government staff are organised every year. Details of the last five years' courses may be found in the tables below.

COURSES IN ADMINISTRATIVE GALICIAN FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF					
YEAR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
basic	-	-	-	-	-
intermediate	4	5	5	10	8
advanced	3	5	7	3	4
budget	4,475,000 Pts	27,041 €	45,076 €	45,076 €	45,076 €

PARTICIPANTS IN COURSES IN ADMINISTRATIVE GALICIAN FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF										
	INTERMEDIATE LEVEL					ADVANCED LEVEL				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
A CORUÑA		24	37	36	52		13	36	44	39
CEE				47						
FERROL		29		29	17		27	32		
MALPICA			27							
SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA			25	38	64	21	9	27		29
VIMIANZO				34						
LUGO	22							19		
VIVEIRO	22						19	22		
OURENSE	16	9	21	33		35		22		
PONTEVEDRA	18	9		46	88				44	30
CAMBADOS				36						
PONTEAREAS				26						
VIGO		28	35	35	80	13	14	35	38	38
TOTAL	78	99	145	360	301	69	82	193	126	136
TOTAL	983					606				

b. Announcement of grants

The use of Galician in local government has been increasing steadily since 1991, as may be seen from the table below, as the number of linguistic normalisation services in local authorities has risen from ten in 1991, when funding was created for this purpose under an agreement between the Department of Education and Academic Management and the Department of the Presidency and Public Administration, to 109 at present.

Grant-aided local authorities and amount of the grant					
YEAR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
LOCAL AUTHORITY	69	74	86	78	109
A Coruña	12,250,000 Pts	77,116.00 €	77,000.00 €	81,050.00 €	96,400.00 €
Lugo	9,750,000 Pts	50,668.00 €	51,135.00 €	36,178.00 €	35,400.00 €
Ourense	4,600,000 Pts	34,553.00 €	32,700.00 €	30,600.00 €	35,485.00 €
Pontevedra	11,400,000 Pts	66,047.67 €	68,350.00 €	70,750.00 €	59,100.00 €
TOTAL	38,000,000 Pts	228,384.67 €	229,185.00 €	218,578.00 €	226,385.00 €

It is difficult to have a comprehensive statistical survey of the use of Galician in local government and also to quantify that use as there are 315 local authorities. Even so, we can say without taking too much of a risk that the overall impression is that oral use cannot be less than 80% and that written use is greater.

In the local council of Santiago de Compostela, the capital of Galicia, all political groups express themselves in Galician. All municipal documents are also in Galician and there is even a Municipal Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language whereby the local council co-ordinates the promotion of Galician in economic, hotel sector, business and, of course, cultural activities.

The situation is the same in other local authorities, such as Redondela, the focal point for a series of highly original campaigns, including the creation of a prize for novels in Galician (Blanco Amor prize), sponsored jointly by numerous Galician local authorities, which has already been awarded 26 times. Some of the prize-winning works have won further prizes after being translated into other languages; a Galician names campaign (which aroused wide interest in the community); partial tax exemption for businesses with signs in Galician; folk festivals in Galician; financial assistance towards gravestones in Galician (in Galicia, gravestones are traditionally in Castilian, regardless of whether the deceased and his or her family are Galician monolinguals); a campaign throughout Galicia to encourage Galician-speakers to insist on having all legal documents relating to their own death (will etc) drafted in Galician; a campaign to record small place names (a highly specific phenomenon with no equivalent in Europe because every small property in a region of smallholdings has its own name, and these very old place names have the same historical and linguistic value as the names of towns and villages); the creation of the Lois Peña Novo prize for civil servants who have distinguished themselves in the use of Galician in the different areas of public administration, such as the justice service or the police, which has already been awarded twelve times. These and many other initiatives of the municipality of Redondela have spread throughout Galicia.

The situation is similar in other municipalities. Fene is another with a clear and sustained commitment, with a municipal radio station in Galician since 1984 (www.radiofene.org/) in a location which is particularly dynamic from the social and employment standpoints. In 1988, on the initiative of Fene, an Association of Galician Municipal Broadcasters (*Asociación de Emisoras Municipales Gallegas – EMUGA*) was set up, comprising initially the radio stations of Fene, Oleiros, Negreira, Ribadavia and Corcubión. The number of members has now been increased to 14.

Vigo, the largest city in Galicia, has a Social Council for Language composed of experts representing all sections of society. It is clear from the plenary sessions broadcast on local television that the majority of councillors speak in Galician, and municipal documents are issued in Galician.

The situation is similar in other towns and villages, where the exceptions confirm the rule. A Coruña is the municipality where Galician is least present, and the city has experienced periods of crisis owing to the use also of the Castilian name, contrary to the provisions of Law 3/1983. This was an isolated case in Galicia as a whole.

Where local government officers are concerned, steps have been taken to ensure that they are sufficiently proficient in the spoken and written language, but use of the spoken language with members of the public is that of passive speakers. The vast majority of municipal documents issued to Galician citizens are drafted in Galician, and when a Galician citizen applies to a municipal office, the conversation takes place in the language of the person who started it, although it is possible that, under the weight of five centuries of Castilianised administration, citizens themselves might start a conversation in a language (Castilian) which is not their own. The positive measures provided for in the PXNLG are intended precisely to combat this sidelining of the Galician language by ensuring that the civil servant engages the conversation from the start in Galician in order to overcome inhibitions.

Any Galician citizen will have the general impression that the language used by the majority of Galician local councils in their documents is Galician. Two pieces of evidence confirm this general impression:

- a. The language of publication of municipal notices in the Official Gazettes of the four provincial councils of Galicia, in which these bodies and all local councils publish their public notices.

Use of Galician in the official gazettes of provincial and municipal councils Position as at 30.6.2006					
Provinces	Central government	Xunta of Galicia	Provincial Council	Municipal councils in Galician	Municipal councils in Castilian
A Coruña	Cast	Gal.	* ⁵	6	1
Lugo	Cast.	Gal.	Cast.	10	7
Ourense	Gal –Cast.	Gal. – Cast.	Gal. –Cast.	9	9
Pontevedra	Cast.	Gal.	Gal.	6	0

The table above shows that written Galician predominates and that the province of Ourense publishes everything in both languages, from municipal notices to those of the Spanish State. It may be inferred from this that the internal documents of local authorities must also be predominantly in Galician.

- b. The second piece of evidence is the language of the documents that local authorities submit to the Xunta of Galicia, for which we have comparative statistics relating to the first quarter of each year from 2000 to 2006, showing that Galician accounts for 80% in 2006 and that bilingual usage, which represented nearly 50% in 2000, has fallen to 11%, as may be seen from the tables and chart below.

These are followed by some figures from the Directorate General of Local Government for the years 2000 to 2006, based on a sample taken in the first quarter of each year, showing trends in the language uses of Galician local authorities in documents submitted to the Xunta of Galicia.

1. BY NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES								
	A CORUÑA		LUGO		OURENSE		PONTEVEDRA	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
GALICIAN	24	75	10	41	27	77	21	56
CASTILIAN	10	5	15	7	14	3	2	0
BILINGUAL (*)	50	10	33	13	37	9	37	3
NO DATA	10	4	9	6	14	3	2	3

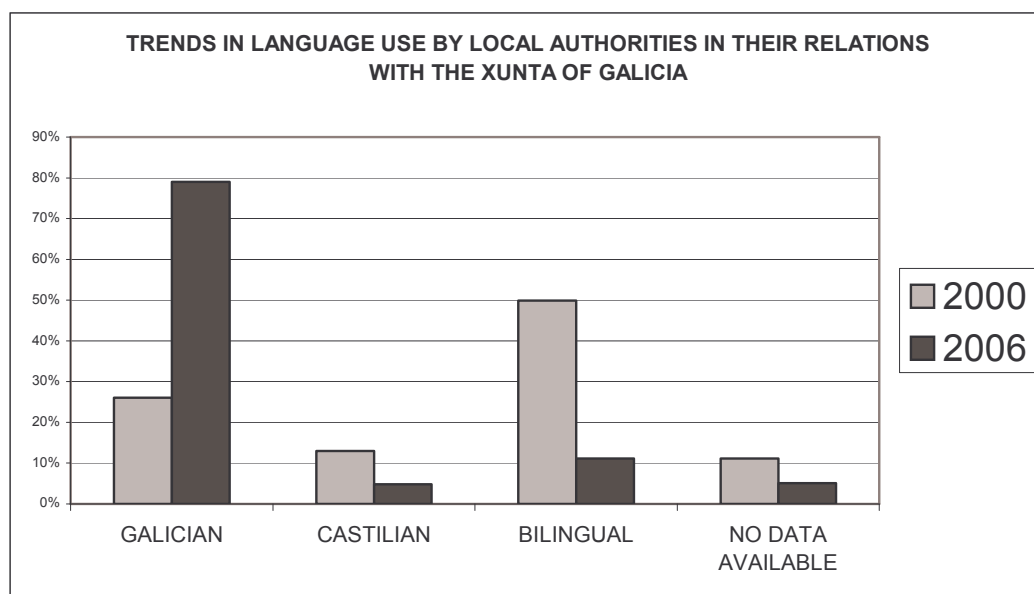
⁵ On the date in question there were no notices from the Provincial Council of A Coruña, but this body publishes all its notices in Galician.

AVAILABLE									
Local authorities	2094	2100	2067	2073	2092	92	2062	2068	

(*) This category comprises local authorities which, in the same file, submit documents both in Galician and in Castilian, depending on who signs them: mayor, clerk, auditor, local police etc; in these cases the local authorities in question are not included in any of the other categories.

2. PERCENTAGES BY PROVINCES								
	A CORUÑA		LUGO		OURENSE		PONTEVEDRA	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
GALICIAN	25.53%	79.78%	14.92%	61.19%	29.34%	83.69%	33.87%	90.32%
CASTILIAN	10.63%	5.31%	22.38%	10.44%	15.21%	3.26%	3.22%	0.00%
BILINGUAL (*)	53.19%	10.63%	49.25%	19.40%	40.21%	9.78%	59.67%	4.83%
NO DATA AVAILABLE	10.63%	4.25%	13.43%	8.95%	15.21%	3.26%	3.22%	4.83%
TOTAL	209998,00%	210597,00%	209998,00%	210598,00%	209997,00%	210599,00%	209998,00%	210598,00%

3. PERCENTAGES IN GALICIA AS A WHOLE		
	2000	2006
GALICIAN	26.03%	79.04%
CASTILIAN	13.01%	4.76%
BILINGUAL	49.84%	11.11%
NO DATA AVAILABLE	11.11%	5.07%
	99.99%	99.99%



OTHER LOCAL ENTITIES													
	A CORUÑA			LUGO			OURENSE			PONTEVEDRA			% GALICIA
	C	Y	M	C	Y	M	C	Y	M	C	Y	M	
GALICIAN	1						1		1	2	3		57.14

CASTILIAN													-
BILINGUAL			3			2		1					42.85

[C: consortium; Y: minor local entity (ELM); M: *mancomunidad*]

OTHER LOCAL ENTITIES	
MANCOMUNIDAD LIMIA-OURENSE	BILINGUAL
MANCOMUNIDAD CARBALLIÑO	GALICIAN
ELM BEMBRIVE	GALICIAN
ELM ARCOS DA CONDESA	GALICIAN
ELM CAMPOSANCOS	GALICIAN
CONSORTIUM OS PEARES	BILINGUAL
CONSORTIUM AS MARIÑAS	BILINGUAL
CONSORTIUM OF VALEDORAS	BILINGUAL
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE CONSORTIUM, COMARCA OF SALNÉS	GALICIAN
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE CONSORTIUM, COMARCA OF MARIÑA LUCENSE OCCIDENTAL	BILINGUAL
CONSORTIUM TERRA DE LEMOS	BILINGUAL
CONSORTIUM OF THE SANTIAGO ROUTES IN GALICIA	GALICIAN
CONSORTIUM RÍO ARNOIA	GALICIAN
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE CONSORTIUM, COMARCA OF DEZA-TABEIRÓS-TERRA DE MONTES	GALICIAN
PERCENTAGE %	57.14

c. We do not have any statistics concerning oral use, but the general impression, confirmed by the presence of the language on radio and TV news programmes, is that Galician is the language in which most plenary sessions of municipal councils are held and that Galician is also very present in civil servants' verbal dealings with members of the public, although the more urban the local authority is, the more likely it is that members of the public and civil servants will spontaneously interact in Castilian, both in and outside municipal offices.

d. There are no reports of the use of translators and interpreters in relations with members of the public. In the early years of democracy, there were people who, when they received a document from the municipality in Galician, wrote back and asked for it to be sent in Castilian, but acceptance of the official use of Galician has increased steadily and, today, in any of the local authorities consulted for this report, such cases are said to be very infrequent: one or two a year.

Place names

Responsibility for official place names in Galicia lies with the Place Name Committee of the *Xunta* of Galicia. The only official form of place names in Galicia is the Galician.

There are cases of failure to respect official place names. In the case of the city of A Coruña, there is a final judgment by the High Court of Justice of Galicia ruling that the only valid form of the name is the Galician.

In signposting on roads falling under the State's responsibility there are still cases of names being deformed.

Incorrect use of place names can still be seen today in the labelling of some Galician products. Based on market research findings, the Government's General Secretariat for Language Policy was planning a campaign in the last quarter of 2006 aimed at food companies which fail to respect the official status of place names.

Original place names, deformed in some cases for several centuries but preserved in speech, have been reinstated over the last few decades in Galicia. This has been a major effort because Galicia is one of the regions with the highest density of place names in the whole of Europe (hence with no

equivalent in Spain, where it accounts for 30% of the total), due largely to the centuries-old dispersal of the population throughout the countryside. This effort, headed by a Place Names Committee of the *Xunta* of Galicia, composed of experts on this subject, involved analysing, clarifying and officialising over 30,000 place names. Of great importance is the fact that the 1983 Law on linguistic normalisation stipulates that Galician place names shall have only one official form, which is the Galician. In Galicia, therefore, there are no instances of places having a dual name, as is the case elsewhere. Despite contradicting age-old routines and even centuries-old use in documents, this revival of original place names gave rise to a few isolated episodes of rejection but all, or nearly all, of the revived place names are now established in social use. The resulting catalogue of names is published and may be freely consulted on the web (<http://www.xunta.es/toponimia>), permitting complex multi-function searches. But this catalogue led to the subsequent alteration of over half the region's road signs, which called for an additional effort.

The Government of Galicia is continuing to revive place names through the so-called Small Place Names Project.

At the present time it can be said that all Galician place names coming under the responsibility of the Autonomous Community have been properly reinstated and signposted. One other noteworthy fact is that this revival process involves a range of institutions: roads of general State interest (coming under the responsibility of the Ministry of Development); roads managed by the Autonomous Community (coming under the responsibility of the Government of Galicia); and roads managed by the provincial councils and municipal roads (responsibility of provincial and municipal councils). One exception is the use of place names in connection with maritime areas.

Furthermore, the Government of Galicia (Directorate General of Transport) generally builds bus stations and bus parking areas and also built the maritime terminals in Cangas and Moaña. When works are delivered, signposting is provided in Galician. In the case of bus stations, signposting is both interior and exterior, and in the case of parking areas, only exterior, by means of stone markers. Once works have been delivered and their operation awarded, it is the operator who becomes responsible for their upkeep and maintenance, and hence also for signposting.

Generally speaking it may be said that road signs in Galicia are in Galician and any exceptions that may be noted are just that – exceptions.

The PXNLG, unanimously approved by the Parliament of Galicia on 22 September 2004, contains, inter alia, the following objectives with regard to local government:

- a. to consolidate the normalising role of the local and provincial authorities by generalising the use of Galician as the main language of work and communication with members of the public
- b. to include the promotion of Galician in the strategy for service provision to members of the public at local and district level, both directly and via subcontractors
- c. to take steps to ensure that all staff working directly or indirectly for the local or district authorities have a favourable attitude towards the use of the language of Galicia and a sufficient oral and written knowledge of the language to use it in dealings with members of the public who so wish, and are accustomed to “positive provision”.

To achieve these objectives, the Government of Galicia drew up a comprehensive study plan aimed at civil servants working in Galician local authorities, comprising intermediate and advanced levels.

Under Article 40.f) of Decree 578/2005 of 29 December 2005 laying down the organic structure of the Department of the Presidency, Public Administration and Justice, this department is responsible, inter alia, for stimulating the process of incorporating Galician into local government in co-operation with the General Secretariat for Language Policy.

Every year the Directorate General of Local Government announces financial assistance to Galician local authorities.

This financial assistance takes the following forms:

- a. maintaining existing municipal and provincial linguistic normalisation services
- b. creating new municipal and provincial linguistic normalisation services where they are duly justified and sufficient funds are available
- c. organising campaigns to achieve linguistic normalisation in the local authority
- d. conducting campaigns for the normalisation and use of Galician in office automation documents and instruments used by the local authorities.

For the 2006 financial year there is a co-operation agreement between the Department of the Presidency, Public Administration and Justice (via the Directorate General for Local Government) and the General Secretariat for Language Policy which involves:

- a. maintaining existing municipal and provincial linguistic normalisation services
- b. creating new municipal and provincial linguistic normalisation services where they are duly justified
- c. organising campaigns to achieve linguistic normalisation in the local authority
- d. conducting campaigns for the normalisation and use of Galician in office automation documents and instruments used by the local authorities
- e. organising and conducting courses in administrative Galician for the staff of Galician local authorities
- f. producing any publications considered necessary to disseminate the above measures.

In order to implement the above measures, the Department of the Presidency, Public Administration and Justice will announce grants to Galician local authorities for the normalisation of Galician, invite tenders for courses in administrative Galician for local government staff and take action to disseminate activities and promote normalisation by producing relevant publications.

The table below shows the breakdown of costs between the General Secretariat for Language Policy (SXPL) and the Department of the Presidency.

Grants to local authorities for activities to normalise the use of Galician		
Object	SXPL	Department of the Presidency
Courses for the promotion of Galician in local government	39,750.00 €	45,076 €
Campaigns and publications to disseminate and raise awareness of the use of Galician in local government	9,015.00 €	9,015 €
Municipal linguistic normalisation projects and campaigns	581,650.00 €	228,385 €

Following a proposal from the Spanish Government, the European Parliament approved the use of Spain's co-official languages, among them Galician, in citizens' communications with it.

Community of VALENCIA

In paragraphs 787 and 788 of the report prepared by the Committee of Experts on the basis of the first Spanish report, the Spanish authorities are urged to increase the percentage of State administrative staff in the Community of Valencia who have an appropriate command of Valencian. For this purpose, the authorities of the Generalitat and the Ministry of Public Administration have signed each year since 1995 a collaboration agreement for the promotion of a knowledge of Valencian among staff of the General State Administration in the Community of Valencia.

The numbers of civil servants who have attended these courses since 2002 are as follows:

<i>Course</i>	<i>Participants</i>
2002/03	525
2003/04	1,274
2004/05	1,167
2005/06	1,102

Furthermore, the responsibilities of the Directorate General for Administration of the Autonomous Community, which comes under the Secretariat for Public Administration, include “training and further training for the staff of the *Generalitat*”, for which purpose it plans and implements each year training programmes in Valencian at different levels. This training is provided both in the form of classes and on-line.

Under Article 30 of Law 4/1983 of 23 November 1983 this Directorate General also adopts measures to ensure that a knowledge of Valencian is taken into consideration “in the rules governing competitions for admission to public office in the Government of Valencia and the local authorities, within their respective spheres of competence”.

'Foral' Community of NAVARRE

1 Within the administrative districts of the State in which the number of residents who are users of regional or minority languages justifies the measures specified below and according to the situation of each language, the Parties undertake, as far as this is reasonably possible:

a i to ensure that the administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages; or

The Central Government Delegation in Navarre employs a civil servant with a diploma from the Official School of Languages to deal with telephone calls in Basque. This service is generally limited to oral communication with the public and the translation of messages written in Basque which the office receives.

All signposting in the premises of the Central Government Delegation in Navarre, which is the highest State authority there, is now bilingual.

The latest figures concerning the training dispensed to staff of the General State Administration in Navarre are as follows:

Academic year	No. of civil servants enrolled
1996/1997	76
2004/2005.	11
2005/2006	10

The courses are open to all staff and organised by the Navarre Institute of Public Administration, with which a co-operation agreement has been concluded to provide training for all State employees in Navarre, a copy of which is appended.

As regards the staffing of the various offices in the Basque-speaking area, there are four civil servants who speak Basque, two in the State Employment Service/INEM (a woman in Alsasua/Altsasu and a man in Santesteban/Donostia) and two women in the Public Information Centre (C.A.I.S.S.) of the National Social Security Institute (INSS) in Santesteban/Donostia.

In Alsasua/Altsasu there is one permanent female staff member who speaks Basque, plus at the moment another person who is on a six-month contract. This brings the percentage of public employees who speak Basque up to 50% at the present time.

In Santesteban/Donostia the only employee in the State Employment Service has some knowledge of Basque, so there the percentage is 100%.

In Santesteban, two of the three employees of the INSS Public Information Centre (i.e. 66% of the staff) speak Basque.

b to make available widely used administrative texts and forms for the population in the regional or minority languages or in bilingual versions;

The Central Government Delegation in Navarre has had bilingual signposting at its headquarters in the 'mixed' zone since the first half of 2004.

The State Employment Service occupies offices which belong to the Navarre Employment Department.

The C.A.I.S.S. of the INSS in Santesteban provides application forms in Castilian and Basque, and all signs are in both languages.

Other central government agencies (INSS, Social Security Treasury) also have signs in both languages in their offices in the mixed zone. This is not mandatory, however, so signposting is not always bilingual everywhere in this zone.

c to allow the administrative authorities to draft documents in a regional or minority language.

In all its communications with the administrative authorities the Central Government Delegation uses Castilian. This does not prevent the administrative authorities in the Basque-language zone from submitting documents drafted in Basque in their dealings with the Central Government Delegation. One of the staff members serves as a translator, so the use of the Basque language is provided for.

Documents sent to the Central Government Delegation and to the General State Administration are translated into Castilian when the applicant submits them in Basque.

When the documents are submitted in Basque only, the Central Government Delegation uses the services of an employee with a diploma from the Official School of Languages who knows Basque. The services of a translator in the employ of the Provincial Traffic Authority are also used.

The Provincial Police headquarters in Pamplona also have their own translator.

2 In respect of the local and regional authorities on whose territory the number of residents who are users of regional or minority languages is such as to justify the measures specified below, the Parties undertake to allow and/or encourage:

a the use of regional or minority languages within the framework of the regional or local authority;

The use of Basque within the public authorities in Navarre is governed by the much-cited 'Foral' Decree 29/2003 of 10 February 2003, which stipulates:

Article 1.1. The present Foral Decree regulates the normal and official use of Basque in the Public Administrations of Navarre.

Its scope includes the Administration of the Foral Community of Navarre, the Local Administrations and the public law institutions connected with them.

Article 3. A command of the Basque language shall be compulsory or acknowledged as an advantage in recruitment to posts in the Public Administrations of Navarre, under the terms and conditions laid down in the Foral Law on the Basque language, the provisions of the present Foral Decree and any other provisions supplementing these.

Article 4. The Government of Navarre shall appoint a collaborating body for each of the procedures provided for in the present Decree and, where applicable, a body to co-ordinate between the Administrative Departments of the Foral Community of Navarre, especially in respect of the execution of any action plans for the use of Basque which the Government of Navarre may approve.

It shall also appoint the body to help prepare action plans for the use of Basque in local institutions and other interested public administrations, subject to the provisions of this Decree.

Article 5. The Government of Navarre and the public law institutions connected with the Authorities of the Foral Community of Navarre shall elaborate and approve plans progressively to achieve the objectives laid down in Article 1.2 of this Decree.

Furthermore, the Local Authorities shall be able to elaborate their own plans within their spheres of competence.

Article 6. The Administration of the Foral Community of Navarre, the Local Authorities and the public law institutions connected with them shall adopt measures gradually to train the necessary staff in the Basque language, in order progressively to comply with the provisions of the Foral Law on the Basque language, the present Decree and any subsequent measures further developing them.

The Government of Navarre, through the public enterprise TRACASA, has set up a local information system on the Internet (<http://sitna.cfnavarra.es/?lang=eus>) where the public can find relevant local information in several languages, including Basque.

<p><i>b the possibility for users of regional or minority languages to submit oral or written applications in these languages;</i></p>

The use of Basque in the Administration is also governed by 'Foral' Decree 29/2003 of 10 February 2003, which sets the following objectives:

- In the Basque-speaking area, to allow for the use of either of the official languages as a working language and in dealings with the public.
- In the 'mixed' area, to organise and enable the necessary staff to allow citizens to exercise their linguistic rights in that area.
- In the central services of the Administration of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre, to organise and enable the necessary staff to attend to members of the public in Basque if required.

The central services of the Administration of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre are those which, regardless of their precise geographical location, are open to the whole population of Navarre.

Regarding the use of Basque in the Basque-speaking zone, Article 7. of Section 1.^a stipulates: *"The use of Basque and Castilian in the Public Administrations of Navarre and in the public law institutions connected with them, located in the Basque-speaking area, shall be governed by the criteria laid down in the Foral Law on the Basque language and the present Foral Decree, with due respect for the right of citizens both freely to choose which of the two official languages they wish to be served in and not to be discriminated against based on language."*

Article 10. 1. reads: *"Communications and notifications addressed to physical or legal persons in the Basque-speaking area shall be bilingual, unless the interested parties expressly request the use of either of the two official languages, in compliance with Article 11 of the Foral Law on the Basque language.*

2. When the dealings concern procedures in which the citizens or other public authorities are interested parties, under the terms of Articles 8.2 and 9.5 of this Decree, they may use documents, models and forms printed in Castilian, in Basque or in both languages.

3. In oral communications, officials may attend to citizens in the official language of the citizen's choice."

In the chapter on the use of Basque in administrative entities located in the mixed area, Article 13 of Section 1.^a stipulates: *"On printed sheets for internal use and on stationery used by the services of the Public Administrations and public law institutions connected with them and located in the mixed area, all headings and letterheads shall be written in Castilian. If the printed sheets are for public use, forms shall be made available in Castilian and in a bilingual version, to enable the interested parties to choose."*

Article 15 adds: “1. *Communications and notifications from services of the Administration of the Foral Community of Navarre located in the mixed area addressed to physical and legal persons in the Basque-speaking area shall be done in Castilian, unless the interested parties expressly request that Basque be used, in which case they may be done in bilingual form.*

2. *Printed documents and forms for use by physical or legal persons in the mixed area may be provided in Castilian or in a separate bilingual Castilian-Basque version, to enable the interested party to choose”.*

Finally, ‘Foral’ Decree 29/2003 of 10 February 2003 refers to the use of Basque by the authorities in the non-Basque-speaking area. Article 17 stipulates: “1. *Public Administrations in the non-Basque-speaking area shall require interested parties to simultaneously submit a translation in Castilian of any documents addressed to them in Basque, or they may use official translation services to attend to citizens who address them in Basque, as they have the right to do.*”

- In the Administration of the Government of Navarre

Any person, regardless of whether he or she resides in the ‘Foral’ Community of Navarre, may present papers or documents to the authorities in either of the official languages of Navarre, in keeping with the provisions of ‘Foral’ Law 18/1986 on the Basque language and related ‘Foral’ Decrees.

- In the Parliament of Navarre

The members of the ‘Foral’ Parliament may submit motions to the Table Office in Castilian or in Basque.

Similarly, citizens who are not members of the Chamber may submit proposals or documents to the Parliament in Castilian or in Basque.

c the publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;

Anything which relates to the structure or content of the official gazette, the *Boletín Oficial de Navarra* (BON) or which concerns local authorities and bodies located in the mixed or Basque-speaking areas, and announcements and notices to citizens in these areas are published in Basque.

d the publication by local authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;

‘Foral’ Law 18/1986 on the Basque language states in Article 7 that the Official Gazette of Navarre and the Official Gazette of the Parliament of Navarre shall be published simultaneously in separate Castilian and Basque versions.

‘Foral’ Decree 248/2000 of 3 July 2000 established the Department of the Official Gazette of Navarre within the Department of the Presidency, Justice and the Interior. Article 1. 2. says: “*The Department of the Official Gazette of Navarre shall be responsible for publishing the Official Gazette of Navarre, which includes full management of the original texts for inclusion therein, the contents of each issue, its translation, composition, printing and distribution*”. Article 2. 1. stipulates that the Department of the Official Gazette of Navarre comprises three sections, one of which is the Translation Section, whose tasks include (paragraph 3):

- Official translation of general provisions, administrative resolutions and other acts and documents for the Basque edition of the Official Gazette of Navarre.
- Official translations from Basque into Castilian and from Castilian into Basque as required by the Public Administrations of Navarre, in keeping with the provisions of the ‘Foral’ Law on the Basque language.
- Advice to local and other public authorities on matters of official translation from Basque into Castilian and from Castilian into Basque.

Since 'Foral' Law 18/1986 on the Basque language entered into force, the Official Gazette of Navarre has been published separately in a Basque version.

'Under the terms of this law, official documents of the Parliament of Navarre are also published in Basque.

Under its own Rules of Procedure, the Parliament of Navarre publishes two official publications: the Official Gazette of the Parliament of Navarre and the Journal of Sessions of the Parliament of Navarre.

Since 1993 the Parliament of Navarre has published its Official Gazette simultaneously in separate Castilian and Basque versions, in conformity with the provisions of the 'Foral' Law on the Basque language. All the texts, without exception, which are required by law to be published in the Castilian edition of the Official Gazette are also published in the Basque edition. The Chamber's own translation service has the texts translated.

The Journal of Sessions, as mentioned earlier, reproduces in full all speeches and contributions pronounced in Basque, just as it does those made in Castilian, following the rules laid down in the Chamber's Rules of Procedure concerning the Journal of Sessions, which require it to reproduce in full all contributions made in public plenary sessions and committee meetings.

In addition to its official publications, the Parliament of Navarre, through its Publications Department and in agreement with the Table Office, produces other publications promoting the Parliament's activities. The more interesting ones are published in separate Basque and Castilian versions. They include the book "*El Parlamento de Navarra*", an institutional publication, an information booklet about the seat, functions and organisation of the parliament, a teaching aid for secondary school teachers, and the law book "*Fuero Nuevo o Compilación de Derecho Civil Foral de Navarra*".

e *the use by regional authorities of regional or minority languages in debates in their assemblies, without excluding, however, the use of the official language(s) of the State;*

The Parliament of Navarre permits the use of Basque by its members in its debates, plenary sessions and committees. If they so wish, therefore, those who attend the information meetings held by parliamentary committees may express themselves in Basque.

The Parliament of Navarre has had its own Basque translation service since 1992. Initially it had three staff translators and now it has five. These translators/interpreters provide simultaneous interpretation from booths in the plenary chamber and the committee rooms. They also supervise the drafting of the texts of the proceedings which are subsequently published in the Journal of Sessions.

Furthermore, at institutional ceremonies organised by the Parliament of Navarre the necessary steps are taken to provide for the use of Basque when spokespersons of the parliamentary groups take the floor, as they often speak in Basque.

The Parliament of Navarre also uses Castilian and Basque on the signs in its premises, which were inaugurated in December 2002.

In the announcements it publishes in the press, the Parliament of Navarre displays the coat of arms of Navarre with the bilingual text "*Parlamento de Navarra-Nafarroako Parlamentua*".

Finally, among the cultural activities organised by the Parliament of Navarre, the essay competition "What does the Parliament of Navarre mean to you?", which is already in its 22nd year, is open to entries in Castilian or Basque.

g *the use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language(s), of traditional and correct forms of place-names in regional or minority languages.*

In August 1982 the Organic Law on the Reintegration and Improvement of the 'Foral' Community acknowledged Castilian as the official language of Navarre and Basque as the other official language in the Basque-speaking areas.

'Foral' Law 18/1986 on the Basque language stipulated to what extent Basque was an official language and Article 8 referred specifically to place names, explicitly stating that it is up to the Government of Navarre to fix the place names in the 'Foral' Community, as well as the names of districts, population centres and country roads.

So the Government of Navarre was faced with a heavy responsibility when it came to officialising and standardising place names, and to rise to the challenge it set two research projects in motion. On the one hand, for the names of local communities, districts and valleys, it commissioned the Royal Academy of the Basque Language to carry out an in-depth study to implement the provisions of the 'Foral' Law. At the same time, a four-year scheme to identify the smaller place names in Navarre was launched.

These two projects provide input which allows the Government to react promptly when municipalities apply to officialise the spelling of their names in Basque. Note that in the mixed and non-Basque-speaking areas it is up to the municipal authorities to initiate the process.

Since this process was set in motion, in around 1990, a large number of Basque place names – all those submitted – have been officialised. Most recently, on 16 August 2006, the Government of Navarre approved the Basque names of five municipalities: Esparza de Salazar (Espartza Zaraitzu), Ochagavía (Otsagabia), Oronz (Orontze), Urzainqui (Urzainki) and Valle de Yerri (Deierri). The Government of Navarre also approved the official denomination in Basque of the names of the places that make up this last municipality: Allotz, Andia, Arandigoien, Aritzala, Aritzaleta, Aizkoa, Bearin, Ziritzako etxeaak, Eraul, Gorozin, Ibiriku Deierri, Iruñela, Lakar, Lorca, Murelu Deierri, Muro, Murugarren, Errezu, Ugar, Urbasako Benta, Hiriberri Deierri, Zabal and Zurukuain. So when Castilian is spoken or written the Castilian names remain unchanged, but in Basque spoken or written contexts the Basque names are now used.

Place names in the 'Foral' Community are thus used in their official form, in Castilian, Basque or both, in conformity with the provisions of Article 8 of 'Foral' Law 18/1986 on the Basque language, 'Foral' Decree 16/1989 of 19 January 1989 on official place names in the Basque-speaking zone, 'Foral' Decree 270/1991 of 12 September 1991 on the use by the 'Foral' Administration of the various official names approved by the Government of Navarre under the previously mentioned 'Foral' Law; and, where applicable, 'Foral' Decree 29/2003 of 10 February 2003 on the use of Basque in the Public Administrations of Navarre and its autonomous bodies.

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| <p>3 <i>With regard to public services provided by the administrative authorities or other persons acting on their behalf, the Parties undertake, within the territory in which regional or minority languages are used, in accordance with the situation of each language and as far as this is reasonably possible:</i></p> <p>a <i>to ensure that the regional or minority languages are used in the provision of the service; or</i></p> |
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In all activities involving Basque themes, the Directorate General of Universities and Language Policy lays down the conditions for using Basque in the services provided. For example, the programme of cultural initiatives includes *Zoko Zinea*, a cycle of short films and talks all in Basque, held in thirteen municipalities in Navarre. The contract clearly stipulated that the talks would be given by Basque speakers. The initiative went down so well that it was decided to renew it the following year.

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| <p>b <i>to allow users of regional or minority languages to submit a request and receive a reply in these languages; or</i></p> |
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- General State Administration in Navarre.

Citizens have the right to submit applications and receive answers in Basque from offices of the General State Administration in Navarre. The central government agencies concerned, namely the National Employment Institute (INEM) and the National Social Security Institute (INSS), have sufficient staff capable of attending to the public in Basque.

Throughout 2006 a survey of the use of Basque by these agencies is being carried out, to identify the weak and strong points of the service provided and correct any shortcomings.

- Government of Navarre.

Generally speaking, official communications and notifications addressed by the Directorate General of the Presidency to physical or legal persons are in Castilian; if the addressee lives in the Basque-speaking area and has expressed the wish to be attended to in Basque, the documents sent will be bilingual, as provided for by law.

Any person, regardless of whether he or she resides in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre, may present papers or documents to the authorities in either of the official languages of Navarre, in keeping with the provisions of 'Foral' Law 18/1986 on the Basque language and related 'Foral' Decrees.

- Parliament of Navarre.

The same applies to any documents or papers citizens wish to submit to the Parliament of Navarre.

4 With a view to putting into effect those provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 accepted by them, the Parties undertake to take one or more of the following measures:

a translation or interpretation as may be required;

The functions of the Translation Section of the Department of the Official Gazette of Navarre include official translations into and out of Basque and Castilian required by the public authorities of Navarre, in keeping with the provisions of the 'Foral' Law on the Basque language, as well as advice to local and other public authorities concerning official translations in both directions.

b recruitment and, where necessary, training of the officials and other public service employees required;

According to data provided by the Department of Basque and Community Languages for the period 2000-2005, more than 3,000 public service employees attended Basque classes and some completed the course.

In the 2004-2005 school year, 794 employees completed training courses in Basque: 299 followed long courses, 277 followed intensive courses, 44 taught themselves, 29 took intensive summer courses, 31 attended conversation courses, 39 took full-time courses, 16 went on special summer courses and 59 on technical courses.

The same Department tests public service employees' language skills ('Foral' Order 18/2004). 30 public service employees took the tests, 7 of whom passed the beginner's level, 5 the intermediate level and 18 the advanced level.

c compliance as far as possible with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of a regional or minority language to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used.

Postings are generally assigned in accordance with the applicants' wishes; there are no restrictions on the appointments they can apply for. Competitions for transfers of public service employees in the 'Foral' Administration of Navarre are subject to the laws governing such competitions. Postings are assigned on merit (marks scored in the exam), following the prescribed procedure. The 'Foral' Community authorities cannot oblige a candidate with a command of Basque to take a post in the Basque-speaking area rather than elsewhere.

Of course, where a command of Basque is a requisite for appointment to a post, only permanent or temporary staff who meet that requirement may be appointed.

This is corroborated by Public Service Unit statistics concerning the Government of Navarre and the number of positions where knowledge of Basque is considered a requirement or an advantage.

'Core' Administration	4,300
Education Department	6,409
Navarre Health Department	7,536
Total	18,245

The figures for each of the above departments break down as follows:

- 'Core' Administration (posts in all departments other than Education and Health):

	4,300						
	F/I	M	V	V1	V3	Total M-V-V1-V3	Without language
Total per language level	15	161	0	0	45	206	4,079
Percentage	0.35	3.74	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.79	94.86

- Department of Education:

	6,409						
	F/I	M	V	V1	V3	Total M-V-V1-V3	Without language
Total per language level	0	63	1.341	13	49	1,466	4,943
Percentage	0.00	0.98	20.92	0.20	0.76	22.87	77.13

- Health Department:

	7,536						
	F/I	M	V	V1	V3	Total M-V-V1-V3	Without language
Total per language level	0	0	0	53	0	53	7,483
Percentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.70	99.30

- TOTAL:

'Core' Administration	4,300
Education Department	6,409
Navarre Health Department	<u>7,536</u>
Total	18,245

F/I	M	V	V1	V3	Total M-V-V1-V3	Without language
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Total per language level	15	224	1.341	66	94	1,725	16,505
Percentage	0.08	1.23	7.35	0.36	0.52	9.45	90.46

5 The Parties undertake to allow the use or adoption of family names in the regional or minority languages, at the request of those concerned.

The registration of Basque family names is accepted and is common practice. It is provided for in the national legislation.

In conclusion, with regard to the provisions of Article 10 of the Charter concerning administrative authorities and public services, the 'Foral' Community of Navarre is characterised by the following practices:

- a) The Department of the Presidency of the Government of Navarre generally communicates with physical and legal persons in Castilian; however, if the person is located in the Basque-speaking area and has requested information in Basque, they will receive it in bilingual form, as provided for by law.
- b) The organisation chart of the 'Foral' Community and its autonomous bodies defines which posts require a command of Basque, and those posts where it is an advantage for applicants to the posts concerned.

Independently of that, the Administration of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre, like that of any Spanish region or any European government, has no way of knowing which of its employees speak Basque or how well they speak it unless they volunteer the information when applying for posts where knowledge of Basque is a requisite or considered as an advantage.

However, according to data supplied to the Civil Service Directorate by the Institute of Public Administration of Navarre, in the period 2000-2006 3,000 civil servants in Navarre attended Basque lessons dispensed by the Navarran authorities; this does not include those who attended classes dispensed by the Education Department, for which figures were not provided.

- c) Bodies located in the Basque-speaking area are notified in Castilian of agreements concluded by the Government of Navarre. The Department of the Presidency also generally communicates in Castilian with bodies located in the Basque-speaking area, except in administrative procedures initiated in Basque in the Basque-speaking area, which proceed in bilingual form, as provided for by law.
- d) The Official Gazette of Navarre is published simultaneously in Castilian and in Basque, both versions reproducing in full all official provisions of a general nature affecting Navarre. So all general provisions affecting Navarre are published in full, not only in Castilian but also in Basque, in the Official Gazette.
- e) Even lesser official documents, such as telephone or electricity bills, etc. used in relations between the Public Administration of Navarre and citizens residing in the Basque-speaking area can be drafted in Basque if the user so wishes, or at least in bilingual form.
- f) The Translation Section of the Directorate General of the Presidency provides official translation and interpreting in both directions between Castilian and Basque and is the official translation unit provided for under the 'Foral' Law on the Basque language to serve the Public Administration of Navarre. It also advises local authorities and other administrative entities on matters concerning official translations into and out of Castilian and Basque.

- g) With regard to permanent posts in the Administration of the 'Foral' Community and its autonomous bodies, of which there are about fifteen thousand, applicants are appointed in accordance with their wishes and in order of the marks they score in the corresponding recruitment procedure. The authorities cannot demand that applicants with a knowledge of Basque accept posts in the Basque-speaking area rather than in other areas for which they have expressed a preference. But posts where knowledge of Basque is a requisite may only be filled by temporary or permanent staff who speak Basque.
- h) Concerning people's names, in dealings with the Government of Navarre:
- in administrative procedures such as entry in a register or the authentication of signatures, the forenames and surnames used must be those which appear on the person's national identity document, and no other name of any type or description or in any other language;
 - in other communications citizens are free to use their Basque names.

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

Articles 43 and 44 of Law 3/2003 of 26 March 2003 on the legal regime of the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands (B.I. Official Gazette No. 44 of 3 April 2003) stipulate:

“Article 43

Use of Catalan in administrative matters

- 1. The Administration of the Autonomous Community and its various operational entities shall use Catalan in their internal activities and in relations between them. They shall also normally use it in communications and notices addressed to physical or legal persons residing in the Catalan-speaking area, without prejudice to the rights of the interested parties to receive them in Castilian if they so desire.*

[...]

Article 44

Use of Catalan in administrative procedures

- 1. In their administrative procedures the Administration of the Autonomous Community and its various operational entities shall use Catalan, without prejudice to the right of interested parties to present papers and documents, make representations and, if they so wish, receive notifications in Castilian.”*

In the public transport area the use of Catalan by the General Directorate of Transport has gradually increased in recent years. Castilian was the main language in the 1990s, but by the late 1990s Castilian-Catalan bilingualism was the rule and now Catalan is widely used.

It is difficult, however, to pinpoint the exact timing of the change from one language to the other. The change to Catalan has taken place gradually (almost naturally) over the years. But the following details concerning the Transport Directorate are worth noting.

Relations with bus and tourism companies.

Almost all communications between the Transport Directorate and bus and tourism companies are in Catalan.

However, when answering enquiries the Directorate generally uses the language in which the enquiry was made. Most enquiries are in fact made in Castilian, so they tend to be dealt with in Castilian, except for internal documents, which must be drafted in Catalan.

The forms the Directorate provides for the transport firms it works with are almost all bilingual.

Bilingualism is without any doubt the general rule in oral communication between the Transport Directorate and bus and tourism companies.

Relations with passengers.

All information to passengers is available in Castilian and Catalan and every effort is made to produce information leaflets and brochures in bilingual form.

The Transport Directorate requires transport firms to provide certain information to passengers and to make that information available in both languages.

The language used by public transport passengers in complaints and comments made at the TIB (*Transporte de las Illes Balears*) information point was mainly Castilian a few years ago, but nowadays Catalan has taken over.

Disciplinary measures against transport companies.

Catalan is generally used in disciplinary proceedings against transport companies.

Maritime transport.

The Transport Directorate deals with authorisations for leisure boats and boat hire.

The forms people are required to fill in are bilingual, in Castilian and Catalan.

The authorisations granted are available in both language versions, but unless a Castilian version is specifically requested, they are issued in Catalan.

In conclusion, Catalan is generally used more than Castilian in the Transport Directorate, Castilian being confined virtually to isolated documents or procedures initiated in that language by the public.

All official place names and road signs are in Catalan.

Article 11. Media

- 1** *The Parties undertake, for the users of the regional or minority languages within the territories in which those languages are spoken, according to the situation of each language, to the extent that the public authorities, directly or indirectly, are competent, have power or play a role in this field, and respecting the principle of the independence and autonomy of the media:*
- a** *to the extent that radio and television carry out a public service mission:*
 - i** *to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or*
 - ii** *to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or*
 - iii** *to make adequate provision so that broadcasters offer programmes in the regional or minority languages;*
 - b**
 - i** *to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages; or*
 - ii** *to encourage and/or facilitate the broadcasting of radio programmes in the regional or minority languages on a regular basis;*
 - c**
 - i** *to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or*
 - ii** *to encourage and/or facilitate the broadcasting of television programmes in the regional or minority languages on a regular basis;*
 - d** *to encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;*
 - e**
 - i** *to encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one newspaper in the regional or minority languages; or*
 - ii** *to encourage and/or facilitate the publication of newspaper articles in the regional or minority languages on a regular basis;*
 - f**
 - i** *to cover the additional costs of those media which use regional or minority languages, wherever the law provides for financial assistance in general for the media; or*
 - ii** *to apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in the regional or minority languages;*
 - g** *to support the training of journalists and other staff for media using regional or minority languages.*

The State may enact basic rules relating to the organisation of the press, radio and television and the media in general (Article 149.1.27 of the Constitution). The Autonomous Communities may further develop this legislation and are also responsible for taking the necessary administrative measures for its application.

In *Radiotelevisión Española* (RTVE) the State has two public-service television channels, TVE 1 and TVE 2, as well as the radio stations of *Radio Nacional de España*, which cover the whole of Spanish territory..

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI / BASQUE COUNTRY

The Basque Government has always been aware of the role the media have to play in normalising and revitalising a minority (or one might say 'minoritised') language like ours.

This is why the Basic Law on normalisation of the use of Euskera (Basque) passed by the Basque Parliament in 1982 includes a section on means of guaranteeing the use and presence of the language in the media. More specifically, the law gives all citizens the right to be informed by the media in both Euskera and Castilian. To guarantee this right the Basque Government was urged to take steps to encourage the presence of Euskera in the media. Not only was it to increase the presence of Euskera, but it was gradually to balance the use of both official languages.

As a result, in 1984, two years after the law was passed, the Basque Government for the first time issued rules providing for the award of subsidies to Basque-language magazines. For 22 years since then, the Basque Government has renewed these subsidies. The subsidies have changed over the years of course, both in size and in terms of the aims, requisites and qualifying criteria. In 2006, for example, a total of 4,750,000 euros was earmarked for the consolidation, development and generalisation of Basque-language media. That is 11.8% more than the previous year.

Furthermore, the Basque Government has undertaken in its various rules and regulations to take the necessary steps to ensure that Euskera is the predominant language in local radio and television broadcasting, thereby contributing to its normalisation and encouraging its use. It has adopted a determined stance in favour of a bilingual communication model, with encouragement being given to the production of whole programmes in Euskera.

The General Plan for the Promotion of the Use of Euskera approved by the Basque Parliament in 1999 contains a series of measures to help the media. Using the framework offered by this plan, the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy has laid out its aims and intentions for the current legislative term (2005-9).

The following are the main lines of action mapped out by the Basque Government in the media sector:

17. Increase the presence of Euskera in the media and support media in that language.
 - 17.1. Take stock of the situation and define the policy for the coming years in conjunction with the other public authorities.
 - 17.2. Include language as a criterion in legislation governing the media.

28. Take stock of subsidies which already have a track record (including subsidies to the media) and of the quality of the use of Euskera for administrative purposes, from various angles.
 - 28.1. Assess the results of the various subsidies in conjunction with the other public authorities and decide on the strategy for the coming years.
 - 28.2. Fix the aims, objects and criteria of the subsidies for the coming years.
 - 28.3. Define the precise procedure for awarding subsidies, so that the process can be completed in the first half of the year.

The beneficiaries of the subsidies break down into the following categories:

- *Group A: daily printed press entirely in Euskera.*

a) Subgroup A1: daily newspapers entirely in Euskera circulated throughout the Basque Country.

b) Subgroup A2: daily newspapers entirely in Euskera circulated in a particular municipality or administrative sub-division of the Basque Autonomous Community.

- *Group B: magazines and supplements entirely in Euskera.*

a) Subgroup B1: general news magazines entirely in Euskera circulated throughout the Basque Country.

b) Subgroup B2: general news magazines entirely in Euskera circulated in a particular municipality or administrative sub-division of the Basque Autonomous Community.

c) Subgroup B3: specialist magazines (philosophy, science, music, nature, etc.) entirely in Euskera circulated throughout the Basque Country.

d) Subgroup B4: magazines entirely in Euskera for children and young people, provided they are not circulated together with another newspaper or periodical.

e) Subgroup B5: supplements entirely in Euskera of daily newspapers written mainly in Castilian.

- **Group C: duly authorised radio stations broadcasting partly or entirely in Euskera.**

a) Subgroup C1: duly authorised radio stations broadcasting entirely in Euskera.

b) Subgroup C2: duly authorised radio stations broadcasting partly in Euskera.

- **Group D: television channels broadcasting partly or entirely in Euskera.**

a) Subgroup D1: television channels broadcasting entirely in Euskera.

b) Subgroup D2: television channels broadcasting partly in Euskera.

- **Group E: on-line newspapers and magazines and news agencies which publish news entirely in Euskera.**

a to the extent that radio and television carry out a public service mission:

i to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or

The public-service broadcaster *Radio Televisión Vasca* (EITB) broadcasts whole programmes in Euskera on one of its television channels (EITB 1) and radio stations (Euskadi Irratia). It also has an on-line radio station (Euskadi Gaztea) entirely in Euskera.

As mentioned earlier, the legal standards currently in preparation to regulate digital local television opt for a bilingual model, to cater for the sociolinguistic situation of each catchment area (the catchment areas for digital local television are defined by the central government) and encourage the broadcasting of whole programmes in Euskera.

Based on generally applicable minimum criteria, quotas are assigned in keeping with the sociolinguistic characteristics of each area. The Autonomous Community of Euskadi was assigned 15 groups of channels each with a capacity of four digital television channels.

The criteria for public licensees (local authorities) and private licensees differ. For public licensees they are more demanding, as the public sector is expected to set an example with regard to the implementation of public policy for private operators to follow.

Under the subsidy arrangements, radio stations which broadcast in Euskera receive a total of 305,200 euros and local television channels 500,000 euros.

In this way the Department of Culture encourages quality local television, respecting people's right to multiple sources of information in order to foster mature and independent thinking, providing a social service close to the citizen and avoiding restrictions to diversity in a sector where the limits of the radio wave spectrum itself make it impossible to satisfy all the potential demand, and offering a bilingual service that caters for the demand for Euskera and ensures that the requisite principles are observed in programmes in Euskera.

Local television channels must reach out to the local people and aim to cater for the local area. The draft decree accordingly prohibits chain broadcasting and programme syndication and forming part of a chain that broadcasts programmes simultaneously on different television channels. Local television operators are required to air at least 4 hours of original programmes every day and at least 32 hours a week. Half the programmes aired must be their own production and they must include news reports concerning the area covered. Original content must be aired between 7 a.m. and midnight and must account for at least 25% of prime-time broadcasting. 10% of their programmes must also be made up of Basque music and audiovisual creations.

- Language criteria

Considering the setting of local television and the sociolinguistic situation in the Basque Country, which has its own language, all local television channels will provide a suitable proportion of programmes in Euskera and promote the use of Euskera as the main language in their programmes. The licensing criteria include a gradual increase in the use of Euskera which particularly encourages programmes entirely in Euskera, so long as they also meet the same standards of quality and economic viability which apply to all licensees.

Television channels managed directly by the local authorities are expected to broadcast at least 50% of their programmes in Basque. This minimum requirement increases the more Basque speakers there are in the local area.

Television channels run by private concerns are required to broadcast a percentage of programmes in Euskera equivalent to the percentage of Euskera-speakers in the area they cover. This percentage may be higher, depending on the tender submitted by the licensee, which may result in whole programmes being aired in Euskera.

Both publicly and privately run channels are required to broadcast their programme quota in Euskera between 7 a.m. and midnight. And in prime time the percentage of programme hours in Euskera must be at least equivalent to the percentage of Euskera-speakers in the local population.

Programmes in Euskera may be introduced gradually. Television channels run by local authorities in areas with fewer than 25% of Euskera-speakers must guarantee a minimum of 25% of their air time in Euskera from the start of the licensing period and build that up to at least 50% by the end of the 10-year period. Where Euskera-speakers number 25% of the local population or more, television channels must provide 50% of their programmes in Euskera from the start and build up to the prescribed percentage by the end of the ten years where applicable.

Television channels run by private concerns in areas with more than 25% of Euskera-speakers must broadcast at least 70% of that percentage (i.e. at least 70% of 25% of their programmes) in Euskera from the outset and fully meet their quota by the end of the initial 10-year period.

Local television programmes not controlled directly by local authorities are managed under licence by private individuals or legal entities who offer sufficient guarantees of capability and solvency to qualify for a licence. In the case of businesses, their corporate purpose should include the indirect management of the television service. Shares in these companies must be nominative and capital held directly or indirectly by persons who are not nationals of an EU country may not exceed 25%. All private owners of local television services are subject to the legal limits on holdings in television broadcasting companies. Under no circumstances may any physical or legal person hold more than one licence in a given catchment area. Non-profit organisations may run local channels; such

organisations are given preference for the allocation of one licence in areas with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants in the event that no local authority wishes to operate its own channel.

- RTVE, the State broadcasting organisation.

Article.4.c of the Statute on Radio and Television Broadcasting (Law No. 4/1980) embodies the principle of “respect for linguistic pluralism”.

The law provides for RTVE to develop special radio and television programming for the geographical area of each nationality or region, “*while saving the prescribed percentage and time slots for national programmes*”. Because such special programming exists, provision is made for participation by the Advisory Boards in each Autonomous Community, in respect of which the Constitutional Court has ruled that “*It is in the nature of things that the RTVE Advisory Boards in the different Communities promote their own values and, by the same token, their own language when they have one and their cultural specificities. That is precisely the purpose for which they were instituted.*” (Judgment 10/1982 of 23 March 1982).

The right to receive radio and television programmes in Euskera must be guaranteed by all public authorities, without exception, in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country (Article 5 of the LNE), and consequently by RTVE in its local programmes in the Basque Autonomous Community.⁶

However, in spite of all these laws and regulations, the presence of Euskera on the national channels aired in the Autonomous Community borders on zero. There is a clear preponderance of programmes in Castilian over programmes in Euskera even though the Constitutional Court has declared that promoting the co-official languages is not the private affair of the Autonomous Communities alone.

b i to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages; or

In addition to what was said in the previous section concerning the Basque broadcasting corporation EITB, the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country cannot yet draw up regulations governing FM broadcasting as the central government has not completed the National Technical Plan setting a new licensing process in place in the Autonomous Community.

The private licence-holders now broadcasting were awarded licences in the late 1980s, and the licences were made permanent in 1993. Following an initial licensing period of 10 years, in 2003 the licences became tacitly renewable for successive 10-year periods, in keeping with Article 114 of Law 53/2002 of 30 December 2002, on fiscal, administrative and social measures.

Under the subsidy arrangements referred to earlier, radio stations broadcasting in Euskera receive total subsidies of 305,200 euros.

c i to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or

Reference was made earlier to the linguistic criteria for local digital television. As a result of the digitalisation of television the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country will acquire a second multiple channel as analogue broadcasting frees the airwaves. This future set of channels covering the Autonomous Community is currently being tested on Basque Public Radio and Television programmes. One of the channels currently being tested (EITB 1) broadcasts entirely in Basque.

⁶ According to the Constitutional Court, “Castilian as the official language of the State and the other languages of Spain which have co-official status in the different Communities must not be considered as private matters of the State *stricto sensu* in the one case and of the individual Autonomous Communities in the other. As stated in Article 3.3 of the Constitution: ‘The wealth of the different language variations of Spain is a cultural heritage which shall be the object of special respect and protection’, and that respect and protection are by definition the responsibility of the State *stricto sensu* and also of the Autonomous Communities...” (Judgment 82/1986 of 26 June 1986)

Under the subsidy arrangements referred to earlier, local television channels will receive a total of 500,000 euros in subsidies.

d to encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;

The Basque Autonomous Community offers various types of aid to promote audiovisual production in the Autonomous Community, within the framework of Decree 338/2003, of 29 December 2003 (published in Basque Official Gazette No. 90 of 15 May 2006). In 2006 the maximum amounts available for this purpose were:

- Interest-free loans : 5,000,000.00 €
- Loans for financing contracts : 3,235,000.00 €

Furthermore, EITB signed co-operation agreements with IBAIA (Association of Basque Independent Producers) in 2000 and with IBAIA and EPV/APV (Association of Basque Women Producers) in 2005 to support Basque independent audiovisual production, the latter being a three-year agreement. One of the aims of the agreement was to “support the normalisation of Euskera through the creation, production, distribution and screening of works in that language”.

An agreement was also signed in 2006 with ONCE (the National Organisation for the Blind), to give blind people access to 75 works of Basque literature in audio format. The budget set aside for this was 57,000 €.

e i to encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one newspaper in the regional or minority languages; or

Through the Order of the Department of Culture regulating the granting of subsidies for the consolidation, development and normalisation of Basque-language media, the Basque daily newspaper *BERRIA*, published entirely in Euskera, which is circulated throughout the Basque Country, receives an annual subsidy. In 2005, in addition to institutional advertising, the Basque Government awarded a direct grant of 1,400,000 euros to this newspaper, which is the only daily newspaper entirely in Euskera covering the whole of the Basque Country.

Under the subsidy arrangements referred to earlier, in connection with paragraph 1 and subparagraph e.i), subsidies awarded to the press (daily newspapers and periodicals and also those published on the Internet entirely in Euskera) total 3,946,750 €.

f ii to apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in the regional or minority languages;

The size of this budget head, like others, depends on the annual budget approved by the Basque Parliament. Here the most important measure has been the approval of the framework decree on audiovisual financing mentioned earlier, on the basis of which there have been three calls for applications so far, in 2004, 2005 and 2006, with an overall annual appropriation that has remained steady at 8,235,000 €.

The legal framework for this aid is to be found in:

- Decree 338/2003, of 29 December 2003, regulating funding for the promotion of audiovisual production in the Basque Autonomous Community. (Basque Official Gazette No. 255, of 31 December 2003).
- The A.C. Minister of Culture’s Order of 15 September 2004 calling for applications for funding for financial year 2004 for the promotion of audiovisual production in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, in the framework of Decree 338/2003, of 29 December 2003 (Basque Official Gazette No. 179, of 17 September 2004).

- The A.C Minister of Culture's Order of 8 June 2005, calling for applications for funding for financial year 2005 for the promotion of audiovisual production in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, in the framework of Decree 338/2003, of 29 December 2003 (Basque Official Gazette No.112, of 15 June 2005).
- The A.C. Minister of Culture's Order of 29 March 2005, calling for applications for aid for audiovisual creation, development and production (Basque Official Gazette No. 63, of 5 April 2005).
- And the 2006 Order mentioned earlier.

g to support the training of journalists and other staff for media using regional or minority languages.

The measures adopted fall under the subsidy arrangements mentioned in respect of paragraph 1 of this same article.

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a to the extent that radio and television carry out a public service mission:

i to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or

► Television

Article 25 of Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy and Law 10/1983 of 30 May 1983 establishing the public Radio and Television Corporation of Catalonia (CCRT) stipulate that Catalan is the language normally used in the media of the *Generalitat* and of the local authorities in Catalonia. This provision and the fact that Catalan public television opted from the outset for a general and competitive style of programmes has played a decisive part in the recovery of the Catalan language, not only in terms of people learning and speaking it, but also in terms of its presence and social prestige.

The presence of Catalan in private radio and television broadcasting is also regulated by the law on language policy, which establishes quotas for the presence of the Catalan language and culture in programmes in the following terms:

“Article 26

Licensed radio and television broadcasters

1. *Without prejudice to Law 8/1996 of 5 July 1996 regulating audiovisual programmes distributed by cable, the bodies referred to in the law shall guarantee that at least 50% of programme time devoted to their own productions of any type and of the other television services they offer are in Catalan.*
2. *The above shall also apply to holders of private television broadcasting licences broadcasting in Catalonia.*
3. *Radio broadcasters with licences issued by the Generalitat shall use Catalan in their programmes at least 50% of the time. This percentage may be revised by order of the Government of the Generalitat if the audience profile so demands.*
4. *The Government of the Generalitat shall include the use of the Catalan language in proportions exceeding the prescribed minima in the criteria for awarding broadcasting licences for over-the-air and cable television and radio.*

5. *Radio and television broadcasters shall ensure that in programmes featuring songs there is an adequate presence of songs by Catalan artists and at least 25% of the songs concerned are sung in Catalan or Aranese.*
6. *Broadcasters referred to in this article who are transmitting in the Aran Valley shall ensure that a significant proportion of their programmes are in Aranese."*

- Presence of Catalan in television programmes aired by State-controlled channels or channels operating with licences issued by the State

At the present time the proportion of Catalan in the public-service channels' programmes (TVE-1 and La 2) is clearly decreasing. And in the course of 2004 the State-licensed private channels (Antena 3, Tele 5, Canal Plus) ceased to devote any time slots to programmes in Catalan. Up to 2003, both Tele 5 and Antena 3 would opt out of the network at different times of day to broadcast news programmes in Catalan. Tele 5 stopped doing this in 2004 and Antena 3 also stopped in July that year. Finally, Canal Plus has shown a distinct lack of regard for language diversity to date, with no programmes at all in Catalan. So the presence of Catalan on national television channels has decreased over the years and disappeared altogether in some cases.

That Catalan should have lost ground rather than gained ground on national television channels is worrying. Stricter measures seem to be needed to reverse this trend, particularly in respect of the public-service channels of RTVE, which should set an example and present a better picture of the linguistic diversity found in Spain.

In 2004 the general-purpose television channels (public and private, national and Catalan) aired a total of 1,176 hours of programmes a week in Catalonia, 353.28 hours (or 30.4 %) of which were in Catalan. This is a smaller percentage than in previous years. In general, as the following table shows, programme quotas in Catalan decreased in 2004 compared with previous years on all the State-controlled television channels.

- Hours of television programmes in Catalan on over-the-air general-purpose channels received in Catalonia from 2001 to 2004

Type of operator/ authority	Channel	Hours of programmes per week				Hours in Catalan per week				% of programme time in Catalan				
		Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Public/ Catalan	TV3		168	168	168	168	168	168	168	100	100	100	100	
Public / Catalan	K3/33		168	168	168	168	168	168	168	100	100	100	100	
Public / Catalan	3/24		168	168	168	168	168	168	168	100	100	100	100	
Public / State	La 2		168	168	168	23	10.9	16.5	14.15	13.7	6.5	9.8	8.42	
Public / State	TVE-1		168	168	168	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.13	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.86	
Private/ State	Tele-5		168	168	168	6.5	0.75	0.6	0	3.9	0.4	0.4	0	
Private / State	Antena 3		168	168	168	2.5	2.9	2.5	0	1.5	1.7	1.5	0	
Private / State	Canal Plus		168	168	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	371.5	354.2	359.1	353.2	31.6	30.1	30.5	30.04

This means that excluding the programmes of TV3, K3/33 and 3/24, which belong to the broadcasting authority of the *Generalitat* (the Catalan Radio and Television Corporation, CCRTV), programmes in Catalan on most general private and State-run channels continue to be few and far between, and are

on the decrease. This is particularly significant on Spanish public-service television: TVE-1 broadcasts 1.86% of its total weekly programme time in Catalan and La 2 8.42%. Taken together this is not even 10% of total weekly programme time. In 2005 this percentage decreased further, which is an alarming sign of the lack of presence of minority languages on Spain's State-run public television channels.

- The channels of the Catalan Radio and Television Corporation (CCRTV).

Law 10/1983 of 30 May 1983 established the public Catalan Radio and Television Corporation (CCRTV) and stipulated that Catalan was the language normally used in the media broadcasting under the authority of the *Generalitat*. The channels concerned therefore broadcast only in Catalan.

In 2005 the CCRTV's three television channels (TV3, k3/33 and 3/24) broadcast a total of 26,285 hours in Catalan, 18,063 hours of which (68.71%) they produced themselves while 8,221 hours (31.27%) were produced by others. (The remaining 1,020 hours were advertising). The satellite television channel TVC International broadcast 8,757 hours.

Together the two main CCRTV channels (TV3 and k3/33) accounted for 24.9% of the audience ratings.

- Average audience shares in 2004-2005.

% average audience share	2004	2005
TV3	19.9	19.6
K3/33	6.3	5.3
TVE-1	17.1	15.1
La 2	5.5	4.7
Antena 3	19.1	20.2
Tele-5	20.9	20.8
Canal Plus	2.1	1.6
Others	5.1	2.8

- Dubbing of foreign films in Catalan.

In 2004 CCRTV had 2,178 hours of foreign films dubbed in Catalan, at a cost of 8,182,000 euros. As well as having a very positive effect on the presence of Catalan and therefore its use, this dubbing makes a significant contribution to the Catalan dubbing industry and the interpreting and translation sector.

In 2005 CCRTV established the Catalan Dubbing Service, for the purpose of dubbing foreign films released in cinemas for television and subsequently making them available to distributors free of charge, for inclusion in DVD/video editions and distribution to television companies which purchase the broadcasting rights. By offering free dubbed versions in Catalan of most of the films screened in "prime time" on television, this dubbing service makes popular films available in Catalan to a wide audience, particularly in view of the possibilities opened up by digital terrestrial television (DTT).

- Local television channels.

The presence of Catalan on local television channels in Catalonia is regulated by Catalan Law 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy. The law establishes how Catalan should be used in programmes on local channels, both municipal and private.

Under Article 25 Catalan is the language that should generally be used in programmes broadcast under the authority of the *Generalitat* or local authorities in Catalonia. The CCRTV is also required to ensure that Aranese is regularly used in some of the programmes broadcast in the Aran Valley. Article 26 governs the use of Catalan on privately run channels, which are required to produce at least 50% of their own programmes in Catalan.

In order to make sure these provisions were implemented in 2003, Decree 15/2003 was issued to

provisionally regulate the legal status of local terrestrial television broadcasters. It stipulates that one of the main principles of local television channels must be to protect the Catalan culture and generalise the use of the Catalan language, and of Aranese in the Aran Valley. It also says that at least 50% of air time set aside for programmes originally made in either of the official languages of Catalonia must be devoted to programmes in Catalan. Although parts of this decree were annulled by the High Court of Justice of Catalonia, Articles 6.f and 7.b providing for the application of Law 1/1998 were not.

Being a part of people's everyday lives, local television plays an important role in extending the everyday use of Catalan. For this reason work began in 2004 to introduce DTT at the local level, as it can bring a considerable improvement in terms of both programme quality and the use of Catalan. In the first place DTT will provide a legal framework for local television channels, which hitherto operated with authorisations from the *Generalitat*, but without actual broadcasting licences. Secondly, programme quality will be a considerable improvement on analogue television and will help to diversify the products on offer beyond those offered by traditional television. Finally, Royal Decree 439/2004, of 12 March 2004, which approved the "National Technical Plan for Local Digital Television" stipulates that the State shall be divided into 266 zones, 24 of which are in Catalonia. Each zone will be assigned a multiple channel capable of housing four television channels. The technical plan states that at least one of the four channels must be a municipal channel and that the Autonomous Community may decide to increase that number to two, so that two out of four channels are run by the municipal authorities. This means that two will have Catalan as the language generally used and the other two, private, channels will have to broadcast in Catalan at least 50% of the programmes they themselves produce.

Finally, in October 2004 the Network of Local Televisions of Catalonia set up a linguistic promotion and advisory unit, subsidised by the *Generalitat*, to supervise the quality of the language used.

► Radio

The 1998 Catalan law on language policy — like the earlier law on linguistic normalisation of 1983 — introduced measures to normalise and encourage the use of Catalan on radio and television. In particular it stipulates that Catalan is the language of the institutional media and the language to which firms and bodies providing public services should give preference. Catalan institutional public broadcasters should normally use Catalan, although local authorities may take the language profile of local listeners into account (Article 25).

Private broadcasters operating with the authorisation of the *Generalitat* (FM radio) must ensure that 50% of their air time is in Catalan, and the Government is required to include the use of Catalan in proportions higher than the minimum legal requirement as a criterion in the tender process for broadcasting licences (Article 26).

In addition to the law on language policy, municipal radio is also governed by Decree 263/1990 of 23 October 1990 regulating the licensing process for the indirect management of local radio services by local authorities; and private radio by Decree 269/1998 of 21 October 1998 regulating the licensing of commercial FM radio stations, which provides for the use of Catalan to be spread throughout the day's broadcasting (Article 6.6) but allows stations which were part of nation-wide chains when the decree came into force to broadcast up to 6 hours running without Catalan, which are not counted for the purposes of the method used to calculate the quota.

Since 1981 radio broadcasting in Catalan has increased substantially, from 12% of Catalan in total air time to 50% in 2002 (Maria Corominas: "*Lengua y comunicación radiofónica*", 2nd Radio Congress in Catalonia, 2003). Listenership has also increased.

The stations which operate under CCRTV, and therefore broadcast in Catalan, are *Cataluña Radio*, *Cataluña Información*, *Cataluña Música* and *Cataluña Cultura*

- Municipal broadcasters.

At the end of 2004 there were 236 municipal broadcasters, 20 more than in 2003. However, the Audiovisual Media Directorate received declarations concerning the languages used from only 108

municipal broadcasters. 75% of these broadcast only in Catalan and the other 25% air between 51 and 99% of their programmes in Catalan. So according to the available information, Catalan continues to be the language generally used on local radio stations. These percentages are very similar to those in 2003, although in 2004 the number of local stations broadcasting only in Catalan increased by 8%.

► The Audiovisual Council of Catalonia (para. 3)

The Audiovisual Council of Catalonia, established by Law No. 8/1996 of 5 July 1996 regulating audiovisual programmes transmitted by cable is the supervisory and advisory body of the *Generalitat* for audiovisual, radio and television broadcasting. Inter alia this body verifies compliance with standards concerning the use of the Catalan language and the promotion of Aranese.

Once the agreed transition period for the sector to bring its programmes into line with the required standards had lapsed, the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia, exercising its supervisory powers, approved Agreement 118/2004 of 17 November 2004 containing the general instruction on the presence of the Catalan language and culture and of Aranese in the audiovisual media.

This instruction lays down the criteria and technicalities for the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia's monitoring of compliance by public and private radio and television broadcasters with their obligations in respect of language. Those obligations are:

Article 3

Obligations incumbent on public service television broadcasters:

1. *Television broadcasting organisations managed by the Generalitat and the local authorities of Catalonia which fall within the scope of the general instruction shall be bound by the following obligations:*

a) *To ensure that the language normally used is Catalan. Media run by local authorities may take their audience characteristics into account in this respect.*

b) *To promote Catalan cultural expression, especially in the Catalan language.*

c) *To devote 50% of the air time reserved for programmes produced in Europe to programmes originally made in either of the official languages of Catalonia. Of these, at least 50% must be in Catalan.*

d) *Films, television series and documentaries dubbed in a different language from the original must at least be proposed simultaneously dubbed in Catalan. The same applies to programmes which are subtitled.*

e) *To ensure that at least 50% of air time devoted to programmes of their own making, of whatever kind, and of any other television services they offer, are in Catalan.*

f) *To ensure that in programmes featuring songs there is an adequate presence of songs made by Catalan artists, and that at least 25% are songs sung in Catalan or Aranese.*

2. *Television channels run by the Generalitat shall guarantee the regular presence of television programmes in Aranese in the Aran Valley.*

3. *Television channels run by local authorities and broadcasting in the Aran Valley shall regularly air programmes in Aranese.*

Article 4

Obligations incumbent on private television broadcasters

1. *Private television broadcasting organisations which fall within the scope of the general instruction shall be bound by the obligations set out in Article 3.1.c, d, e and f.*

2. *Said media shall promote the Catalan culture and the normalisation of the Catalan language.*

3. *If said media broadcast or distribute programmes in the Aran Valley, they shall guarantee a significant presence of Aranese in their programmes.*

4. *Cable television operators shall supply their clients with television channels whose programmes are mainly in Catalan, and in the Aran Valley, in Aranese.*

Chapter II

Radio broadcasting

Article 5

Obligations incumbent on public service radio broadcasters

1. *Radio broadcasting organisations managed by the Generalitat and the local authorities of Catalonia which fall within the scope of the general instruction shall be bound by the following obligations:*

- a) To guarantee that the language normally used is Catalan. Radio stations run by local authorities may take their audience characteristics into account in this respect.
 - b) To promote Catalan cultural expression, especially in the Catalan language.
 - c) To guarantee that at least 50% of air time devoted to programmes of their own making, of whatever kind, and of any other radio services they offer, are in Catalan.
 - d) To guarantee that in programmes featuring songs there is an adequate presence of songs made by Catalan artists, and that at least 25% are songs sung in Catalan or Aranese.
2. Radio stations run by the *Generalitat* shall guarantee the regular presence of radio programmes in Aranese in the Aran Valley.
3. Radio stations run by local authorities and broadcasting in the Aran Valley shall regularly air programmes in Aranese.

Article 6

Obligations incumbent on private radio broadcasters

- 1. Private radio stations which fall within the scope of the general instruction shall ensure that at least 50% of their programme time is in Catalan. This percentage may vary with their listener profile.
- 2. Said radio stations shall ensure that in programmes featuring songs there is an adequate presence of songs made by Catalan artists, and that at least 25% are songs sung in Catalan or Aranese.
- 3. Said radio stations shall promote Catalan culture and the normalisation of the Catalan language.
- 4. Said radio stations which broadcast or are distributed in the Aran Valley shall guarantee a significant presence of Aranese in their programmes.

The purpose of the general instruction is to “develop the obligations of radio and television broadcasters in relation to the normalisation and protection of the Catalan language and culture and of Aranese as a matter of principle in the audiovisual media”. The instruction concerns: radio and television operators run by the *Generalitat*, those operating under licences issued by the *Generalitat* and those, whatever broadcasting technique they use, whose cover does not extend beyond the territory of Catalonia.

► The new Catalan Audiovisual Communication Law

On 29 December 2005 the Catalan Parliament passed a new law, No 22/2005, on audiovisual communication in Catalonia. This law, which lays down the general regulatory framework for the sector, contains measures designed to protect the Catalan and Aranese languages in the audiovisual communication field, in keeping with the laws governing the use of languages. It regulates local public service broadcasting and licensed private broadcasting as well as promoting broadcasting in Catalan in the areas where the language is spoken.

► THE PRESS

- Situation of the Catalan-language press.

In 2004 the circulation of national, Catalan and local general daily newspapers, excluding free newspapers but including the sporting and economic press totalled 751,988 copies, 2.2% more than in 2003, reversing the downward trend of previous years. 144,364 of those newspapers were in Catalan, which is numerically slightly more, but proportionally fewer than in 2003 (19.2% of newspapers in Catalan in 2004 compared with 19.5% in 2003).

In recent years the circulation of daily general newspapers distributed only in Catalonia has decreased and the place occupied by the Catalan language in them has decreased or remained steady at around 25%. Local newspapers, on the other hand, have steadily increased their circulation since 2002, as have local newspapers in Catalan since 2000, and the latter now account for over half of total local newspaper circulation. The circulation of *El Punt* in particular increased sharply in 2004, largely due to the absorption of *El 9 Punt* and the launch of the Barcelona edition.

The following tables highlight the predominance of Castilian in the Catalan press:

- Circulation figures for general daily newspapers distributed in Catalonia

Daily newspaper	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Avui (Catalan)	29,709	29,565	27,353	27,273	26,983 (*)
El Periódico (Catalan)	70,690	64,834	66,337	67,067	66,655
El Periódico (Castilian)	105,896	95,009	93,268	95,490	94,847
La Vanguardia (Castilian)	179,943	185,584	189,957	183,688	180,685
Total	386,238	374,992	376,915	373,518	369,170
% Catalan/total	26.0	25.2	24.9	25.2	25.4

(*) Distributed nationwide.

- Readership of general daily newspapers distributed in Catalonia (in thousands of readers per day)

Daily newspaper	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (*)
Avui (Catalan)	104	104	129	144	146
El Periódico (Catalan)	338	318	317(*)	352	354
El Periódico (Castilian)	496	448	447(*)	513	530
La Vanguardia (Castilian)	625	627	629	717	800
Total	1,563	1,497	1,522	1,726	1,830
% Catalan/total	28.3	28.2	29.3	28.7	27.3

(*) February to November

- Steps taken by the *Generalitat* to promote the Catalan-language press

The existence of newspapers in Catalan is a sign that the language is alive and well, and increasing the presence of Catalan in the printed press is one of the aims of the Catalan Law of 7 January 1998 on language policy, Article 27, paragraphs 2 and 3 of which stipulate that the *Generalitat* must promote and may subsidise periodical publications written only or mainly in Catalan, for general as well as local circulation.

In view of the difficulties that still hinder the development of the printed press in Catalan and Aranese amongst all the newspapers published and sold in Catalonia, the policy is to grant subsidies to press corporations and publishers who publish in Catalan. Resolution CLT/34/2003 of 10 January 2003, for example, called for applications for subsidies for the publication of newspapers in Catalan or Aranese in 2003.

This support for the press from the Catalan authorities has been encouraged by the Generalitat since 1983 as a means of offsetting the disadvantage for press organisations and publishers of the smaller market for publications in Catalan. The purpose of these systematic subsidies is to encourage the publication and distribution of newspapers in Catalan or Aranese and strengthen the fabric of the local and regional press in Catalan. They are calculated on the basis of criteria such as print runs, periodicity, territorial coverage and the legal status of the publisher.

The largest share of the subsidies was for periodicals in Catalan or Aranese. It included subsidies to the tune of 2,987,300.06 € shared amongst 279 publications. The next largest item was economic assistance for the consolidation of news companies and the extension of the press in Catalan or Aranese. In 2003, 27 such projects were awarded a total of 2,422,683.65 €.

The subsidies awarded in 2003 break down as follows:

- Assistance to the printed press in Catalan in 2003 (in euros)

	Aid to publishing	Other aid	Total
Newspapers	1,895,005.95	2,306,997.00	4,202,002.95
Weeklies	394,002.17	31,000.00	425,002.17
Magazines	698,291.94	84,686.65	782,978.59
Total	2,987,300.06	2,422,683.65	5,409,983.71

Resolution CLT/1484/2004, of 19 May 2004, called for applications for subsidies for the publication of newspapers in Catalan or Aranese in 2004.

Three types of subsidy were on offer: publishing and distribution, projects and activities. The largest share went to automatic subsidies for the publishing and distribution of periodicals in Catalan or Aranese. Under this heading a total of 3,053,205.03 euros was awarded to 273 publications, which is 2.2% more than in 2003.

The following table breaks down the subsidies per type of publication.

- Subsidies for publishing and distribution per type of publication in 2004:

Type of publication	Number of publications	Percentage	Total subsidy	Percentage
Newspapers	7	3%	1,991,793.58 €	66%
Weeklies	35	13%	318,265.36 €	10%
Magazines	231	84%	743,146.09 €	24%

The next largest amount went to economic assistance for the consolidation of news companies and the extension of the press in Catalan or Aranese. In 2004 a total of 499,776.98 euros was awarded to 28 projects, an increase of 190.2% compared with 2003. Six of these projects involved the launching of new publications (*El Cinèfilm*, *Consejos de tu Farmacéutico*, *Castells*, *Referencias*, *El Ripollès* and *Girona Actual*) and 22 concerned various consolidation measures in publishing.

The subsidies for activities were aimed at supporting press-related activities of non-profit organisations: vocational training, promotion of publications in Catalan, organisation of seminars, etc.

In 2004, support to the tune of 88,000 € was given to the activities of the Association of Periodical Publications in Catalan, the Catalan Municipal Press Foundation, the College of Journalists and the Catalan Free Press Association. Finally, agreements were concluded and special funding awarded to projects too specific to compete for subsidies. One example is the agreement signed between the Bernat Desclot Foundation and the *Generalitat*, represented by the Presidency and the ICIC, to draw up a viability plan for the *Avui* newspaper, which was finally taken over by the Catalan Communication Corporation Ltd.

The overall sum devoted to these special grants and agreements was 1,801,678.80 €. Furthermore, talks with the free press sector took place in the course of the year with a view to giving free publications access in 2005 to subsidies for publishing and distribution and also for projects, bearing in mind how they were distributed, the percentage of Catalan they used and their editorial content.

In 2005 the main financial assistance to the press in terms of the number of beneficiaries and the budget went once again to the publishing and distribution of periodicals in Catalan or Aranese. These were automatic subsidies based on language, designed to correct market imbalances and strengthen the fabric of the local and regional press in Catalan.

The beneficiaries were national and local publications, building the backbone of a social communication area and helping to enhance the country's cultural heritage, with a view to expanding and strengthening the printed press. Only publications in Catalan qualify for these subsidies.

The budget earmarked for these subsidies in 2005 was 3,565,000 €, 17% more than in 2004. In all, 307 subsidies were awarded, for a total of 3,355,244 €, with a marked increase in support for local publications.

- Subsidies for publishing and distribution per type of publication in 2005

Type of publication	Number of publications	Percentage	Total subsidy	Percentage
Newspapers	8	2.6%	2,103,876.95	63%
Weeklies	44	14.3%	386,013.39	11%
Magazines	255	83.1%	865,353.66	26%

The main innovation was the introduction of subsidies for free news publications, provided that the publishers met certain standards relating to editorial content, use of Catalan and circulation criteria. Free publications accounted for 8% of all subsidised publications and received 2% of all subsidies.

- Subsidies for the free press, per type of publication, in 2005

Type of publication	Number of publications	Percentage	Total subsidy	Percentage
Newspapers	1	4.2%	10,150.00	19%
Weeklies	10	41.7%	28,950.00	54%
Magazines	13	54.2%	14,675.00	27%

The Government's Catalan Institute of Cultural Industries awards grants for consolidation projects in the press and in news publishing houses, and for the development of the press in Catalan or Aranese. This category of subsidies had a budget of 1,200,000 euros in 2005 (twice as much as in 2004). The grants are awarded for the launch of new publications and for promotional activities.

- Subsidies to consolidation projects in the press and in news publishing houses, per type of project, in 2005.

Type of project	Number of publications/projects	Percentage	Total subsidy	Percentage
New publication	11	19%	186,000.10	15.5%
Promotion	48	81%	1,013,999.90	84.5%

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a to the extent that radio and television carry out a public service mission:

i to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or

Law 9/1984 of 11 July 1984 established the *Compañía de Radio-Televisión de Galicia* (CRTVG), assigning it, in paragraph 1.1 of Article 1, “the public-service mission of promoting, disseminating and supporting the Galician language”. So there is a public-law body in Galicia directly responsible for public-service radio and television broadcasting under the authority of the Autonomous Community of Galicia.

Both *Televisión de Galicia* (TVG) and *Radio Gallega* (RG) broadcast round the clock in Galician. RG radio is entirely in Galician, even the advertisements, but TVG television carries a small proportion of advertisements in Castilian.

a iii to make adequate provision so that broadcasters offer programmes in the regional or minority languages;

When *Televisión Española* and *Radio Nacional de España* opt out of the national network and go local, most of their local programmes are in Galician. There is no body of linguists, however, to guarantee the quality of the language used. Furthermore, unlike in other autonomous communities in Spain which have their own language, RTVE has no channel producing programmes in Galicia, and under the recently approved plan to reorganise the public broadcasting corporation, there will be no more ‘opting out’ by the national channels, so there will be fewer programmes in Galician.

b ii to encourage and/or facilitate the broadcasting of radio programmes in the regional or minority languages on a regular basis;

Most private radio stations in Galicia are bilingual, although Castilian is used more than Galician.

To promote the use of Galician on private radio programmes aired in Galicia, the Language Policy Department of the *Xunta de Galicia* has a programme of economic assistance agreements for daily broadcasting in Galician. In 2005 the main radios to receive this aid were those with the highest ratings: *Cadena Ser*, *COPE*, *Radiovoz*, *Onda Cero* and *Radio Noroeste*. The conditions laid down in these agreements mainly concern gradually increasing the presence of Galician in news programmes, advertising and daily programmes.

c ii to encourage and/or facilitate the broadcasting of television programmes in the regional or minority languages on a regular basis;

The *Xunta de Galicia*, which issues digital terrestrial television (DTT) broadcasting licences, issued licences for Galicia in July 2006. The language clauses in the licensing agreements require the broadcasters themselves to produce at least 60% of the content of their air time. Of the 46 broadcasters selected, 20 agreed to broadcast 100% of their own programme production in Galician and 20 more at least 70%. The remainder air at least 53% of their programmes in Galician.

AREA	DIGITAL LOCAL Television	PARTICIPANT FIRMS	Jobs	Own production	% of Galician in own production
A CORUÑA	TL01C Carballo 4304263 ; 122	EDITORIAL La CAPITAL, S. L.	61	60%	100%
		La OPINION DE La CORUÑA, S. L.	35	60%	89%
		SALITRE MULTIMEDIA	26	60%	70%
	TL02C Coruña 5651141 ; 167	EDITORIAL La CAPITAL, S. L	61	60%	100%
		EDITORIAL La CAPITAL, S. L	46	60%	89%
		UTEGA, S. A.	60	60%	100%
	TL03C Ferrol 4157094 ; 156	EDITORIAL La CAPITAL, S. L.	61	60%	100%
		La OPINION DE La CORUÑA, S. L.	35	60%	89%
		RADIO CORUÑA, S. L	60	60%	100%
	TL04C Ribeira 2820750 ; 100	EDITORIAL COMPOSTELA, S. A.	61	60%	100%
		MULTIMEDIA COMUNICACIONES ATLÁNTICO, S. L.	34	60%	100%
		Televisión MANCOMUNIDAD DEI SALNÉS, S. L.	5	60%	100%
	TL05C Santiago 4754526 ; 167	COMPOSTELAVISIÓN S. L.	60	60%	100%
		EDITORIAL COMPOSTELA, S. A.	61	60%	100%
		FARO DE VIGO, S. A. U.	46	60%	89%
TL06C Vimianzo 1208125 ; 61	EDITORIAL COMPOSTELA, S. A.	61	60%	100%	
LUGO	TL01LU Chantada 80000 ; 2	CHANTADA COMMUNICACIÓN, S. L.	2	60%	100%
	TL02LU Lugo 5836821 ; 101	ALTERNATIVAS DE MEDIOS AUDIOVISUALES	30	60%	53%
		TELELUGO EI PROGRESO, S. L.	11	60%	78%
		UTEGA, S. A.	60	60%	100%
	TL03LU Monforte Lemos 569678,67 ; 21	TELELUGO EL PROGRESO, S. L.	4	60%	78%
		TELEMIÑO	13	60%	80%
		TV 7 MONFORTE, S. A.	4	60%	60%
	TL04LU Vilalba 263643 ; 9	TELELUGO EL PROGRESO, S. L.	3	60%	78%
		TV 7 MONFORTE, S. A.	6	60%	60%
	TL05LU Viveiro 167504 ; 4	TELELUGO EL PROGRESO, S. L	4	60%	78%
OURENSE	TL01OU Barco Valdeorras 321892,67 ; 13	TELEMIÑO	13	60%	80%

	TL02OU Carballiño 321892,67 ; 13	TELEMIÑO	13	60%	80%
	TL03OU Ourense 2820018,63 ; 127	FARO DE VIGO, S. A. U.	35	60%	89%
		TELEMIÑO	32	60%	80%
		UTEGA, S. A.	60	60%	100%
	TL04OU Verín 321892,67 ; 13	TELEMIÑO	13	60%	80%
PONTEVEDRA	TL01PO Lalín 2763650 ; 104	DEZA VISIÓN, S. A.	9	60%	60%
		EDITORIAL COMPOSTELA, S. A.	61	60%	100%
		MULTIMEDIA COMUNICACIONES ATLÁNTICO, S. L.	34	60%	100%
	TL02PO Pontearreas 618492,67 ; 15	Josefa López Pousa	2	60%	60%
		RIAS BAIXAS DE PRODUCCION, VÍDEO Y TV	13	60%	80%
	TL03PO Pontevedra 4042028 ; 106	FARO DE VIGO, S. A. U.	35	60%	89%
		LÉREZ CANAL 29, S. L	11	60%	91%
		TELEVISIÓN PONTEVEDRA, S. A.	60	60%	100%
	TL04PO Vigo 5591405,2 ; 154	FARO DE VIGO, S. A. U.	62	60%	89
		RIAS BAIXAS DE PRODUCCION, VÍDEO Y TV	32	60%	80%
		UTEGA, S. A. - Ángel Gómez Hervada	60	60%	100%
	TL05PO Vilagarcía Arousa 1789218 ; 71	EDITORIAL La CAPITAL, S. L.	61	60%	100%
		LÉREZ CANAL 29, S. L.	5	60%	78%
		TELEVISIÓN MANCOMUNIDAD DEI SALNÉS, S. L.	5	60%	100%

Below are the references to the use of Galician found in the administrative and technical conditions governing the open public tendering procedure for licences to indirectly manage digital public television at the local level in the different municipalities in the territory of the Autonomous Community of Galicia.

“Article 7. Obligations of the licensee:

- a. To broadcast at least 60% of programmes of its own making, 50% of which shall be in Galician. Audiovisual coproductions in which a Galician producer has at least a 25% stake may be included in that percentage.
- b. To set aside at least 51% of its air time for the broadcasting of European works and to devote at least 10% of that quota to European works by European producers independent of the licensee, and especially to Galician audiovisual productions.
- c. To use the Galician language habitually in its programmes, in conformity with Law 3/1983 of 15 June 1983 on linguistic normalisation.

Announcements and notifications, for example, shall be made in Galician.

It shall also have its own production studios in the proposed viewing area, with a stable news teams covering Galicia, made up of news professionals.

Article 25. Assessment criteria

The programmes proposed and the promotion of the Galician culture and language shall be taken into account in the following manner:

- a. Programmes:
 - a.1. A percentage of programmes in the Galician language higher than that required under Article 12.g of Decree 81/2005 of 14 April 2005, with an indication of any proposed improvement formula: 100% of all programmes: 30 points; between 51% and 100%: up to 29 points; up to 50% of programme time: 0 points.
 - a.2. Description of measures to promote Galician culture, in conformity with Article 2.2 of Decree 81/2005 of 14 April 2005.
- b. Promotion of Galician culture in the programmes: up to 15 marks.
- c. Broadcasting of a percentage of songs in Galician higher than 25% of the total air time devoted to songs: up to 15 points.”

There are other local and area television channels which broadcast in both official languages in Galicia, or even only in Galician, as in the case of *Codigo TV*.

On the television channels with the highest audience ratings, however, hardly any Galician is spoken, as they are national channels, which only opt out “go local” every once in a while. *Telecinco* and *Antena 3* have stopped providing the local news programmes they used to produce in Galicia in Castilian.

d to encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;

The “Audiovisual Consortium of Galicia” was set up to provide institutional support for efforts to develop the audiovisual sector in Galicia. Under Article 2, Chapter 1 of Decree 294/2002, its aims include “promoting the use of the Galician language by encouraging its use in the audiovisual media, especially in cinemas, and providing them with assistance”, “disseminating Galician audiovisual works in Galicia, Spain, Portugal, the European Union and wherever there are Galician communities” and “fostering awareness of Galician history, art, literature, music and, in general, of the social and cultural reality of Galicia through film and audiovisual productions”.

In 2005 the General Secretariat for Language Policy joined the consortium to help disseminate Galician-language productions through its network of lecturers in 43 universities. In May 2006 the first series of audiovisual productions in Galician was screened at universities with Galician Studies Centres, to mark the *Día das Letras Galegas* (Galician Letters Day): short films which were awarded prizes in 2005, animated cartoons and the feature film “*Trece badaladas*”, an adaptation of the novel by Suso de Toro.

In addition to the constant efforts of the Audiovisual Consortium of Galicia to promote the distribution of Galician productions (through fairs, conferences, coproductions, exchanges, etc.), another important way in which it promotes the Galician language is its ambitious “*Audiovisual nas aulas*” programme, launched in 2004. The idea is to bring Galician-language activities and teaching materials concerning the audiovisual media into schools. It is operating in selected schools whose number rose from 12 in 2004 to 28 in 2005. In 2005, 2,200 children took part in classes with computer screens, 2,400 watched screenings of feature films in Galician, 2,200 visited the premises of TVG and some 600 took part in cartoon workshops for beginners.

In collaboration with the Galician Seminar for Peace Education, the Consortium published productions in 2005 like the documentary “*En son de paz*” (in Galician, winner of the “Let’s make peace” award at the International Film and Human Rights Festival), which was subsequently distributed to all schools in Galicia.

CRTVG also works with schools in Galicia on request, sending them free copies of productions and programmes in Galician for their teaching work.

The Galician Government’s Cultural Council sponsors festivals, events and competitions to establish and encourage the use of Galician in the Autonomous Community of Galicia. It fosters theatre performances, for example, through the Galician Institute of Stage and Musical Arts, which has its own theatre, and supports similar activities programmed by local authorities or public and private organisers in Galicia and

other parts of the country, and even abroad, in view of the size of the Galician communities scattered round the world.

The Cultural and Sports Council currently has four types of assistance in its budget for audiovisual activities:

- a. Subsidies for the production of original short films in Galician.
- b. Subsidies for the writing of scripts for individual audiovisual projects in Galician.
- c. Subsidies for the development of audiovisual or interactive projects in Galician.
- d. Subsidies for audiovisual and interactive productions or coproductions in Galician. These are in greatest demand.

In all four cases, the subsidies are conditional on the use of Galician.

The fourth category (subsidies for audiovisual and interactive productions or coproductions in Galician) is the most noteworthy as the original productions have to be filmed in Galician. Until 2006 most of the films subsidised by the *Xunta* were filmed in Castilian or other languages. This year two types of production qualified for these grants:

- Productions filmed or recorded in Galician. The definition of a mainly Galician production or coproduction is the presence of a majority of Galician *principal capital* and the making of the original in Galician. The aim is to encourage filming/recording and also the screening of films in Galician, dubbed or sub-titled in other languages when shown abroad. One practical effect is that the fact sheets for the films will now say "Original Language Galician, sub-titles in German", for example.

- Productions filmed or recorded in other languages, but with mainly Galician capital and using a large percentage of staff from Galicia. These films must then be dubbed in Galician.

The films and series shown on Galician television are all dubbed in Galician, which costs more than the actual broadcasting rights. Fewer than 5% of films are sub-titled. Audience figures confirm that films dubbed in Galician are as popular with the viewers as those dubbed in Spanish. We have no such statistics for films screened in Galician in cinemas.

Parts of the Oscar-winning feature film "*Mar Adentro*" were filmed in Galician and parts in Catalan, and those scenes have been left in the original language and sub-titled in all versions. This is an example of respect for linguistic diversity and adaptation to the shooting location by a Spanish film director.

There have been other distribution initiatives. In 2006, for example, the main Galician daily newspaper, *La Voz de Galicia*, distributed films made or dubbed in Galician together with the newspaper for only 1 euro each.

- e *i* to encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one newspaper in the regional or minority languages; or
- ii* to encourage and/or facilitate the publication of newspaper articles in the regional or minority languages on a regular basis;

At the present time there is only one daily newspaper in Galicia, "*Galicia Hoxe*", which is entirely in Galician. There are also weekly (*A nosa terra*) and fortnightly publications (*El Sil*, *A Peneira*, etc.) entirely in Galician. A number of specialised monthly magazines (on the arts, economics, new technologies, Galician fashion, etc.) are also published entirely or mainly in Galician.

The rest of the daily press in Galicia is bilingual, given the characteristics of the languages used there (similar languages which are easy to understand for speakers of either) as well as the fact that almost all the population is familiar with both. The most popular dailies in terms of readership, at both Autonomous Community and local level ("*La Voz de Galicia*", "*Faro de Vigo*", "*El Progreso*", "*El Correo Gallego*", "*La Región*", "*La Opinión de A Coruña*", "*Diario de Pontevedra*", "*Atlántico Diario*", "*El Ideal Gallego*", "*Diario de Arousa*", "*Diario de Ferrol*") and even national newspapers with a Galician edition (like "*ABC*"), are bilingual, but mainly in Castilian: news in Galician never fills more than 15% of the

newspapers. However, to mark certain occasions of significance in Galicia, these newspapers frequently print their front page in Galician.

In addition to these publications there are electronic dailies on the Internet:

www.vieiros.com/, a publication entirely in Galician, is the second most widely read electronic daily in Galicia according to the Alexa ranking.

Other electronic media entirely in Galician exist, such as www.codigocero.com/ (which specialises in technological news).

Other electronic magazines (xomal.com, noticiasgalicia.com, etc.) are bilingual. *La Voz de Galicia* – the daily with the largest circulation of all those published in Galicia – has proposed two versions of its electronic format (www.lavozdegalicia.es) since May 2006, in Galician and in Castilian (readers can set their computers to access either language version directly), although the grammar in the Galician version is less than perfect.

Blogs, the often interactive news sites opened by individuals on the web, which reach a wide audience, are proliferating in Galicia. There are no reliable statistics as yet on the number of visits they receive and their impact, but they do seem to be mainly in Galician.

The use of Galician in the media, however, falls far short of its presence in society. It is common (traditional, even) for events in the course of which only Galician is used to be reported in the printed press in Castilian only, and for news and communiqués released to the press in Galician, and even interviews in Galician, to be reported in Castilian, which can considerably distort the content. This inertia, which dates back to the long period before democracy arrived, makes it almost natural for the Galician people to see themselves as in a distorting mirror. It is a surprising attitude which makes no allowance for the increase in the number of people able to read Galician, or for the fact that in 2004 one publisher sold six million copies of a collection of 120 books in Galician.

There is social concern over the fact that the printed press generally fails to reflect the extent to which the Galician language is used in Galicia, and signs that this may change, probably as a result of institutional action, seem to be emerging. In keeping with the provisions not only of the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia and the Law on linguistic normalisation, but also of the PXNLG language plan approved in 2004, two types of measures have been developed.

In order to strengthen the presence of the monolingual media and gradually increase the presence of Galician in the bilingual media, the General Secretariat for Language Policy of the *Xunta de Galicia* set in motion a series of initiatives in 2006 designed to secure progress in the situation of Galician in the media. They include:

a. Providing all titles with the possibility of using an automatic translation tool from Castilian to Galician (ESGL translator).

b. Concluding subsidy arrangements and agreements with the public and private printed press containing common clauses to ensure that all the publications progress together, under which the bilingual media are required:

b.1. To increase the percentage of Galician they use by at least 10% in 2006 compared with 2005 and, when quoting sources directly, to quote them in Galician, even in articles written in Spanish, if the statements were made in Galician.

b.2. To practise what we call “positive provision” and courtesy, at least with representatives of the citizens (who are front-line news sources), which means that public officials should address people from the outset in the language of Galicia, which is Galician according to the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia.

b.3. To supervise the quality of the Galician used, in keeping with the standards established by the *Real Academia Galega*.

b.4. To encourage electronic versions in Galician of existing printed publications.

c. Monolingual media in Galician, electronic and printed, also receive financial support to publish various types of material in addition to the daily news, in keeping with the spirit of the publication (leisure activities, economic supplements, etc.).

d. Signing agreements with news agencies operating in Galicia to encourage the news media that use their services to produce more news in Galician. In 2006 AGN and Europa Press made a significant advance in the use of Galician. Europa Press agreed to offer all its clients in Galicia, from September 2006 onwards, a dual version, in Galician and Castilian, of all the Delegation's news.

e. These economic aids encouraged by the Autonomous Government will be monitored to ensure that the terms of the agreements are properly honoured.

- f i to cover the additional costs of those media which use regional or minority languages, wherever the law provides for financial assistance in general for the media; or***
- ii to apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in the regional or minority languages;***

See information on CRTVG and the Audiovisual Consortium of Galicia in earlier sections.

- g to support the training of journalists and other staff for media using regional or minority languages.***

In the Faculty of Journalism of the University of Santiago de Compostela the general degree curriculum includes:

- 1st year: Galician language. Compulsory subject counting for 8 credits (4 practical, 4 theory).
- 2nd year: Spoken Galician. Compulsory subject counting for 6 credits (3 practical, 3 theory).

In addition to the Galician language classes, almost all the other subjects in the general curriculum related to forms of expression or language (audiovisual language, radio, television, etc.) are taught in Galician.

CRTVG is aware that the Galician language is its distinctive feature in the radio and television broadcasting market at the moment. It is also aware that as it must be used to inform, teach and entertain henceforth in a global context, the language needs to offer possibilities not only of expression but also of terminology. However, when CRTVG was established Galician was a language that had only recently ceased to be illegal (for centuries it survived informally in spite of the ban).

For this reason CRTVG has made every effort not only to keep in touch with academic work to lay down standards, terminology and phraseology, but also to provide its own staff, especially editors and presenters, with on-going language training.

CRTVG has pursued two lines of work: its own on-going linguistic advisory service and, over the last seven years, a personalised language skills improvement programme, consisting in the analysis of a recording by members of the *Real Academia Galega* followed by an interview with the corresponding speaker (lasting between an hour and a half and two hours) in which the person's language skills and problems are discussed and a personal improvement plan proposed, starting then and there. More than 50 speakers and presenters took advantage of the programme, some attending more than six interviews.

One of the side effects of this work has been the development of a full *Galician Language Laboratory* programme and also a *Dictionary of Television* (because of its function and terminological format this was the result of an agreement between CRTVG and TERMIGAL (the Terminology Department of the *Real Academia Galega* in conjunction with the Ramón Piñeiro Centre for Research in the Humanities)

In 2005 CRTVG's Training Plan was diversified:

- All directors and heads of department were required to take stock of their training needs.
- An *oral language course* was developed with the University of Santiago in which, based on its experience, CRTVG proposed programmes and content and secured preferential enrolment conditions for its staff, thereby rationalising its needs. Students obtain a certificate equivalent to university credits.
- Additional training was made available to all categories of staff and the grading system was revised.

A wide range of training was proposed, in terms both of subjects and of the categories of staff they were aimed at. One example noteworthy for its consistency and variety are the courses designed to improve the quality of the language used, which were dispensed in various formats and programmes.

Eight of the courses developed were dispensed in conformity with the Order of 8 April 2005 of the Galician Government's Social Affairs Department and cofinanced by the European Social Fund in the Autonomous Community of Galicia for financial year 2005 (Official Journal of Galicia No. 74, of 19 April 2005).

CRTVG. 2005 Course in spoken Galician for the media			
Syllabus	Lecturers	Students	Duration
Language in the audiovisual media. Voice and diction. Phonetics. Prosody. Oral expression techniques. Spoken and written language. Variation and standard. Text construction strategies and resources. Interpretation resources.	3 three USC lecturers 1 speech therapist 1 voice actor 3 linguists	14 professionals (presenters, editor, assistant editors, cameramen, video editor.	110 hours

CRTVG. 2005 Personalised course in Galician			
Programme	Lecturers	Students	Duration
Based on tape recordings, a report on each student's language needs and problems is prepared and personalised training designed with ad hoc exercises.	2 members of the <i>Real Academia Galega</i>	18 speakers from CRTVG	1 term

CRTVG. 2005 course in Galician for administrative and secretarial staff, graphic artists and the press			
New standards of the <i>Real Academia Galega</i> Administrative language. Galician grammar update. Exercises with forms used in CRTVG. Drafting. Spelling.	Lecturer from USC	19 Production assistants, public relations staff, promoters, video operators and administrative staff	12 hours in two shifts.

CRTVG. Phonetics course			
Galician phonetics, theory and practice. Prosody.	Lecturer from USC	3 CRTVG speakers and presenters	14 hours

COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA

a to the extent that radio and television carry out a public service mission:

i to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or

First of all, with regard to the report on the presence of Valencian in programmes broadcast by the public service broadcaster *Radiotelevisión Valenciana* (RTVV), it should be noted that *Radiotelevisión Valenciana* is pursuing a linguistic normalisation policy in conformity with the Statute of Autonomy, the law on the use and teaching of Valencian and the law establishing RTVV.

Since its foundation in 1989 RTVV has been the most important instrument of institutional policy to normalise the use of the language, as a language is not really alive if it is not present on radio and television. In that respect the arrival of RTVV put a stop to the preponderance of Castilian in the public and private media, correcting the imbalance by providing more programmes in Valencian.

It can safely be said that Valencian television is now better than ever, in terms not only of the use of Valencian but also of the great variety of programmes, formats and content it offers. The RTVV Group teaches, informs and entertains in Valencian.

Canal 9 is a general-interest channel that broadcasts round the clock, mainly in Valencian. *Punt 2*, *Televisión Valenciana's* second channel, broadcasts round the clock and only in Valencian. The international channel TVVi, also broadcasts round the clock, mainly in Valencian.

Ràdio 9 and *Sí Ràdio*, RTVV's two public service radio stations also broadcast 24 hours a day, all in Valencian.

In response to paragraph 820 of the evaluation report, we would like to point out that in 2005 56.5% of *Canal 9's* programmes were in Valencian, 41.9% in Castilian and 1.6% in the original language version. For *Punt 2* the percentages were 95% of air time in Valencian and 5% in the original language. As the tables appended show, in 2003 and 2004 *Canal 9* aired 47.41% and 44.31% respectively in Valencian, and *Punt 2* 96.71% and 96.33% respectively.

The RTVV Group has the following web sites on the Internet: www.rtvv.es, www.radionou.com, www.siradio.com, www.babalclub.com and www.estempertv.com. The last of these opened in 2006. They all provide news in Valencian and Spanish.

The RTVV Group also has a teletext service entirely in Valencian. And other services (promotions, advertising by the RTVV Group, institutional campaigns, etc.) are also in Valencian.

As for paragraphs 830 and 831, concerning the training of journalists and other Valencian-speaking staff, referred to in the report by the Committee of Experts in the previous evaluation round, the RTVV Group's activities have been numerous and effective: from 2003 to May 2006 the Group organised eighteen courses, nine related to the teaching of Valencian at three levels (elementary, middle and advanced, in keeping with the classification of the examination board *Junta Qualificadora de Coneixements de Valencià*), five special Valencian courses for journalists and four 'adjustment to television language' courses. In the appended tables there is a "List of special courses in Valencian and attendance in 2003-2006" where more information can be found.

Furthermore, the RTVV Group has developed new programming strategies to promote the Valencian language and culture. In February 2005 *Encontres*, a new cultural programme entirely in Valencian, went on the air on *Punt 2* and the international channel TVVi. The programme is an unprecedented gamble on regional television, featuring ninety minutes of Valencian culture.

Also worth mentioning is the “*Llegir en valencià*” (Reading in Valencian) campaign, through which the public service broadcaster RTVV, together with the Bromera Foundation, helps to encourage people to read in Valencian. In the summer months, when children are on holiday and watch more television, all the media outlets of the RTVV Group run a campaign to encourage them to read.

Along the same lines, *Radiotelevisión Valenciana* signed an agreement with the *Academia Valenciana de la Lengua* in 2005 to help disseminate literature in Valencian by organising an annual “Writer of the Year” award. Under this agreement RTVV will make a 25-minute documentary about the writer selected by the Academy. In 2005, RTVV made a documentary about Valencian writer Constantí Llombart. As part of the agreement RTVV also authorises the burning of DVDs of the documentary for free distribution to schools. In 2006 a documentary is in preparation about Valencian philologist, historian and writer Manuel Sanchis Guarner, whose numerous works include studies on linguistics, literature, history, ethnography and popular culture.

The documentaries belong to the RTVV Group, which authorises copies and screenings free of charge in schools but reserves the exploitation rights. In 2007 RTVV will be making a documentary about another writer when the *Academia Valenciana de la Lengua* announces his or her name, which should be before 31 December 2006.

RTVV signed another agreement in 2005, with the Cultural Council, for the promotion and dissemination of the performing arts in the Valencian Community. It involves promoting the cultural activities of *Teatres de la Generalitat Valenciana* in the performing arts and, in particular, Valencian dance and theatre. RTVV runs a monthly magazine on the subject, called *La Nau*, on *Punt 2*, with the participation of professional actors and dancers from Valencia.

In addition to these special programmes, RTVV also airs news programmes and recordings of performances which have helped through their content, be it drama, dance or music, to bring Valencian culture closer to the viewers.

In its programmes on the all-Valencian-language channel *Punt 2*, RTVV has gambled on innovation, quality programmes for children and young people, minority sports like Valencian pelota, films, solidarity and other public service offerings. The children’s programme *Babalà*, for example, is entirely in Valencian, and films in the original language version are sub-titled in Valencian.

RTVV has opted firmly for the production of fiction programmes in Valencian, thereby supporting the local audiovisual industry and Valencian actors and actresses. On 30 June 2006, for example, the series *Negocis de Família* (Family Business) reached its 185th episode, becoming the longest-running home-produced series in Valencian ever screened by *Televisión Valenciana*.

There are a number of Valencian-language productions in progress at the moment. In December 2005, for example, production started on the musical documentary series *Música i llocs*, which brings together the works of different Valencian composers through the ages, performed by Valencian musicians, and places emblematic of the architectural heritage of the Community of Valencia.

The Board of RTVV has opted for a television that reaches out to the local community, with a strong commitment to life in the Community of Valencia, a public broadcasting service in Valencian which promotes the Valencian culture, without neglecting Spanish and European culture, including music and the plastic and performing arts, reading, films and audiovisual creation in general.

HOURS OF BROADCASTING IN VALENCIAN			
	2003	2004	2005
Punt 2	5,271.83 (96.71%)	5,927.02 (96.33%)	7,351.50 (95.0%)
Canal 9	3,077.32 (47.41%)	2,825.67 (44.31%)	4,343.40 (56.5%)
Total TVV	8,349.15 (69.91%)	8,752.69 (69.85%)	11,694.90 (75.8%)

i to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or

In the Community of Valencia there are two public radio broadcasters owned by the Autonomous Community, *Ràdio Nou* and *Si Ràdio*, whose programmes are almost entirely in Valencian. Similarly, one of the public television channels owned by the Autonomous Community, *Punt Dos*, broadcasts its programmes almost entirely in Valencian.

b i to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages; or

In the last round of applications for commercial FM radio licences organised by the *Generalitat*, in July 1998, the special administrative criteria for assessing the applications included the use of Valencian in programmes. This criterion was also used in 2004 to judge applications for a radio broadcasting licence in Crevillent.

c i to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or

In the recent call for tenders for licences to operate two digital terrestrial television programmes in the Community of Valencia last January, paragraph 7.14 of the special administrative requirements stipulated that the licensee was expected to use Valencian in at least 25% of its programme time in each time slot. The criteria for assessing the applications also awarded up to 25 points for using Valencian in more than 25% of total air time.

The same conditions featured in the special administrative requirements concerning applications for licences to operate local digital terrestrial television channels.

d to encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;

Article 10 of Law 1/2006 (19 April 2006) of the *Generalitat*, on the audiovisual sector, requires 20% of the annual air time of television broadcasters operating within the area covered by the law to be devoted to the broadcasting of Valencian audiovisual works and films, and stipulates that these should preferably be made in Valencian in the original language version.

The agreements concluded with *Radiotelevisión Valenciana* stipulate that the use of the Valencian language is one of the criteria taken into consideration when awarding audiovisual production contracts.

Article 8 of the law, regulating public aid for the creation and production of films and audiovisual works, also stipulates that the use of Valencian is one of the criteria taken into account.

e i to encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one newspaper in the regional or minority languages; or

In its determination to encourage the use of Valencian in the media, particularly the printed press, in its digital format, the *Generalitat* has signed protocols of agreement with the publishers of the main dailies in the Community of Valencia under the terms of which the publishers agree to publish their respective web pages – the digital editions of their respective newspapers – entirely in Valencian, in the same way as they produce the Castilian version.

Periodical publications in Valencian subsidised by the Valencian Language Academy

Object: Use of Valencian in publications.

Beneficiaries: local, area or specialised periodical publications which meet the following requirements:

1. Respect Valencian Language Academy standards.
2. Are officially registered.
3. Contain at least 12 pages.
4. Publish at least 100 copies of their paper version.
5. Print at least 50% of their pages in Valencian.
6. Are published at least quarterly or more frequently, and produce at least three editions per year, each edition being different and published separately.
7. Are local, regional or specialised publications (excluding municipal newsletters and events programmes).

Budget and number of beneficiaries

Year	Amount	Grants awarded
2005	18,000.00 €	35
Total period 2003-2005	18,000.00 €	35

Other measures taken to promote the Valencian Language

In the different institutional advertising campaigns carried out by the Directorate General of Institutional Promotion, Valencian is used in media advertisements and in leaflets and brochures.

f ii to apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in the regional or minority languages;

A new type of public aid provided for in Article 8.3 of the law is aid to cover some of the production costs of Valencian films, based on certain automatic objective criteria such as box office success and takings during the prescribed release period. To qualify for this aid, the production should preferably be filmed in Valencian.

'Foral' Community of NAVARRE

The media exposure level of the population of Navarre is very high. Generally speaking, about 15% of the population is exposed to at least some content in Basque on the radio or in newspapers and almost 25% watch some television in Basque. The most popular Basque media are *Euskadi Irratia* and *EITB-1*. The other radio stations, television channels and newspapers barely reach 5% of the local population.

Percentage of readers who read news in Basque (% of those who read publications in both languages)						
	Gara	El Diario Basque	Diario de Noticias	El País (Basque Edn.)	Diario de Navarra	El Mundo (Basque Edn.)
Readership base	6.6%	2.8%	28.1%	2.7%	65.9%	3.5%
Read content in Basque	64.0	47.5	23.2	10.1	8.6	3.6
Do not read content in Basque	36.0	52.5	76.8	89.9	91.4	96.4

a to the extent that radio and television carry out a public service mission:

- i to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or*
- ii to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or*
- iii to make adequate provision so that broadcasters offer programmes in the regional or minority languages;*

Up to now, the Government of Navarre has invested little in creating radio stations or television channels in Basque in view of the complexity and the high cost of the infrastructure required.

Instead, it has opted for other means of achieving the same aims, namely guaranteeing the existence and viability of radio stations and television channels in Basque in the Basque-speaking zone.

With this in view the Government of Navarre has introduced a scheme under which the media (press, radio and television) can apply for subsidies which are distributed annually to help support the media in the Basque-speaking, mixed and non Basque-speaking zones.

The following media have applied for these subsidies:

RADIO STATIONS BROADCASTING IN BASQUE	BASQUE-SPEAKING ZONE	MIXED ZONE	NON BASQUE- SPEAKING ZONE
Aralar		Euskalerrria Irratia	
Beleixe			
Esan-Erran			
Karrape			
Xorroxin			

TELEVISION CHANNELS BROADCASTING IN BASQUE		
BASQUE-SPEAKING ZONE	MIXED ZONE	NON BASQUE-SPEAKING ZONE
Xaloa		
Ttipi-Ttapa		

RADIO STATIONS BROADCASTING IN SPANISH		
BASQUE-SPEAKING ZONE	MIXED ZONE	NON BASQUE-SPEAKING ZONE
	Navarra de Radio S.A. (*)	

(*): In 2002 and 2003.

TELEVISION CHANNELS BROADCASTING IN SPANISH		
BASQUE-SPEAKING ZONE	MIXED ZONE	NON BASQUE-SPEAKING ZONE
	Canal 4	
	Regional RTVE	
	Canal 6	

b i to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages; or

As stated above, the Government of Navarre has introduced a scheme under which the media can apply for subsidies which are distributed annually among the organisations participating. The scheme helps to support the existence of radio stations broadcasting in the Basque regional and minority language throughout the Basque-speaking zone.

These stations are present not only in the Basque-speaking zone but also in the mixed and non Basque-speaking zones.

c i to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or

- Television channels which broadcast in Basque:

- Xaloa Telebista
- Ttipi-Ttapa Telebista

- Television channels which broadcast in Castilian with some programmes in Basque:

- Canal 4
- Regional RTVE
- Canal 6

- Channels which broadcast in Basque from outside the Community:

- ETB 1

- Subsidies granted to television channels in 2005.

As stated above in relation to radio broadcasting, the Government of Navarre has introduced a scheme under which the media can apply for subsidies which are distributed annually among the organisations participating. The scheme does not help to support the existence and viability of two television channels broadcasting in the Basque regional and minority language in the Basque-speaking zone.

BASQUE-SPEAKING ZONE	
Xaloa	
Ttipi-Ttapa	

These subsidies to the media also benefit other channels, which use Basque in some of their television programmes. In recent years subsidies have been awarded to television channels operating in the mixed zone and broadcasting all over Navarre, including the Basque-speaking zone, which present some programmes in Basque.

- Subsidies awarded to television channels broadcasting in Basque in 2005.

TELEVISION IN BASQUE	
Xaloa	16,312.82 €
Ttipi-Ttapa	17,592.98 €
TOTAL	33,905.80 €

- Subsidies awarded to television channels broadcasting in Castilian and in Basque in 2004:

TELEVISION IN CASTILIAN	
Canal 6	6,615.00 €
TOTAL	6,615.00 €

TELEVISION IN BASQUE	
Xaloa	16,312.82 €
Ttipi-Ttapa	17,592.98 €
TOTAL	33,905.80 €

<i>d to encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;</i>
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The fact that the Government of Navarre has no broadcasting services of its own precludes it from engaging directly in this type of activity.

e i to encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one newspaper in the regional or minority languages; or

The main external functions of the Directorate General of Communication include: informing the media of public events involving the President and his councillors and of actions by the Government of Navarre which may be of interest to the population, and publishing this information directly on the Internet site of the Government of Navarre (www.navarra.es).

It should be noted in this connection that:

1. The Media Department has 9 journalists, including management, 3 of whom know Basque fluently ('EGA' level), although this is a requisite in only one post. So queries in writing or on the telephone in Basque are dealt with in Basque.
2. The Press Unit, which is part of the Department, issues all written communications (press notes and calls for tenders) in Spanish, only using Basque in two cases: to announce the main decisions adopted by the Government of Navarre at its Monday ordinary session; and to announce activities of the Government of Navarre directly related to the Basque language, generally stemming from initiatives of the Education and Culture and Tourism Departments, which it does in separate Basque and Spanish versions.

The Directorate General of Communication, which acts as the Government's mouthpiece, is also responsible for designing and running the official web site of the Government of Navarre. In that capacity, it has devised a project entitled "Definition of the aims and scope of multilingualism for the portal of Navarre", which stresses the need for every citizen to be able to consult the portal in the language of his or her choice. One section specifies which channels of publication issue news and information in which languages; there is information which is posted in Castilian, Basque, English and French, information posted in Castilian and Basque and, finally, information posted in Castilian only.

f ii to apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in the regional or minority languages;

The Department of Culture and Tourism is responsible for organising the annual notifications of subsidies aimed at cultural activities and direct aid to audiovisual projects and works, for their translation and subsequent publication, as mentioned in the section of this report concerning Cultural Activities.

g to support the training of journalists and other staff for media using regional or minority languages.

These measures hinge on the notification of subsidies issued annually to the media.

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

The public broadcasting corporation *Ente Público de Radiotelevisión de las Illes Balears* (EPRTVIB) was set up on 26 March 2004 in application of the founding law of May 1985, bringing the Autonomous Community's public radio and television companies together under the name IB3.

The establishment of IB3 was a highly strategic move for an Autonomous Community made up of several islands, designed to enhance its territorial cohesion, strengthen its identity and help to develop and expand the Balearic community's own audiovisual sector.

The management model used by IB3 in radio and television broadcasting is new on the audiovisual scene in Spain, as almost all production of content is contracted out, including news programmes, with no loss of public control over the service provided.

One of IB3's main concerns is certainly to encourage the use of Catalan as the language of the Balearic Islands, and especially the varieties spoken in the different islands. Accordingly, some 80% of the organisation's production is made in Catalan, which is also an official language in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.

Special mention needs to be made here of the permanent effort, ever since IB3 Television started broadcasting on a regular basis (on 4 September 2005), to dub all children's programmes produced by others in Catalan, and not only in Catalan but in *mallorquín*, *menorquín*, *ibicenco* and even *formenterense*. The aim is to contribute to the badly needed joint effort to safeguard the centuries-old linguistic heritage of the Balearic Islands from the danger of excessive uniformisation of the Catalan language. This effort by IB3 to preserve the distinctive island varieties of the language can be seen in the constant presence on both radio and television of news items produced locally in Menorca, Ibiza and Formentera.

This approach is encouraging the development of a new hub of activity revolving around the dubbing of productions for children, which will no doubt help in the medium term gradually to increase the presence of Catalan in all its television programmes. At present, irrespective of the cost, the Balearic Islands are not equipped to dub all the programmes made elsewhere and aired on the Autonomous Community's television channel, which is why it continues to broadcast in Castilian. For the record, since IB3 Radio started broadcasting, the percentage of programmes aired in Castilian has been around 95%.

One of the most significant aspects of the whole language normalisation process has been the active participation of the *Consortio para el Fomento de la Lengua Catalana* (Catalan language promotion group) and the *Proyección Exterior de la Cultura de las Illes Balears* (COFUC), a cultural body which answers to the Department of Education and Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands, and is responsible for producing the style manual for radio and television news services and for supervising the scripts of external fiction productions dubbed in Catalan; a task in which special emphasis has been put on the correct use of the different island variations of the Catalan language.

The COFUC, whose members include the University of the Balearic Islands, in keeping with the outsourcing policy mentioned earlier, is responsible for closely supervising the Catalan used in all programmes, which, according to the programme for next season, will mean about 60% of the programmes aired each week.

IB3 is the only broadcaster operating in the Balearic Islands at Autonomous Community level. It broadcasts round the clock. This was an unprecedented challenge, as it meant applying a new language model aimed at preserving the linguistic specificities of each of the islands in the Autonomous Community.

We must remember that in addition to the programmes aired by IB3, the Balearic Islands receive programmes broadcast by the Autonomous Communities of Catalonia and Valencia, which are also in

Catalan (although it is officially called Valencian in the Valencian Community), also with the official support of the Government of the Balearic Islands, as well as national programmes, the proportion of which has increased substantially in recent months. To complete the picture, there are broadcasters on each island, as well as municipal broadcasters, most of which also use Catalan almost exclusively in their programmes.

- Training of journalists and other staff.

The following measures have been taken in connection with training for journalists and other media employees:

Steps have been taken by the public service broadcasting corporation EPRTVIB to encourage the use of the Catalan language, paying particular attention to the forms spoken on the different islands, without prejudice to the unity of the official language. In 2004 a framework co-operation agreement was signed and in 2005 agreements on specific measures were signed.

The COFUC consortium provides EPRTVIB with a linguistic support service under the terms of an agreement which covers the main lines of action:

- Initial and periodical assessment (language aptitude tests) of the language skills of speakers on IB3 Television and IB3 Radio.
 - Initial and periodical assessment (language aptitude tests) of the voice actors who dub series for children.
 - In-service training for the editorial staff (speakers, newsreaders and editors) of IB3 Television and IB3 Radio.
 - In-service training for voice actors involved in dubbing.
 - Correction and revision of scripts of programmes and fiction series.
 - Preparation of a style guide.
 - Preparation of a number of rules to provide a reference framework for the language used in dubbing and own productions.
- *Screening of films in Catalan.*

Subsidies to support the screening in Catalan of films produced in 2004 or 2005 were announced in the Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands, No. 17, of 1 February 2005.

2 *The Parties undertake to guarantee freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in a language used in identical or similar form to a regional or minority language, and not to oppose the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in such a language. They further undertake to ensure that no restrictions will be placed on the freedom of expression and free circulation of information in the written press in a language used in identical or similar form to a regional or minority language. The exercise of the above-mentioned freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.*

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI / BASQUE COUNTRY

Radio and television programmes in the Basque Autonomous Community comply with the appropriate technical requirements.

The only restrictions are based on security needs, civil aviation requirements or interference with other authorised programmes.

Article 20 of the Spanish Constitution on freedom of expression is respected and complied with by all the printed press; and this condition is included in the notification of subsidies referred to in the section on paragraph 1.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

The Autonomous Community of Galicia considers that agreements of this type fall within the scope of the Spanish Government's exclusive powers.

CRTVG has no general co-operation agreement with Portugal in this respect, although there have been co-productions with Portuguese producers, and it could be interesting to step up relations with the Portuguese media, especially the sharing of productions, made by themselves or by third parties, on subjects of common interest.

Galician Radio and Television covers the north of Portugal, and has a Delegation in Oporto.

Via satellite, TVG reaches far and wide and there are reports that it has a certain following all over Portugal, especially among Galician emigrants there.

More information on this can be found in the part of the report concerning cross-border exchanges, particularly the Ponte nas Ondas radio programme.

'Foral' Community of NAVARRE

As mentioned in the previous report, the Government of Navarre places no legal or technical restrictions on the reception in Navarre of radio broadcasts in Basque from outside its territory.

The same applies to television channels broadcasting in Basque from outside the Community.

According to a nationwide survey carried out by an association of radio broadcasters, in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre there are radio stations with no broadcasting licence, so their activity is illegal. Several of them broadcast in Basque, including:

- the *Ikastola Iñigo Arista de Alsasua* school programme.
- *Garraxi Irratia de Alsasua*.
- the *Ikastola Arangoiti de Lumbier* school programme.
- the *Ikastola Argia de Fontellas* school programme.
- the *Ikastola Erentzun de Vina* school programme.
- *Eztanda Irratia de Iturmendi*.
- *Euskalerría Irratia de Pamplona*.
- *Eguzki Irratia de Pamplona*.
- *Zarata de Pamplona*.

There is no detailed information about broadcasters operating from neighbouring communities whose programmes are received in Navarre; it is safe to assume, however, that radio programmes are received in some areas from nearby provinces. In the area bordering on the provinces of Guipúzcoa or Álava, there are broadcasters who broadcast entirely in Basque.

The same occurs in the areas bordering on France, where listeners can tune in to radio stations broadcasting in Basque from the other side of the Pyrenees.

As mentioned earlier, there are no restrictions on the reception of television signals broadcast from the Basque Country in Basque, like the first channel of Euskal Telebista, or on any local television channels that might exist in Guipúzcoa and Álava.

We have no information about the reception in areas bordering on France of programmes broadcast from that country.

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

An agreement was signed in 2004 with the Autonomous Community of Catalonia authorising the Catalan Broadcasting Corporation CCRT to air programmes in Catalan in the Balearic Islands.

3 *The Parties undertake to ensure that the interests of the users of regional or minority languages are represented or taken into account within such bodies as may be established in accordance with the law with responsibility for guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media.*

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI / BASQUE COUNTRY

This has already been mentioned above, but it is one of the criteria included in the notification of subsidies referred to in the section on paragraph 1.

Article 12 Cultural activities and facilities

- 1** *With regard to cultural activities and facilities – especially libraries, video libraries, cultural centres, museums, archives, academies, theatres and cinemas, as well as literary work and film production, vernacular forms of cultural expression, festivals and the culture industries, including inter alia the use of new technologies – the Parties undertake, within the territory in which such languages are used and to the extent that the public authorities are competent, have power or play a role in this field:*
- a** *to encourage types of expression and initiative specific to regional or minority languages and foster the different means of access to works produced in these languages;*
 - b** *to foster the different means of access in other languages to works produced in regional or minority languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities;*
 - c** *to foster access in regional or minority languages to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities;*
 - d** *to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities of various kinds make appropriate allowance for incorporating the knowledge and use of regional or minority languages and cultures in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing;*
 - e** *to promote measures to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of the regional or minority language concerned, as well as of the language(s) of the rest of the population;*
 - f** *to encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of a given regional or minority language in providing facilities and planning cultural activities;*
 - g** *to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body or bodies responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in the regional or minority languages;*
 - h** *if necessary, to create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing appropriate administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in each regional or minority language.*

Under the Spanish constitutional system culture is a responsibility which can be exercised “without distinction” by the State or the Autonomous Communities (Article 149.2 of the Constitution), but which logically warrants special attention on the part of the Autonomous Communities which have their own languages.

COMMENTS BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

- **Museums**

Where museum ownership is concerned, the Spanish museum system comprises three different types of museum:

- museums which are owned and directly run by the State, of which there are 17;
- museums owned and managed by other public administrations responsible for a specific geographical area, eg the Autonomous Communities, County Councils, Town Councils, Island Councils and Municipalities;
- museums that are privately owned and run.

Where the first of these types of museum is concerned, it should be noted that the great majority are located in the City of Madrid, the State capital, and that they are in an Autonomous Community whose only official language is Castilian Spanish; the Spanish museums which are best known internationally and most visited are in Madrid, eg the Prado Museum and the Queen Sofia National Museum of Contemporary Art.

For this reason, and in pursuance of Constitutional Court case-law on language regulations, the only official language in these museums is Castilian, or Spanish.

The situation is different for State-owned museums located in Autonomous Communities with their own specific languages, eg the “González Martí” National Museum of Ceramics and Sumptuary Arts in the City of Valencia.

In such cases, bilingualism has been introduced gradually. In museums supervised by the Directorate General of Arts and Cultural Assets which are located in Communities with two official languages, information plaques have been installed in both languages, in step with successive architectural and/or museological adaptations.

In connection with the texts used for these museums, so far the “González Martí” National Museum of Ceramics and Sumptuary Arts in Valencia and the Museum of Menorca have installed bilingual plaques. The Fine Arts Section of the Museum of Mallorca and the Monographic Museum “Puig des Molins” in Ibiza will shortly be following suit.

The same applies to museum publications: those produced by museums located in an Autonomous Community with two official languages are in both Castilian and the relevant co-official language.

For the aforementioned reasons, the Prado Museum conducts most of its activities in Castilian, since it is in an area where the latter is the only official language.

The forthcoming activities under the so-called “*Programa Prado Itinerante*” (“Prado Travelling Programme”) may be approached somewhat differently, given that they will include exhibitions outside Madrid. This new programme has so far embraced only one exhibition, in Galicia, where the sponsor explicitly requested that all publications should be monolingual, viz only in Castilian. In November 2006 another exhibition was organised in Alicante, and for the occasion a special version of the catalogue is to be published in the language of the Community of Valencia.

Furthermore, the Museum has been implementing various schemes to provide specific information on its activities in other languages with co-official status in Spain, including the following activities:

- since 30 June 2006, the Madrid headquarters of the Museum has been distributing information leaflets on its permanent collections and temporary exhibitions in Galician, Catalan and Euskera (Basque);
- the new version of the official website, which has been available since October 2006, provides the basic information in Galician, Catalan and Basque.

- **Books and libraries**

In this field, the Directorate General of Books is mandated to promote and disseminate Spanish books and literature at the national and international levels, which takes account of and complies with the constitutional principle that the wealth of linguistic differences in Spain is a cultural heritage to be nurtured and protected.

Accordingly, all the activities conducted by the Directorate General incorporate the nurturing and protection mentioned in the Constitution, particularly in those which are governed by legal rules, eg the annual notifications of grants and prizes.

In the case of public subsidies which are subject to competitive bidding, the terms and conditions stipulate that they are open to all official languages and are geared to promoting private communication among all Spanish cultures.

To this end, and specific cases can be cited, members of employers' associations and academics using these languages are included on the tender boards.

The following subsidies are provided with an eye to the international promotion of Spanish books and literature.

- Subsidies for enterprises and non-profit institutions publishing cultural reviews in official languages other than Castilian.

The text governing these subsidies is Order No. CUL/4411/2004 of 29 December 2004 setting out the conditions under which the Ministry of Culture can grant public subsidies under competitive bidding; applications for the subsidies are considered annually.

Another relevant text here is the Resolution of 10 May 2006, which specifies the modalities for granting subsidies to enterprises and non-profit institutions publishing cultural reviews in official languages other than Castilian for the year 2006.

The addressees are enterprises and non-profit institutions operating in the social and cultural communication sector, publishing cultural periodicals and journals relating to the following fields: literature and linguistics, fine and performing arts, music and cinema, history, geography, architecture, archaeology and folk arts, philosophy and the social sciences.

The purpose of these subsidies is to promote and disseminate Spanish national cultural reviews published in official languages other than Castilian by distributing them free of charge to the main libraries and cultural and university centres supervised by the various government levels, with the twofold objective of increasing the said bodies' cultural stocks of newspapers and magazines and promoting cohesion and cultural communication among the Autonomous Communities, concentrating on disseminating the different official languages.

A maximum of € 250,000 is available in subsidies for enterprises, with a maximum of € 150,000 earmarked for non-profit institutions. This facility cannot be used to finance more than 50% of the cost of publication, ie the total costs to the body in question of producing the periodical.

The subsidies are geared to ensuring free distribution of cultural publications in the various official languages of Spain in libraries and cultural centres both at home and abroad.

- subsidies to promote the reading and dissemination of Spanish literature by conducting activities to promote the common Spanish culture, both in Spain and abroad, holding conferences, seminars, etc, organising and participating in commemorations and centennials (particularly of authors) and encouraging reading habits and the use of public libraries.
- Subsidies for the translation of literary or scientific works published in any of the languages used in Spain by Spanish authors and for their publication in any foreign language, in order to disseminate and promote Spanish culture at the international level.
- Subsidies for the publication of literary works in Galician, Basque or Catalan.

The Ministry of Culture subsidises projects to publish, in these three official languages, works relating to our culture and aimed at the national or international level, which help enrich our shared literary heritage, with the twofold aim of increasing Spanish public library holdings and promoting communication and cultural cohesion among the Autonomous Communities by creating bibliographical holdings shared by all the public libraries.

- Attending book fairs and sending book consignments to cultural centres

At international book fairs where Spain either runs a national stand or mandates its Embassies to do so, the new publications on display include books and periodicals in all the languages used in Spain, some of them deriving from the grants allocated to book and magazine publishers. The same applies to the book consignments sent to libraries and cultural centres.

- National prizes

For the National Prizes awarded by the Ministry of Culture, representatives of the academies of the official languages are involved in the selection procedure, and the terms and conditions for all the Prizes stipulate that works and authors in any of the languages used in Spain can be nominated. Many of the Prizes have been awarded for works written and authors writing in languages other than Castilian.

- Recognition of linguistic pluralism

Recognition of linguistic and cultural pluralism is taken into account and observed in other ad hoc activities or such events as centennials, anniversaries, round tables, the Verines Symposium, etc.

- **The fine arts**

The Ministry of Culture co-operates with other public and private institutions in organising exhibitions in the Autonomous Communities speaking a language other than Castilian.

Where Ministry-sponsored exhibitions are concerned, the bodies or institutions housing the exhibition must not only organise the graphic design used but also prepare the advertisements and other printed material, with the sole proviso that they must incorporate the Ministry logos. Therefore, when the Ministry co-operates with another body in a project produced by this body, it is the latter which decides which official language is to be used.

- **Cinema and audiovisual arts**

The national legislation governing the promotion of the film industry consists of Law No. 15/2001 of 9 July 2001 and Royal Decree No. 526/2002 of 14 June 2002, which take account of Spain's multilingual reality and establish the relevant measures to protect and promote multilingualism.

The Explanatory Memorandum to Law No. 15/2001 of 9 July 2001 states that the action to encourage and promote the film industry and the audiovisual sector set out in this law and its corresponding regulations is based on the principles of freedom of expression, pluralism, protection of authors and their works and promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity. It also points out that the law

facilitates provision of specific support for production, promotion and distribution of audiovisual works in the official languages of the various Spanish Autonomous Communities.

The law makes various references to the linguistic situation in Spain, establishing equitable conditions for entitlement to the public aid provided for in the text:

- Production aid

Article 5 of the law stipulates that production aid is intended as an additional incentive for, *inter alia*, the use of an official language specific to a given Autonomous Community.

- Aid for promoting and distributing cinematographic and audiovisual works

Article 6 of the law states that special additional aid can be granted for the promotion and distribution of films in an official language peculiar to a given Autonomous Community.

- Screening quotas

Such quotas are governed by Article 7 of the law, which sets out the compulsory screening percentages for European and other films dubbed in any of the official languages used in Spain, relaxing these rules where all the screenings in one given day are of films dubbed in a language specific to an individual Autonomous Community.

- Investment by TV operators

The Second Additional Protocol to the law again refers to the plurilingual reality of Spain, stipulating that 60% of all compulsory financing of television channels must be earmarked for productions made in one of the official languages used in Spain.

Royal Decree No. 526/2002 of 14 June 2002 lays down similar provisions:

- General criteria for entitlement to production aid

Where purely Spanish films fail to comply with the requirement of “using one of the official languages of Spain”, the aid granted to such films is reduced by 5% (Article 7).

- Additional aid for credit repayment

Requirements have been relaxed with regard to the minimum box office receipts for a film made in one of the official languages used in Spain other than Castilian (Article 10).

- Advisory bodies on subsidies

Although there are no explicit provisions on this matter, in practice the rule has been applied that all collegiate bodies providing the various types of subsidies and aid under the supervision of the Institute of Cinema and Audiovisual Arts (ICAA) should participate as representatives the relevant professionals in the Autonomous Communities with their own specific language (Article 28).

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/Basque Country

1 a to encourage types of expression and initiative specific to regional or minority languages and foster the different means of access to works produced in these languages;

- The Department of Culture of the Administration of the Basque Country awards annual “Euskadi” Literary Prizes, two of whose categories (literature in Euskera in general, and literature in Euskera for children and teenagers) are awarded for the best literary works published during the preceding year.
- Subsidies are also offered every year to promote publishing in Euskera in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, especially at the Basque Book and Record Fair held in Durango and the various book fairs in the main Basque towns and cities, as well as conferences and other activities.
- The Department of Culture is also using its awards to encourage the creation, production and dissemination of works involving the literary use of Euskera, by means of incentives in the process for deciding whether activities should receive subsidies or not, and if so, how much should be allocated.

The Library Service acts to promote the use of Euskera in public life by the following means:

- Catalogue of bilingual authorities. The public libraries’ bibliographical catalogues comprise information on Basque authors and works. The subject-based catalogue in Euskera and Castilian enables the public to look for information in either language.
- General support. An annual consignment of about 350 books in Euskera is sent to all libraries. The aim of sending these works in Euskera written by Basque authors is to promote reading in this language by the population of the Basque Country.
- The Basque Vice-Ministry of Language Policy (VPL – www.euskadi.net/euskara)^{7[1]} co-operates in the financial and other fields with the main cultural bodies operating in the area of Basque language and culture, with a view to compiling, normalising, promoting and disseminating the Basque language and culture both in the Basque Country and elsewhere, signing periodical contracts for subsidies to enable these organisations to work in the aforementioned fields. The Basque Government co-operates with the following bodies:
 - EIZIE: Association of Basque translators and interpreters
 - Euskaltzaindia: Academy of the Basque Language
 - EIE: Basque Writers’ Association
 - EHBE: Bertolaris Association of the Basque Country
 - Labayru Ikastetxea/Labayru Institute: Centre for research into Basque culture.

b to foster the different means of access in other languages to works produced in regional or minority languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities;

- Each year the Department of Culture of the Administration of the Basque Country offers subsidies for the publication of translations of literary works written originally in Euskera. In 2005, a total of 35 translations were subsidised, at a cost of € 63,384.86.
- All films made originally in Euskera have a sound-track translated at least into Castilian.

^{7[1]} www.euskadi.net/euskara is the website of the VPL (*Viceconsejería de Política Lingüística* – Vice-Ministry of Language Policy) on the Basque Government portal. The site provides information on government activities relating to language policy, including those mentioned in Article 12.

c to foster access in regional or minority languages to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities;

Since 1990, the Vice-Ministry of Language Policy (VPL) has been signing annual agreements with the EIZIE Association of Basque translators and interpreters on the translation of the so-called "Literatura Unibertsala" (universal literature) collection into Euskera. Under these agreements all the major works of world literature have been translated into Euskera (117 books).

Furthermore, in 2005 as in previous years a prize worth € 10,607 was awarded by a panel of specialists to the best Euskera literary translation published in book form over the preceding year.

And one of the four "Euskadi" Literary Prizes goes to the best translation into Euskera of a work of literature published in the previous year.

The system of grants to promote publishing in Euskera includes the purchase of a limited number of copies of each work, which are distributed to libraries in the Autonomous Community.

Another annual grant system is geared to encouraging the first showings of feature films dubbed or subtitled in Euskera and ensuring that video clubs, bookshops and other commercial outlets for audiovisual productions are stocked with video cassettes and DVDs dubbed or subtitled in Euskera. In 2005, a total of € 584,527 was earmarked to subsidise the premieres of 11 audiovisual works and the production of eight video cassettes and DVDs with soundtracks in Euskera.

d to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities of various kinds make appropriate allowance for incorporating the knowledge and use of regional or minority languages and cultures in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing;

- The Department of Culture of the Administration of the Basque Country organises cultural activities geared directly to guaranteeing adequate representation of the Basque culture and language.
- In connection with the activities which it supports, particularly in the field of cultural dissemination, the Department includes the use of Euskera among the criteria for granting aid under all its programmes to support and subsidise cultural projects involving language. This criterion accounts for 10-15% of overall considerations in the final decision on subsidising a project submitted by a given cultural operator, and on the scale of the subsidy.
- The Vice-Ministry of Language Policy publishes an annual notification of subsidies for private bodies promoting, disseminating and normalising the use of Euskera in their various activities, including leisure, sport and cultural activities for children and young people. A total of € 1,190,000 was earmarked for such subsidies in 2006.

e to promote measures to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of the regional or minority language concerned, as well as of the language(s) of the rest of the population;

- In the cultural activities organised and supported by the public administrations of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, the criteria to be fulfilled by all staff include a "language profile" defining the level of command of the Basque language required for individual posts. There are inadequate facilities for determining language profiles for jobs in private bodies, including those organising or supporting cultural activities.

f to encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of a given regional or minority language in providing facilities and planning cultural activities;

- The public administrations of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country implement a number of measures to facilitate and encourage the participation of all citizens in cultural services and programmes, without these being aimed specifically at speakers of Euskera. All such activities are conducted at least in Euskera.

g to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body or bodies responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in the regional or minority languages;

- The Basque Country Libraries Network discharges this duty in connection with books and other printed material.
- The Basque Film Library discharges this duty in connection with film and video materials.
- The VPL co-operates in researching and normalising literary production in the different variants of Euskera, given the importance of the latter in establishing and normalising the various registers of Euskera and therefore in the overall development of the language. To this end it concludes material and financial co-operation agreements with the *Labayru Ikastetxea* (the Labayru Institute).

h if necessary, to create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing appropriate administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in each regional or minority language.

- In 2001 the VPL set up the Basque Public Terminology Bank in the Euskalterm database (www.euskadi.net/euskalterm), the work on the Terminology Bank having been launched in 1987 by the UZEI (Basque Centre for Terminology and Lexicography). Since then, the Bank has been updated in accordance with the priorities and criteria defined by the Terminology Board operating under the Basque Country Advisory Board (Decree No. 179/2002 of 16 July 2002, published in the Official Gazette of the Basque Country on 7 August 2002, No. 148). The Terminology Board is now the authoritative body in the terminological field.

Over the last few years, therefore, in accordance with the priorities set by the Terminology Board, terminological glossaries have been drawn up in a variety of specialist fields, including teaching (vocational and university), new technology, the linguistic landscape (signposting, product labelling, restaurant menus, etc), public administration and the socio-economic field. All these glossaries have been added to the Euskalterm Terminology Bank, making it the main terminological reference for all users of specialised terminology in Euskera.

- Where translation services are concerned, the Basque Government has its own Official Translation Service (IZO), which provides translation and interpretation services in both directions between Euskera and Castilian, for both the government departments and ordinary citizens.

The IZO is not only a public service but also the Basque Autonomous Community's agency responsible for guaranteeing the accuracy and legal equivalence of translations between Euskera and Castilian. It is also the centralising authority responsible for co-ordinating the work of translation between Euskera and Castilian within the Administration of the Basque Autonomous Community.

2 In respect of territories other than those in which the regional or minority languages are traditionally used, the Parties undertake, if the number of users of a regional or minority language justifies it, to allow, encourage and/or provide appropriate cultural activities and facilities in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

The Administration of the Basque Country has never so far established any Basque culture and language centres outside its territory. Where external dissemination of creative works is concerned, the only aid provided is subsidisation of artistic tours by Basque theatre, dance and musical groups performing outside the territory of the Autonomous Community. In such cases, however, the touring version is not usually in Euskera as it is intended as a means of acquainting a non-Basque audience with Basque culture.

3 The Parties undertake to make appropriate provision, in pursuing their cultural policy abroad, for regional or minority languages and the cultures they reflect.

- This issue again raises the problem of the lack of development of Basque centres outside the Basque Country. Via the Cervantes Institute, the central government carries out a number of activities, focusing more on teaching Euskera than on cultural activities conducted in that language.
- The Department of Culture of the Administration of the Basque Country issues annual notifications of subsidies for the international promotion of Basque publications, particularly in Euskera, consisting of grants to ensure the representation of authors, publishers and translators at international book fairs, particularly the Frankfurt Book Fair, and other promotional activities.
- A similar subsidising effort is made to guarantee the presence at international music festivals of composers and publishers producing pieces of music, with or without lyrics and whether or not Euskera is used.
- Further annual grants are provided to promote the attendance at international film festivals of authors and producers of documentary, fictional and cartoon films with soundtracks in Euskera or Castilian. Another programme aims to promote international distribution of the best short films produced in the Autonomous Community.
- Where the fine arts are concerned, annual subsidies are granted for organising exhibitions and events abroad, and another aid programme is geared to ensuring the representation of the main modern art galleries at the major international art festivals. In both cases the literary strand is of variable importance, including the use of Euskera.
- Similarly, the VPL implements a policy of subsidising Basque cultural agencies running programmes to publicise Basque culture abroad. In 2003 the Bertolaris Association of the Basque Country (EHBE) was granted a subsidy to familiarise international audiences with the Bertolaristic movement (a traditional form of oral culture in the Basque Country involving improvised verse) and also to publicise international forms of oral improvisation in the Basque Country.
- The VPL also concludes annual contracts with the Basque Writers' Association (EIE), a cultural association which runs a programme known as "GALEUSCA" geared to publicising Basque literature among other linguistic minorities.

The main channels for the Department of Culture of the Basque Government to publicise the use of Euskera abroad have involved language fairs and a new network of language assistants in universities outside the Euskera-speaking area. The main aim of these activities is to promote knowledge of Basque language and culture at the international level.

➤ □ Language fairs

The fairs most frequently attended are Expolingua Madrid, Expolangues Paris, Expolingua Berlin and Expolingua Prague. We have also occasionally taken part in fairs in London and Lisbon. This usually involves running a stand presenting general information on Euskera and the cultural production in our language as well as documents on Euskera in other languages (literature, grammar, methods for learning Euskera, etc). We also organise talks, conferences and Euskera workshops.

➤ □ Programme of language assistants

Since late 2004 and early 2005 we have been implementing a new programme aimed essentially at setting up a network of language assistants conversant with Basque language and culture in universities that have expressed interest in our culture and signed co-operation agreements with the Department of Culture.

To this end, the Department of Culture has earmarked funding for universities interested in including Basque language and culture courses in their curricula and has established the procedure or doing so. A total of thirteen universities in Europe and the Americas currently run Euskera classes thanks to the language assistants programme run by the Department of Culture of the Basque Government.

The universities that have included Basque language and culture as full subjects in their curricula are the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, the Pontifical Catholic University of Valparaíso, the Autonomous University of Mexico, the University of the Republic (Uruguay), Boise State University, the *Freie Universität Berlin*, the *Goethe-Universität Frankfurt*, Warsaw University, Helsinki University, the *Università Popolare di Roma* and the University of Valencia.

A total of some 800 students have taken courses in Basque language and culture at these universities over the last year.

We might perhaps point out that Chile pioneered this activity, and that four of the country's universities have now incorporated the programme. Furthermore, two experimental Euskera courses are currently being run in Germany, one in the *Freie Universität Berlin* and the other in the *Euskal Ikaskuntzen Zentrua* (the Frankfurt Centre for Basque Studies). These courses were the subject of an agreement between the *Goethe-Universität Frankfurt* and the Basque Departments of Culture, Education and External Action.

It should be noted that these programmes attract a wide variety of students without any Basque ancestry, which some might assume to be a prerequisite for interest in the subject. They come from very different backgrounds and have widely divergent interests, ranging from the purely academic to an interest in similarities or common features with their own language, through a fascination with the unknown origin of the Basque language and the paradox of its great vigour despite being a minority language, even within its own geographical area. Some are also attracted for political and social reasons, for reasons connected with the potential influence of Basque enterprises in their local area, and even for reasons of tourism development.

Our main aim at present is to consolidate the programmes already in hand, assess them and select the aspects most conducive to extending the programme to strategic sites for the dissemination of Basque language and culture, thus pinpointing the cultural and social realities of the Basque-speaking area.

So we have proved beyond doubt that Euskera prompts great interest outside its natural area, given the ever increasing demand for courses, lectures and even Euskera research centres and professorships abroad. This fact obviously enhances our language's overall standing.

Moreover, the HABE Institute for *euskaldunización* ("Basquisition") and adult literacy is implementing the project "*Euskara Munduan*" as a sequel to the project *Argentinan Euskaraz* (speaking Euskera in Argentina) initiated in 1990 to meet the demand from Basque Cultural Centres for Euskera courses and activities in Argentina. All sorts of activities relating to Basque language and culture have since been incorporated into this programme. The aim is to teach, protect and disseminate Euskera outside its area of origin, under the direction of the Basque Cultural Centres.

As mentioned above, the objective of the programme is to organise Euskera classes in the Basque Cultural Centres.

Accordingly, with an eye to increasing the supply of linguistic and cultural facilities, the Basque Cultural Centres have launched a series of Euskera classes. However, they have come up against a dearth of resources, including the lack of teachers and of teaching materials for classes, etc. In order to deal with these problems, we have laid down three main lines of action:

- teacher training
- availability of teaching materials
- funding.

Euskera courses are currently on offer in Basque communities in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil, Mexico, the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, Australia, Italy, the United Kingdom, France and Spain. 3,000 students were registered in these centres for the 2005/2006 academic year.

Such schemes to boost the use of Euskera and the corresponding culture abroad are funded and implemented exclusively by the Basque Autonomous Community. It should be noted that the State considers that only Castilian should be protected as an expression of Spanish culture, and in 1991 it set up the Cervantes Institute in order to promote and teach the Spanish language and disseminate Spanish and Spanish-American culture. It should, however, be remembered that the official languages of the different regions of Spain are also part of Spanish culture.

NB: the exclusive responsibility assigned by the Constitution to the State (Article 149.1.28) in protecting the cultural heritage necessitates closer involvement and stronger commitment on its part, requiring it to shoulder its responsibilities in this field too.

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

- □ **LITERARY PRODUCTION AND PUBLISHING**
- **Situation of book publishing in Catalan**

The statistics set out in the report on domestic trade in Catalonia in 2004 (the most recent available), produced by the Catalan Publishers' Guild, illustrate the situation of Catalan as compared with Castilian in terms of production (basically, despite the fact that it is not the only language in the publishing sector):

Trends in publishing in Catalonia, 2000-2004							
	2000	2001	2001	2003	2004	%variation 2004-2000	%variation 2004-2003
Titles published in Catalonia	25,467	25,628	26,214	27,788	29,259	14.89%	5.29%
Titles published in Catalan	7,795	8,015	8,183	8,386	8,016	2.84%	-4.41%
% <i>Catalan/total publishing in Catalonia</i>	30.60%	31.30%	31.20%	30.20%	27.40%	-10.47%	-9.28%
Copies published in Catalonia	117,608,628	107,934,638	113,338,968	127,599,029	155,338,441	32.08%	21.74%
Copies published in Catalan	22,282,438	23,143,154	24,225,730	22,937,314	23,597,314	5.90%	2.88%
% <i>copies</i>	18.90%	21.40%	21.40%	18.00%	15.19%	-19.62%	-15.61%

<i>in Catalan/ total publishing in Catalonia</i>							
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Analysis of the statistics prompts the following conclusions:

- In 2004 book publishing in Catalan accounted for 27.40% of the whole publishing sector in Catalonia, representing a 10% drop as compared with the previous year. This constitutes a break with the uptrend in production in recent years, although the increase does continue for total publishing (and therefore publishing in Castilian). One of the reasons for the decline is probably the production cutbacks announced by a number of publishers, geared to preventing the aforementioned market glut.
- On the other hand, the number of copies produced in Catalan, viz 15.2% of the total, increased by 2.9% as compared with 2003 (with a total of 21.7). The average print-run for Catalan titles is 2,944 (with a total of 5 309), which is an increase of 7.6%. This also points to a change of trend (in 2003 the number had decreased as compared with 2002).

Turnover in private publishing houses and those belonging to publishers' guilds in Catalonia in 2004, including cover price and VAT, totalled € 1,555,700,000, a decrease of 1.8% as compared with the previous year. Where Catalan titles are concerned, the figure is € 235,120,000, a 12.4% decrease as compared with the previous year. Moreover, turnover in terms of Catalan titles accounts for 15% of the total turnover in Catalonia. If we compare this situation with that of production, virtually 31% of the total, we see that it lies well below the normal corresponding level.

Turnover trends, 2000-2004							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% variation 2004- 2000	% variation 2004- 2003
Turnover in Catalonia*	1,450.96	1,445.67	1,426.22	1,583.66	1,555.70	7%	-2%
Turnover in Catalan*	205.61	216.76	228.01	268.37	235.12	14%	-12%
% Catalan/ total for Catalonia	14.20%	15%	16%	17%	15%	6%	-11%

* in millions of €

As in the case of production, a breakdown of turnover by theme shows the specificities of Catalan-language publishing, analysed on the basis of the statistics on books for children and young people, demonstrating their importance on the market.

- A) Turnover for books for children and young people published in Catalonia in 2004
- € 140,620,000 , ie 9% of the total.
 - This sector is in third place in turnover by genre after literature and non-academic books.
 - Turnover here decreased by 0.9% as compared with 2003 in absolute terms, but increased by 0.1% as compared with other subjects.
- B) Turnover for books for children and young people published in Catalan in Catalonia in 2004
- € 42,550,000 (18%).
 - This sector is in second place in turnover by genre after non-academic books.
 - Turnover here decreased by 5.6% as compared with 2003 in absolute terms, but increased by 1.3% as compared with other subjects.
- □ Measures taken by the *Generalitat* to support and promote publishing of books in Catalan and Aranese

In the aforementioned context, the *Generalitat* is continuing its automatic support for production as a vital element in the drive to make Catalan books more competitive.

This support began in March 1983 with a general funding facility which continued until 31 December 2004. This general support involved purchases by the Department of Culture of between 150 and 300 copies of every title published in Catalan, with 50% discount on the public selling price. These copies were subsequently distributed to the libraries belonging to the Public Reading System.

The Department of Culture subsequently transformed this general support, in agreement with the Association of Catalan-language Publishers, into two separate funding facilities intended for two sectors: bolstering the publishing industry and promoting public reading.

The main idea was that promoting books and reading in Catalan were objectives shared by the Department of Culture, the public libraries and the Catalan publishing sector. Furthermore, a twofold aim was pursued: firstly, supporting the Catalan publishing sector, as required by the exceptional situation of the latter; and secondly, striving to boost numbers of Catalan readers, an aim which the former general support facility had not effectively tackled.

Since 2005, in pursuance of this twofold aim, the support provided by the Department of Culture for publishing in the Catalan language has comprised two new types of support:

- □ The first type is support for publishing, which is managed by the ICIC (Catalan Institute of the Cultural Industries). It has remained automatic for reasons of promoting the regional language, reinforcing the operational capacity of publishing houses and correcting the market; the novelty is that it consists in subsidising the actual publishing houses, with the clear aim of market integration: it prioritises bookselling channels and applies rebates for bestselling books in order to encourage access to Catalan-language books at points of sale. It innovates by subsidising Catalan-language publishers, rather than merely purchasing books, with a view to guaranteeing production and publishing diversification. In order to qualify, publishing houses must have published at least ten titles in Catalan in 2004. Print-runs must comprise between 1,100 and 3,500 copies.

- □ The second type, which is managed by the Libraries Section of the Directorate General of Cultural Co-operation, involves a strategy to support publishing in Catalan and Aranese by promoting reading and increasing the presence of new publications in public libraries in Catalonia. The new support facility is organised under the Library Purchase System (SAB) and is based on a centralised procedure for purchasing basic works in Catalan which will contribute to the development of library collections, in accordance with specific needs in the public reading field.

The two support facilities are complementary and therefore mutually compatible. The main statistics on the two types of subsidy are as follows:

- Notification of subsidies for publication of works in Catalan and Aranese and musical scores by Catalan composers (Catalan Institute of the Cultural Industries).

The overall subsidies granted for publishing in 2005 came to a total of € 1,700,000 for 1 368 applications accepted. There was a 10% drop in applications as compared with 2004, which meant that fewer were granted, ie a decrease from 1,569 to 1,368. The percentage of the applications granted out of the total number submitted in 2005 was 88.3%. A total of 1,240 books were subsidised to a grand total of € 1,522,770.08, together with 128 musical scores by Catalan composers, totalling € 147,228.81.

- Library Purchase System

The Library Purchase System (SAB) included a number of major innovations in terms of co-operation between the publishing and public library sectors. Institutional relations between publishing houses and libraries have hitherto involved a variety of unco-ordinated formulae. This new institutional co-operation process provides a space for dialogue and collaboration between publishers and libraries by means of various real and virtual channels of communication. Order No. CULT/437/2005 of 11 November 2005 approved the basic principles of the programme of support for Catalan publishing and promotion of public Catalan book reading and the procedure for operating the related electronic information system. This text was published in issue 4513 of the Official Journal of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia (DOGC) of 18 November 2005, establishing the operational framework for the system.

The SAB is the mechanism used by the Libraries Sector in managing its finances and helping develop the collections held by the 300-plus public libraries covered by the Catalonian Public Book Reading System. The basic utility for the SAB is a virtual application tailor-made for facilitating and automating the selection, purchase, distribution and management of all the procedures under the system. The computerisation of the system facilitates resource optimisation and the ongoing updating of information, since all the users involved in the project have easy access to information from any part of the territory. Using a centralised database makes for efficient management of the processes, and means that validation can be carried out within the application itself, there are no information transmission delays and administrative procedures are simplified.

In 2005, 1,724 applications were submitted by 98 publishing houses in Catalonia, the Community of Valencia, the Balearic Islands and other regions nationwide. Furthermore, the Libraries Section is providing specific support for the *Quiero saber* ("I want to know") collection published by UOC. This has facilitated the purchase of 705 copies of each of the titles published in 2005, at a total cost of € 60,000.

Furthermore, the ICIC also provides subsidies for special-interest publications in Catalan and Aranese. Subsidies are granted for projects involving the production and publication of individual books or collections on any subject, including science, technology and literatures, and also musical scores. Where a publishing house or group of publishers wishes to publish a translation, the Catalan version must have been published before or at the same time as the Castilian version. The total granted for such subsidies in 2005 was € 200,000, funding 47 projects, an increase of 33% over the previous year.

In connection with direct grants earmarked for the sector, agreements have been concluded with a number of associations: the *Gremio de Libreros de Barcelona y de Cataluña* (Union of

Booksellers of Barcelona and Catalonia) and the *Consejo Catalán del Libro para Niños y Jóvenes* (Catalonian Council of Books for Children and Young People). Support is also provided for trade fairs and the international aspects of the sector. The ICIC has been working with publishers' and booksellers' associations on a strategy for improving the representation and the public image of Catalan publishing at the major fairs. In 2005, eight subsidies were granted, to a total of € 521,694.59.

Lastly, six subsidies were granted to other projects involving books in Catalan, for a total of € 77,400 (2005).

The Catalan Consortium for the External Promotion of Culture (COPEC) provides support for promoting Catalan books and literature abroad. We might highlight the support provided to Catalan publishers wishing to attend the Frankfurt and Bologna Book Fairs. It has also co-operated with the Institute of Catalan Studies in notifying and providing *Generalitat* study grants for persons interested in Catalan culture and language.

- Law No. 20/1987 of 12 November 1987 set up the Institute of Catalan Literature as an independent body of the Department of Culture, involving representatives of the publishing world, writers (the Association of Catalan-language Writers is represented both via its Catalanian section and those of the Community of Valencia and the Balearic Islands, in addition to its translation section, the Ramon Llull Institute as an association publicising Catalan culture and language abroad, and the Secretariat for Language Policy. Moreover, the Advisory Board also comprises the Catalanian Journalists' Association and outstanding Catalan literary figures.

This institute strives to promote the works of authors writing in Catalan, both inside and outside the areas where this language is spoken. It accordingly grants subsidies to authors, translators, scriptwriters, researchers, etc. It also organises campaigns to promote writers in schools and cultural centres, and publicises Catalan literature outside Catalonia by organising exhibitions on literary themes, running stands in Book Fairs and maintaining contact with publishers, literary agents, writers' associations and translators abroad. Furthermore, the Institution maintains a "Who's who" database of contemporary Catalan writers. This facility, which was launched in 1991 in paper form, is now accessible on the Internet. It currently comprises over 1,500 consultable entries on authors writing in Catalan, quoting a number of their published works, with a link to a full bibliography. The database covers the whole of our language area and the rest of the Spanish State and the relevant areas abroad.

The Institute of Catalan Literature is also organising three literary festivals, viz the 5th Poetry Festival in Sant Cugat, the "Music of Words" Cycle (staged in the Catalan "Palacio de la Música" in co-operation with the Vallès Symphony Orchestra), and "Lletres al Brossa 05". Moreover, it is helping organise a further 13 festivals and events in Catalonia.

In 2005, where direct support for literary creations and activities is concerned, the Institute of Catalan Literature granted various subsidies for a total of € 539,000, covering the following: projects involving Catalan-language literary creations (31%), projects to create or update websites on Catalan literature (5%), project to translate into Catalan literary works in other languages (6%), research into literary movements, works, authors and critics of Catalan literature, concentrating on contemporary creation (5%) and action to promote and disseminate Catalan literature through the intermediary of non-profit organisations (53%).

➤ □ **FILMS**

• **The presence of the Catalan language in cinematographic works shown in Catalonia**

Many more Catalan films have been shown in Catalan over the past few years (in the original Catalan or dubbed in Catalan), increasing from 25 feature films in 2002 to 34 in 2005 (13 in the original Catalan and 21 dubbed in Catalan), which constitutes a rise of 36% over that period.

This increase in supply of Catalan films in Catalan is accompanied by an increase in cinema audiences of 42% since 2002, ie from 145,385 to 206,284 filmgoers. Box office receipts have also increased by 20% since 2002, to over € 1,000,000.

The feature films shown in Catalan in 2005 account for 49% of all Catalan feature films shown in Catalonia (34 films in Catalan out of a total of 69). Where premieres are concerned, an even more positive trend can be noted with an overall increase in production: in 2005, 27 Catalan films were premiered out of a total of 36, that is to say that 75% of Catalan feature films were premiered in the Catalan language. It should also be pointed out that the films premiered in 2005 accounted for the bulk of the box office and cinema audience for all feature films shown that year.

The total cinema audience in Catalonia for 2005 was 25,869,951, which represents a decrease of 10.9% from the previous year, when the figure was 29,034,898. Box office receipts totalled € 140,259,016,290,000, which was below the 2004 figure of € 151,341,368,000,000.

Cinema audiences for films shown in Catalan in 2005 totalled 832,028. This figure comprises the total number of persons watching films shown in 2005, regardless of film release years, and represents an increase of 1% over the 2004 figure of 823,064.

Nevertheless, while Catalonian cinemas lost 10.9% of their audiences in 2005, films shown in the Catalan language not only maintained their audience figures but in fact experienced a slight increase, viz 1%.

The supply of titles shown in Catalan increased by 7, with the 89 available in 2004 increasing to 96 in 2005, of which 14 titles were shown in their original Catalan versions, 81 in dubbed versions and 1 with subtitles.

Of these 96 films, 50 were premiered, 10 in the original Catalan version and 40 in subtitled versions. Of the dubbed films, 22 were foreign, 17 Catalonian and 1 Spanish.

Three large-format short films were premiered, one of which was a Catalan production in Castilian and two foreign films dubbed in Catalan.

The total audience for Catalan-language films broke down as follows: 108,067 for Catalan original versions, 723,763 for dubbed versions and 198 for subtitled versions.

- Action taken by the *Generalitat* to promote the presence of the Catalan language in the film industry
 - Dubbing of films shown in cinemas

Given that the cinema is a key sector for normalising the use of Catalan, one of the aims of the Law on language policy and the Action Plan of the Government's Language Policy Secretariat for 2005-2006 is to promote, stimulate and encourage dubbing and subtitling in Catalan for non-Catalan films, and the distribution, regardless of format, and projection of such films. A further aim is to ensure that dubbed versions of films are automatically incorporated into formats for home use, notably DVDs.

To this end the Language Policy Secretariat is currently selecting films to be dubbed in Catalan, subject to the agreement of distributors and in accordance with commercial and quality criteria. Films for children account for many of the dubbed films because they are more cost-effective and child audiences particularly like watching films in Catalan.

Thanks to this effort, 22 dubbed foreign films were premiered in 2005, an increase of 15.7% over 2004 (19 films dubbed and one subtitled) and a decrease of 13.6% from 2003 (21 films dubbed and four subtitled). Of the 22 films premiered, 13 are for children and the other 9 target young people.

In addition to the contribution provided by the *Generalitat* for dubbing films in Catalan, the distribution of Catalan versions of foreign films is also financially supported by subsidies for premiered films dubbed or subtitled in Catalan, including publishing of promotional materials for the Catalan version. Furthermore, advertising campaigns have been conducted on TV and radio, in the press and via the Internet for all the subsidised films. TV campaigns have also been carried out for the Catalan versions of large-format films. In 2005, the Secretariat invested € 590,603 in promoting and disseminating first showing of films and DVD launches.

The Government's contribution to dubbing, copying and promoting films, involving subsidies for distributing companies, increased by 11.63% from € 1,813,388.80 in 2004 to € 2,024,302 in 2005, when € 99,901.67 was also invested in subsidies for film industry bodies.

Under the existing co-operation agreements between the *Generalitat* and the Government of the Balearic Islands, 13 of the films dubbed in Catalan were shown in the Islands. The Government of the Balearic Islands defrayed the costs of the corresponding film-copying procedure.

- Subtitling films in Catalan

In order to promote subtitling in Catalan, the *Generalitat* helps finance subtitling of feature and short films for film festivals. Recent examples of such festivals have been the 3rd and Human Rights Film Festival, the 3rd European Festival of TV Films and the *Zoom Igualada* Film Festival, the 31st *Festival internacional de filmets de Badalona*, the 10th Gay and Lesbian Film Festival and the *Festival Internacional de Cine de Catalunya* (Sitges, 78th festival).

Moreover, the *Generalitat* has been supporting the *CinemaNet Europe (CNE)* project launched in 2003 by the Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision. This European digital film network embraces eight countries (Germany, United Kingdom, Austria, Slovakia, Spain, Netherlands, Portugal and Ireland), and aims to disseminate independent films, documentaries and European specialty films.

- Catalan dubbing and subtitling of films for TV broadcasting

Since the public TV channel of Catalonia started broadcasting (in 1983, in accordance with the basic principle of contributing to the linguistic and cultural normalisation process), it has dubbed some 7,000 films in the Catalan language.

The annual rate of dubbing over the past few years has been about 350 films per year, once the broadcasting rights have been purchased, including film premieres and TV movies. Furthermore, about 330 foreign films are premiered in cinemas. Catalan-version DVDs are only available for films dubbed under subsidies from the Language Policy Secretariat of the *Generalitat*.

The Catalan Broadcasting Corporation (CCRTV) is the public body responsible for managing public television and radio channels. In 2005 this body adopted a measure that emphatically boosted the presence of Catalan in the TV film broadcasting field, by setting up the Catalan Dubbing Department. This department opened in July 2005, dubbing selected foreign films premiered in cinemas for television use. It makes the dubbed versions available to distributors free of charge, so that they can include them in the DVD and video versions and pass them on to any TV companies purchasing the corresponding broadcasting rights. The Department holds exclusive rights for managing TV3's stocks of historic dubbed films.

This will mean that, in the second phase of commercial exploitation of the films, namely the DVD stage, before they reach the small screen, the Catalan version will already be available, creating a situation of normality in an ever-expanding market.

Another aim is to ensure that dubbed versions of the main films are available for prime time viewing on all TV channels. With the introduction of DTT transmission, all broadcasters will be able to provide the Catalan versions of the major films, supplied free of charge by the Catalan Dubbing Department.

It should also be noted that over the past three years the public TV corporation has been providing Catalan subtitling for all the films it broadcasts.

We feel that national television channels should also introduce similar schemes, enabling them to opt for subtitling in the different minority languages of Spain other than Castilian, which is the dubbing language for all films which the national channels broadcast.

- Films in Catalan original

One of the aims of the *Generalitat*, through the ICIC (Catalan Institute of Cultural Industries), is to promote and bolster film production in the Catalan language.

We should highlight the difficulties inherent in this objective, given the inevitable trend towards national and international co-production of Catalan films. This trend is inevitable because of the growing costs of film production and the need arising out of European legislation to place artistic talent from any part of the European Union on an equal footing.

This is why the ICIC has initiated a policy of supporting film production in Catalan which is non-restrictive because it is accompanied by real incentives increasing the standard support for films made in Catalan. The additional support currently totals an extra € 60 000 from the ICIC, to which we should add € 20 000 in terms of advertising revenue provided by the Language Policy Secretariat (SPL).

This policy has led to an increase in Catalan-language film-making, with a parallel rise in its market share.

In 2004 the ICIC issued various notifications of subsidies, including measures to promote Catalan:

- Resolution CLT/1620/2004 of 25 May 2004 published a notification of subsidies for the exploitation of feature and IMAX format films. The notification comprised a combination of film-industry and language-related criteria, prioritising Catalan versions (original or dubbed), so that Catalan versions were eligible for a maximum of € 160,000 and other language versions only € 60,000. The total granted and expended was € 1,228,437.68.
- Resolution CLT/1621/2004 of 24 May 2004 published a notification of subsidies for premieres of feature and IMAX format films. In order to qualify for subsidies, producers had to premiere at least six copies of the feature film in Catalan; however, where the feature film was directed by newcomers to the industry, a minimum of only three copies were required in Catalan version, and in the case of full-length documentaries and IMAX format films, only one Catalan-language copy had to be premiered. Feature films had to be shown in Barcelona for a minimum seven days at all showings, in a cinema habitually premiering films (the requirement on all showings did not apply to IMAX format films). The total granted and expended was € 851,829.67.
- Resolution CLT/1724/2004 of 8 June 2004 published a notification of subsidies for the production of feature films directed by new filmmakers and works with a clear artistic and cultural content. The aim was to grant subsidies for the production of feature films to be premiered in Catalan, whether exclusively or not. The total granted was € 980,000.
- Resolution CLT/1829/2004 of 8 June 2004 published a notification of subsidies for the showing in Catalan of feature films produced by independent producers working in Catalonia. X-rated films were excluded. The subsidies consisted of a set amount for entrance tickets sold for Catalan-produced feature films for the first ten months following commencement of showing in the cinema submitting the application. The amount payable for tickets sold was the same for all recipient cinemas, with a maximum of € 0.60 per ticket. Where the film was programmed with a short film produced in Catalonia after the year 1998 in Catalan version, the amount was increased to € 0.70 per ticket sold. The maximum total subsidy was € 6,000 per feature film. The total granted and expended was € 23,059.20.

- Resolution CLT/1830/2004 of 8 June 2004 published a notification of subsidies for film distributors for the distribution of Catalan versions of feature films produced by independent producers working in Catalonia. The aim was to encourage the distribution of Catalan versions of feature films premiered between 1 January and 31 December 2003. X-rated films were excluded. The subsidies consisted of a set amount for entrance tickets sold during the first ten months following the film premiere, this amount being the same for all recipient distributors, with a maximum of € 0.60 per ticket. No subsidies were provided for tickets corresponding to the first € 36,000 box office takings for the showing of the film. The maximum total subsidy was € 12,000 per feature film. The total granted and expended was € 29,106.60.

In 2005 the ICIC earmarked the following subsidies, including measures to support Catalan:

- Subsidies for production of feature and large-format films in Catalan and Catalan-language premieres of the latter. For the first time the ICIC notified such subsidies with a view to fostering productions and premieres of films in the original Catalan versions. The total granted and expended was € 620,000 for the premieres of 14 feature films in 2005.
- Subsidies for the distribution of contemporary alternative films in ordinary cinemas. In 2005, € 103,350 was granted (51.66% of the total appropriation) to 13 cinemas in Catalonia with an eye to promoting contemporary alternative films, out of a total of 31 applications submitted. This subsidy facility comprises a specific measure to promote the Catalan language: where the film is shown in its original Catalan version or in an original version subtitled in Catalan, projects for which subsidies are requested are granted two extra points.

➤ □ **PERFORMING ARTS**

- **The presence of Catalan in the performing arts**

In 2003 the National Theatre of Catalonia staged a total of 440 theatrical performances of 20 different theatrical works, 19 of which were in Catalan and one in Lithuanian subtitled in Catalan. Total audience figures were 163,775.

In 2004 the National Theatre of Catalonia staged 24 works, with a total of 517 performances and 210,755 spectators. Of the 24 works performed 20 were in Catalan, one in German with Catalan subtitles, one without words and the two remaining performances were dance shows. Also in 2004, the National Theatre staged two shows by Catalan singer-songwriters, which attracted a total audience of 2,213.

- Incentives to use Catalan in the performing arts provided by the *Generalitat*

Since 2005, public policies in the field of the performing arts have been managed by the Catalan Institute of Cultural Industries (ICIC) operating under the *Generalitat*. There are three subsidy facilities of some importance in terms of supporting production and programming in Catalan.

First of all, the main subsidies are provided under the three-year co-operation agreements (2005-2007) with theatre troupes, circuses, and theatrical and circus production companies managing their own theatres and productions. Theatrical production companies must ensure that at least 50% of their productions are in the Catalan language, and companies that are responsible for programming in one or more theatre(s) and managing their own productions must programme at least 50% of performances in Catalan, on the same basis as the smaller alternative theatres. This subsidy facility has the biggest budget, viz € 1,710,200.

The second subsidy facility targets private theatres with reliable ongoing programmes. In such cases the percentage of performances in Catalan must also exceed 50% of all those programmed. The total earmarked for such subsidies is € 89,000.

The third and last subsidy facility is aimed at projects to tailor shows performed in Catalan to other languages. The aim is to disseminate and exploit in other languages theatrical or circus shows which may or not have originally been in Catalan and which must be translated where the requisite language version does not yet exist.

- □ **MUSIC**
- **Presence of the Catalan language in measures implemented by the *Generalitat* to promote music**

In 2003, where support for publishing and promoting musical recordings is concerned, the Department of Culture granted a total of € 149,000 for publication of 53 recordings. Moreover, the Department defrayed up to 40% of the costs of the advertising campaigns for 21 recordings, totalling € 287,931.59. It also purchased 100 copies of 23 recordings which it had supported, to a total cost of € 16,008. Lastly, the Catalan Broadcasting Corporation produced 11 video clips under an agreement concluded with the Department of Culture.

Furthermore, in 2004 the Department of Culture earmarked € 135,000 for publishing 50 recordings under its system of support for Catalan recording companies. The Department also defrayed up to 40% of the costs of the advertising campaigns for 25 recordings, totalling € 300,000.

In 2005, on the musical front, the ICIC granted subsidies for publishing and promoting general musical recordings, regardless of language, to a total of € 383,616. However, there are two sides to protecting Catalan music. Firstly, the subsidy totals € 3,500 in the case of a Catalan musical recording, whereas recordings in other languages are only eligible for a subsidy of € 2,500. And secondly, the total subsidy cannot exceed 30% of the overall cost of the subsidised activity, except in the case of Catalan music, where the maximum is 50%. It should be specified that “publishing in Catalan” means recordings with a minimum of 60% Catalan music.

As in previous years, the Department of Culture helped organise the Vic Live Music Market, providing a € 418,000 financial contribution.

- □ **TERMINOLOGY** (Paragraph 1 h)

In 1985 the Department of Culture, as the body responsible for language policy, and the Institute of Catalan Studies as the body responsible for linguistic standard-setting, set up the TERMCAT Terminology Centre (www.termcat.net). Since 1994 TERMCAT has operated as a consortium involving the *Generalitat*, the Institute of Catalan Studies and the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation. It is currently governed by the statutes approved under Decree No. 108/2006 of 25 April 2006, which stipulates that the aims of the Centre are to provide overall co-ordination of terminological activities relating to the Catalan language, to promote and design terminological resources guaranteeing public access, and to help promote and develop language engineering products for which terminology is particularly important. Furthermore, the Centre has been mandated to establish and standardise Catalan terminological neologisms and to provide the Administration with the requisite support in the terminological field.

The Language Policy Secretariat of the *Generalitat* is responsible for funding the TERMCAT consortium.

Under its mandate as a reference centre in the terminological field, TERMCAT is responsible for co-ordinating terminological activities in the Catalan language, standardising Catalan neologisms and developing the reference criteria and terminological resources required by society with an eye to helping disseminate and establish scientific and technical terminology in the various specialist fields.

In order to help systematise and disseminate scientific and technical terminology, TERMCAT devises various multilingual terminological resources. In some of these projects it has been supported by different *Generalitat* departments such as the health, labour and industry and justice departments and the Department of the Presidency. It should also be pointed out that 2005 saw an increase in the production of terminological resources and contents in both quantitative (number of projects carried out) and qualitative terms (as regards the types of project and management of terminological activities). Work was conducted on some forty widely varying terminological projects, including terminological dictionaries, technical glossaries, multilingual dictionaries, popularising materials and on-line products. We might highlight the Open Terminology collection, which was launched in 2005 to provide terminological lists that can be downloaded from the TERMCAT website in standard format, and which can be accessed under a flexible permit system that ensures that the facility remains open and free.

Furthermore, the website also facilitates on-line consultation of specialised dictionaries comprising thematically organised terminology.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

Culture is definitely the sector of Galician society in which the use of the language is best established. Private and public activities in the cultural field are usually conducted in Galician from beginning to end, ie from the creation stage through marketing to the staging of events, etc.

- Cultural and linguistic amenities

In order to detail the activities of the public bodies responsible for cultural research and development in Galicia, as requested by the Committee of Experts in its last report, we shall describe the main bodies and their committees in detail below.

1. The **ILG** (Instituto da Lingua Galega) is an academic linguistic research centre set up in 1971 by the University of Santiago de Compostela with a view to promoting the use and normalisation of the Galician language and advancing research into it on the synchronic and diachronic fronts. For over three decades now it has been pursuing the following basic objectives:
 - a) Developing scientific and technical research in the field of the Galician language, tackling both synchronic and diachronic realities.
 - b) Conducting teaching and educational activities under doctorate programmes and postgraduate, further training and specialist courses.
 - c) Training Galician language specialists and providing initial and specialist training and retraining for professionals working in the field of Galician linguistics, particularly in non-university education.
 - d) Providing technical consultancy for institutions and persons involved in normalising the Galician language.
 - e) Providing advisory services on teaching and research for any Galician bodies, institutions of the Spanish State, developing countries and international organisations so requesting.

- f) Promoting and helping organise conferences, scientific meetings, seminars, debates, special days and similar activities relevant to the ILG's specific status and functions.
- g) Establishing and co-ordinating networks for exchanging technical and specialist information with institutions in other Autonomous Communities and countries.
- h) Disseminating information deemed important for the Galician language, particularly the results of linguistic research conducted in the academic and research fields.

One of the most important achievements of the ILG has been to help standardise Galician by means of its *Orthographical and morphological rules on the Galician language* (ILG/RAG) and *Orthographical vocabulary of the Galician language* (ILG/RAG); a cartography of modern Galician, particularly the Galician Linguistic Atlas; lexical databases such as TILG and TMILG (networked); texts in old and middle Galician, and a grammatical description of old and modern Galician.

More information is available from <http://www.usc.es/ilgas/>, although the site is currently being remodelled.

2. The **Ramón Piñeiro Centre for Humanities Research** (CIRP), which was set up under Decree No. 25/1993 of 11 February 1993 and began operating in March 1994 under the direct authority of the Galician Government. It has so far published 117 books (all in Galician) and has supplied the Network with some very important resources.

- a) a) Automatic Castilian-Galician translation facility (ESGL), which is in operation in the Administration and elsewhere.
- b) b) The "COTOVIA" text-to-speech converter which synthesises male and female voices pronouncing the words carefully (http://www.gts.tsc.uvigo.es/cotovia/cotovia_gl.html).
- c) c) The Galician linguistics bibliography (BILEGA), which provides highly detailed information on all publications on the Galician language between the 16th century and 2005 and facilitates highly complex searches (<http://www.cirp.es/WXN/wxn/frames/bilega.html>).
- d) d) Internet access to all medieval Latin literature from Galicia and all medieval Galician lyrical poetry (CODOLGA) (<http://balteira.cirp.es/codolga/>).
- e) e) A Reference Corpus of the present-day Galician language (CORGA) comprising 13 million words (<http://corpus.cirp.es/corgaxml/>).
- f) f) Highly detailed access to medieval Galician secular poetry (<http://www.cirp.es/bdo/med/meddb.html>).
- g) g) A linguistic terminology service (TERMIGAL) run in co-operation with the Galician Royal Academy, attracting an average of 35 consultations per day (<http://www.cirp.es/res/arrecada/arrecada.html>).
- h) h) An annual phraseological research review (*Cadernos de Fraseloxía Galega*), which serves as a platform for Galician phraseological research but is also ensuring that some of the foremost phraseologists in the world can publish innovative work in Galician as back-up to the process of converting Galician into a language which can also be used in scientific debate (<http://www.cirp.es/cdn/cfg/cfg.html>). The CIRP is currently building up a Phraseological Thesaurus of the Galician Language.

The Ramón Piñeiro Research Centre also has a section for research into Galician literature. The PXLNG (General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language) has singled out this Centre for developing facilities connected with the new speech technologies (automatic translation between Galician and Castilian, English, French, voice recognition and synthesis, etc), probably beginning in 2007.

3. Furthermore, the **Galician Cultural Council**, in addition to its duties as a consultative body, conducts research into different cultural fields (language, communication, history, art, etc), in thematic sections dealt with by its respective committees. This body uses Galician exclusively in all its activities. The Galician Cultural Council (CCG), a body provided for in the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia (Article 32) and set up under Law No. 8/1983 of 8 July 1983, has the following powers and responsibilities:

- a) Advising the Autonomous Community authorities on all relevant aspects of the protection and promotion of the cultural values of the Galician people.
- b) Presenting the Autonomous Community authorities with reports and proposals on the protection and promotion of the cultural values of the Galician people.

This is why the advisory and consultancy work carried out by the Galician Cultural Council ever since its inception has been confined to the Autonomous Community rather than the national level. The CCG usually acts at the request of public institutions, and so far no national public authority has applied to it for an opinion. That having been said, the CCG remains at the disposal of the State institutions, as well as European and international organisations, for any assignment relating to advice and consultancy in its field of competence, namely the protection and promotion of the cultural values of the Galician people.

The Committee of Experts is very familiar with this institution, and all that remains to be said is that the CCG's reports on the state of the Galician language are made public and are accessible on Internet (<http://www.culturagalega.org>). The latest reports include one on "Galician society and the language: socio-linguistic developments in Galicia 1992-2003: an updated x-ray of the situation of Galician", and three volumes entitled "The Galician language: history and the current situation".

The Government of Galicia, and in particular the Department of Culture and Sport, supports the cultural events organised by the various bodies and institutions within its territory, concluding the corresponding co-operation agreements and providing ad hoc support and statutory subsidising facilities.

Among these important activities we might highlight the campaigns to promote reading, particularly of books by classical Galician authors, by means of various events such as the annual celebration of Galician literature devoted to a prominent figure in Galician literary production.

Public encounters are organised with eminent writers, and there is smooth co-operation with the Association of Galician-language writers.

The Department of Culture and Sport is also responsible for the Galician Institute of Performing Arts, which conducts all its activities in Galician, originated the complex project "City of Culture" and manages eight museums, which are evenly spread across Galicia and present all their information in the Galician language.

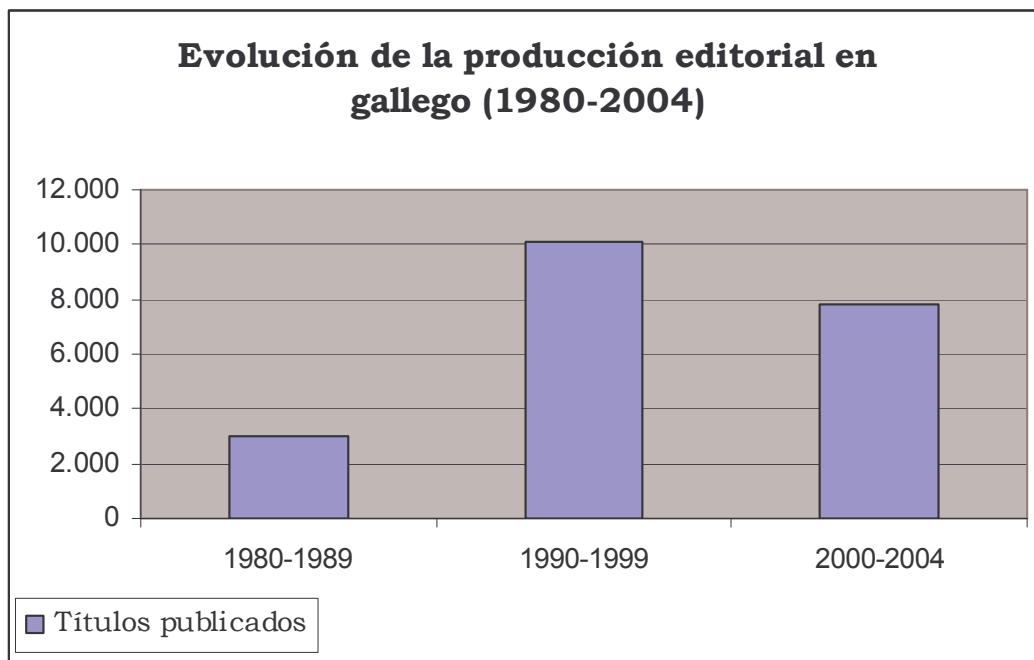
The Galician Government traditionally subsidises book publishing in Galician. In some cases it even finances 100% of publication costs, given that it is the biggest publisher in terms of numbers of publications. In other cases it defrays a variable proportion of the costs, but in any case it purchases 300 copies of the work in question to be distributed around Galician public libraries.

➤ □ PUBLISHING IN THE GALICIAN LANGUAGE

Publishing in Galicia has been undergoing considerable growth since the end of the 1970s in terms of numbers of publishing houses and publishing production.

Up until 1979 the catalogue of books in Galician comprised a total of 1,904 titles. Publishing production in the 1980s exceeded 3,000 Galician titles. In the 1990s the volume tripled, leading to a genuine publishing boom in Galicia in the first four years of the 21st century, with over 6 000 titles.

Trends in publishing in the Galician language (1980 – 2004)

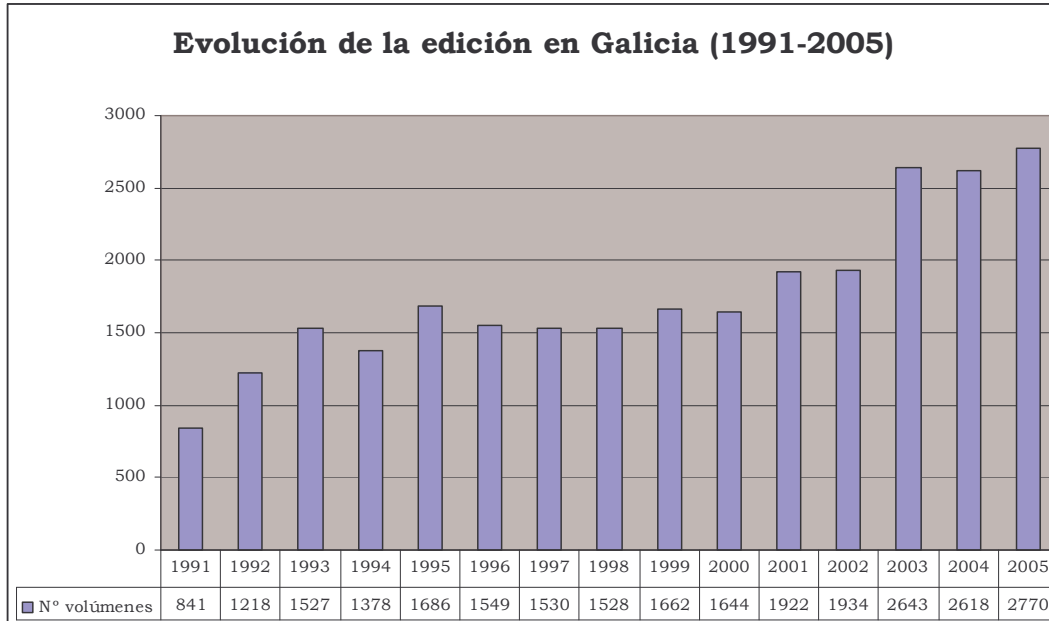


Titulos publicados = Titles published

The 1980-1984 period saw a slight uptrend, with a 16% increase in book production. In 1986 a new phase of expansion began, continuing until the early 1990s. From 1986 to 1990 the number of Galician books published each year increased by 63%. The number of works published in Galician also rose steeply between 1991 and 1993, with an increase of 77%. Overall, between 1991 and 2003 book publishing in Galician increased by 206%.

Despite a slight drop in 1994, production of books in Galician underwent a reasonable uptrend between 1995 and 1999 and a boom from 2001 to 2003, with an increase of 34%.

Trends in publishing in Galicia 1991-2005

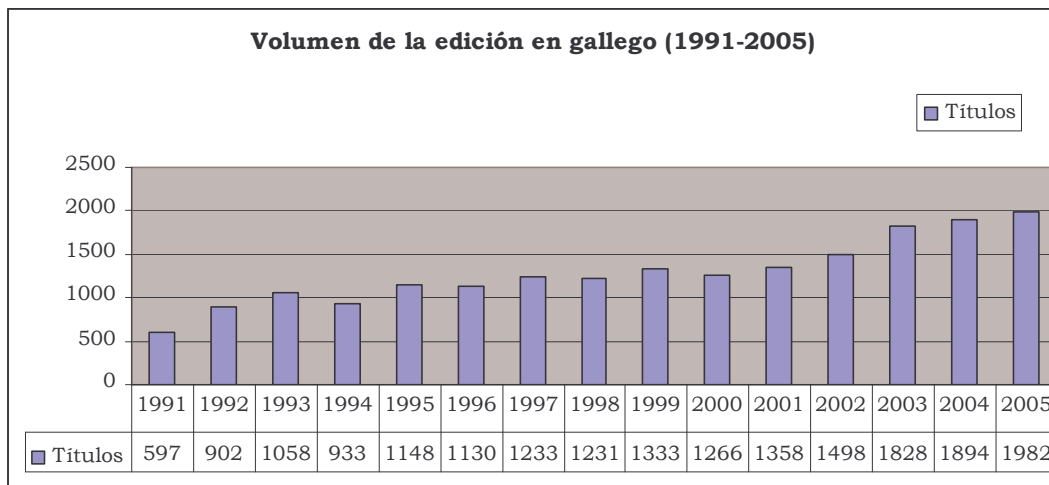


Nº volúmenes = No. of volumes

In connection with publishing in the Galician language, there has been a continuous increase from the beginning of the 1990s to the present day. Publishing in Galician has boomed in the last few years.

Below you will find the statistics.

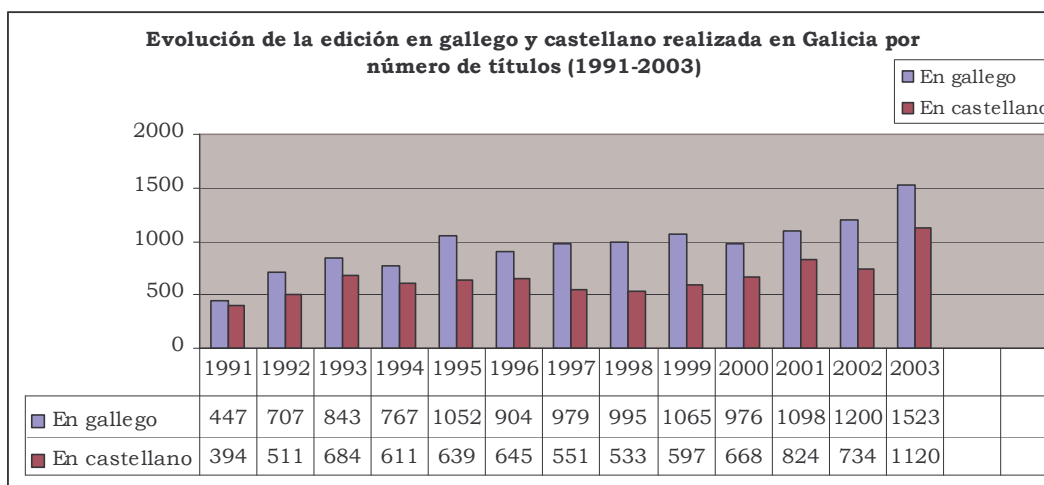
Volume of publishing in Galician 1991-2005



Títulos = Titles

In connection with publishing in Galician as compared with publishing in Castilian in Galicia, we note that the number of publications in Galician exceeds that of publications in Castilian.

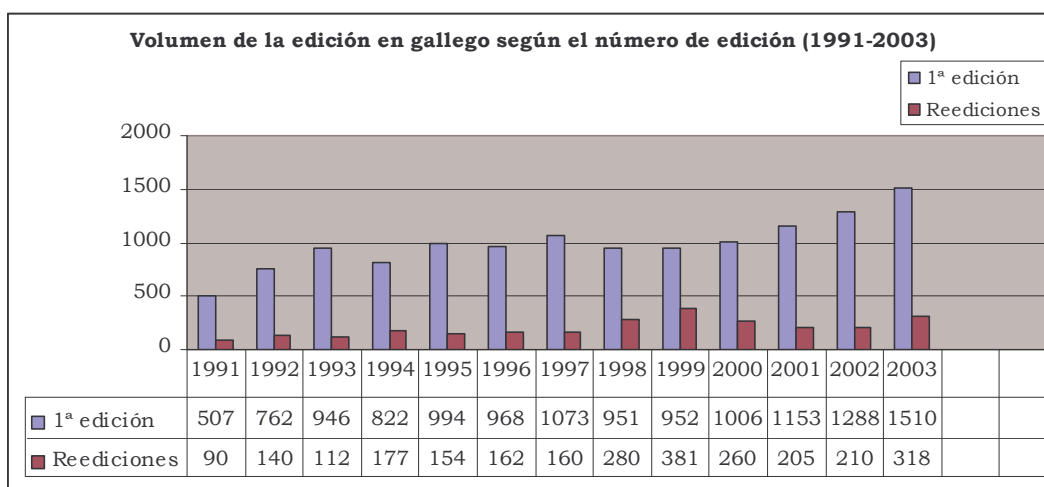
Trends in publishing in Galician and Castilian in Galicia by number of titles, 1991-2003



En gallego = in Galician
En castellano = in Castilian

With regard to publications in Galician, we note that the number of first editions also exceeds that of new editions.

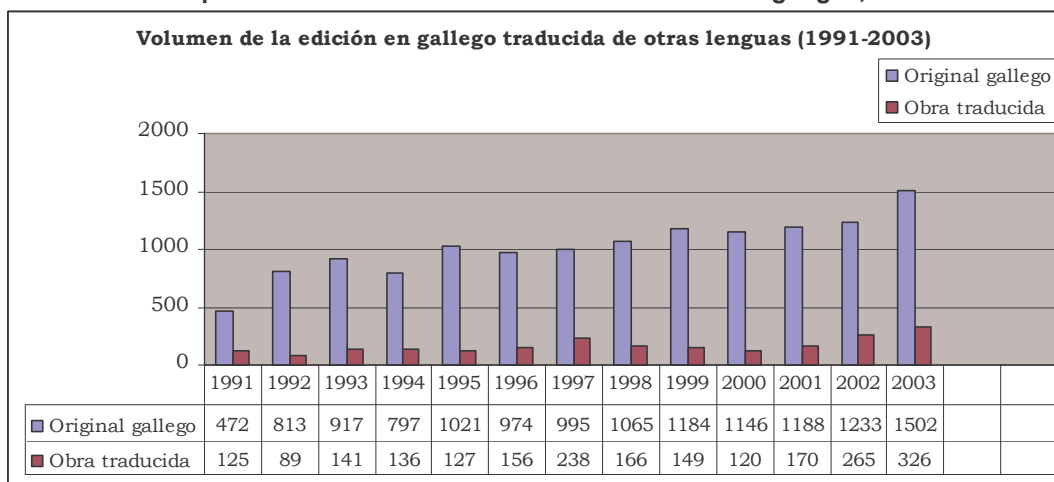
Volume of publishing in Galician in terms of first and subsequent editions, 1991-2003



1ª edición = 1st edition
Reediciones = new editions

The volume of translations has also increased over the years, and is continuing to do so, although at a lower rate than that of original Galician publications.

Volume of publication in Galician translated from other languages, 1991-2003



Original gallego = Galician originals

Obra traducida = Translated works

According to Ministry of Culture statistics, a total of 96 titles were translated into Galician in 2005, and figures for the first half of 2006 point to a total of 84 titles translated, which would point to an uptrend for the current year (sources: Ministry of Culture, ISBN Office, Panorama of publishing in Spain).

The Galician Government also traditionally helps Galician publishers attend International Book Fairs, as well as national or Galician fairs.

Furthermore, the Galician Government's Department of Culture has approved a Law on books and reading, which was drawn up in agreement with the publishing houses and which acknowledges the strategic nature of the book sector. The law provides for explicit institutional support for books and reading as a vital means of transmitting the Galician culture and developing the Galician identity. In addition to the cultural dimension of books, the text also acknowledges the economic value of the sector.

For all these reasons a series of measures has been introduced to renew and revitalise the Galician publishing universe. The law therefore sets out a legal frame for promoting all the facts of the book sector in the modern world: creation, translation, publication, printing, production, manufacture, graphic design, drawings, illustrations, distribution, sales and advertising. The text deals with the development of relevant media, including electronic publishing, transmitting works through information networks.

The main aim of this law is to encourage the spread of reading throughout society and promoting books and reading in Galician by the aforementioned means.

a. Advisory Board on Books

A series of measures have been introduced to promote exports of Galician books on to the international market. This scheme involves grants to promote technological transformations and modernisation of creation, translation, publishing, bookshops and bookselling.

In order to support the private publishing sector, a Galician Chamber of Bookselling has been set up with an eye to promoting exports of books published in the Autonomous Community.

Furthermore, the Advisory Board on Books is a new permanent body responsible for researching the book sector and providing consultancy facilities for the Autonomous Community Authorities on policy relating to Galician books and promoting reading in Galician. This Advisory Board must draw up annual or biennial progress reports presenting reading rates among the Galician population and indices on publishing in the Galician language in Galicia.

The Board will also be formulating proposals for action to promote reading and improve the various sub-sectors in the field of book-publishing and -marketing. It will be organising forums for exchange and debate among various book operators in Galicia, with a three-yearly Galician Book Congress. Moreover, it will publish an annual Diary of the Galician Book, an updated compilation of information on all sub-sectors of the book-publishing and book-selling world.

Lastly, the Advisory Board on Books will be responsible for answering all questions relating to policy-making on books and the development of regulations on book policy.

b. Promoting translation

Drawing on the aforementioned law, the Galician Government will be developing a policy of promoting Galician creative artists working in all fields and genres by supporting and disseminating their work. For instance, they will be co-operating with operators in the sector in awarding prizes for publishing in Galicia to the best works published each year in Galician.

Similarly, the Galician Government is promoting translation from and into Galician of reference works of world literature, as set out in the PXNLG.

Regular grants will be provided for translation, *inter alia* by means of agreements concluded between publishing houses and translators' associations. Concurrently, the Galician Government promotes publishing in Galician by means of annual or biennial subsidies targeting all kinds of publications, from traditional paper media to digital or internet publishing.

In 2006 the Galician Government's General Secretariat for Linguistic Policy funded the translation of the works of Rosalía de Castro into Russian and opened a gateway into Arab-speaking countries with the publication in Arabic Alvaro Cunqueiro's book "Se o vello Sinbad volveuse às illas" ("If old Sinbad returned to the isles"), which was presented at the International Book Fair in Casablanca (Morocco).

2006 saw the launch of the Rinoceronte enterprise, the first Galician publishing house dealing exclusively with translating foreign reference works into Galician.

c. Central Publications Service

In pursuance of the aforementioned law, the Galician public authorities, within their specific field of competence, must promote publishing activities with an eye to encouraging reading, compiling legal rules from their subsidiary bodies and informing the public about the work of the various departments and issues considered as being of general interest.

The Galician Government organises its publishing activities through the intermediary of a Central Publications Service, established and governed by specific regulations.

Campaigns are organised to promote the image of bookshops as vital points of sale and as active cultural agencies vital for maintaining the pluralism and creativity of the book publishing industry and consolidating the cultural fabric of society. The activities include founding an Institutional Bookshop of the Galician Government Publications Service supplying all official publications from the various Galician Government departments.

d. Book Club and Libraries

One of the main measures set out in the law concerns the promotion of book reading. The Galician Government endeavours to make good any shortcomings in the Galician library system in terms of both staff and stocks by obtaining new publications in the Galician language and ensuring funding and updating.

Programmes are formulated to promote book reading among the general public and in specific sectors. Book clubs are set up and a policy implemented to promote Galician libraries with an eye to publicising them and bringing them closer to the people.

➤ □ TERMINOLOGY

The Galician Royal Academy is the body responsible for establishing rules on the Galician language, and so it also has the last say on matters of Galician terminology. Terminological work is assigned to TERMIGAL, (Galician Terminological Service), which has been operating for ten years now under an agreement between the Galician Royal Academy and the Galician Government. Efforts are currently under way to confer a new legal status on this Service.

TERMIGAL is mandated to:

- a) foster and formulate terminological resources;
- b) ensure the availability of terminological resources;
- c) co-ordinate terminological activities relating to the Galician language;
- d) revise Galician terms and standardise neologisms in accordance with current official linguistic regulations and in agreement with the Galician Royal Academy;
- e) build up and maintain a terminological databank in Galician, with equivalents in other languages;
- f) create documentary holdings relating to terminology;
- g) provide terminological support for the various departments of the Galician Government;
- h) supply information and terminological resources for the general public;
- i) provide for and co-ordinate the development of Galician language engineering products requiring terminological resources, help formulate such products and ensure their dissemination.
- j) establish and channel co-operative relations at the national and international levels with organisations dealing with terminology or related activities.

The Service is split into three sections:

- a) systematic terminology section
- b) selective terminology section
- c) documentation section.

The systematic terminology work concerns priority fields set out in the Annual Plan. These fields are selected after analysis of existing resources, the foreseeable number of users of the terminology and the economic importance of the field. To date, terminographical lists have been drawn up of specialist languages in such fields as computing and the Internet, e-commerce, the environment, the catering industry, motorcars, marketing, sports, TV, labour relations, legalese, administration, marine bodies, fisheries, music, etc.

Selective terminological activities are mainly geared to clearing up doubts and answering queries from the various government departments, enterprises, universities, translators, etc. Questions can be asked by email, via the *Arrecada* facility on the Internet, by telephone or by fax. An average of 40 queries are currently dealt with every day.

The Documentation Service not only provides advice for external terminological activities but also compiles all documents and other products relating to terminology and makes available all specialist language corpora and other types of documentation used in systematic terminological work.

The terminology provided by the TERMIGAL working groups must be validated by a *Validation Committee* made up of the TERMIGAL Director, three members of the Galician Royal Academy and at least one specialist from the field relevant to the terminology in question. The Validation Committee may, if appropriate, request opinions and reports from other specialists working in the field in question.

Another task dealt with by TERMIGAL is that of disseminating terminology, which it does by publishing specialist glossaries and booklets, co-operating in specific products for users of the specialist language (legal forms, banking documentation, local government forms, etc) and creating electronic databases. It has also concluded agreements with various bodies and organisations on promoting the use of Galician and ensuring the use of reliable Galician terminology (agreements with the Board of Notaries, the Galician Entrepreneurs' Foundation, which covers many companies based in Galicia, various banks, etc).

COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA

Where cultural activities and facilities are concerned, including libraries, video libraries, cultural centres, museums, archives, academies, theatres and cinemas, as well as literary works and film production, popular cultural expressions, festivals, and the culture industries, particularly those using new technology, the parties undertake, within the territory in which such languages are used and to the extent that the public authorities have powers, responsibilities or a role in this field:

1 a to encourage types of expression and initiative specific to regional or minority languages and foster the different means of access to works produced in these languages.

- Theatre

The webpage run by the theatres department of the *Generalitat Valenciana* (TGV) (<http://teatres.gva.es>) is available for users in Castilian and Valencian language versions.

Emails are answered in the language in which the user has submitted his or her query.

Advertisements for plays and other performances, including posters and information leaflets, are printed exclusively in Valencian.

Programmes, which are considered as publications to accompany the performances rather than adverts, are printed in the language of the individual play or show.

Catalogues published by the TGV (for the *Dansa Valencia* Festival and the *Sagunt a Escena* summer festival) are always bilingual.

Under the heading of "grants for theatrical performances", the Community's System of Grants for the Theatre and Circus Sectors takes account of works in the regional language as one of the criteria for assessment.

Production

One of the specific duties of the TGV is to produce and co-produce performances with other public and private bodies. In discharging this duty it has expended major efforts to promote Valencian, prioritising productions and co-productions in Valencian and in both languages.

Programming

The TGV programmes drama and dance performances in five different theatres.

In 2005, 93 different plays and dance shows were performed (a total of 814 performances), 69% of which were plays and 31% dance shows.

The statistics on the use of Valencian in TGV programmes for 2005 were as follows:

- 15 performances in Valencian, with a total of 153 events, accounting for 23.79% of all performances;
- five bilingual shows, totalling 93 events, accounting for 14.46% of all performances.

- **Books and literary production**

Ever since 2004 the *Generalitat* has been awarding annual Essay Prizes, with one section in Valencian and another in Castilian, worth € 15,000 each. Furthermore, original works are being published for a specific collection in the Valencian Library. All the prize-winners to date have been Valencian writers, although this is not a prerequisite for the Prize. The 2006 Prize was notified under an Order of 10 April 2006 issued by the Department of Culture, Education and Sport, approving the basic conditions for the *Generalitat* Essay Prizes (DOGV No. 5256 of 11/05/2006).

Since 2004, annual prizes have been awarded for the best books published in the Community of Valencia. Among the eight prize-winning categories, the following concern the promotion of the regional language: the best illustrated book in Valencian; the best book published in Valencian; the best Valencian textbook published; contributions to the linguistic normalisation of Valencian; and the best Valencian book of the year. The 2006 prizes were notified under an Order of 13 December 2005 issued by the Department of Culture, Education and Sport, approving the basic conditions for the Prizes for the best books published in the Community of Valencia (DOGV No. 5246 of 13/01/2006).

In connection with subsidy facilities for freedom of competition, the *Generalitat* uses notifications of grants for publishing in the Valencian language to support activities relating to the publishing, development and promotion of Valencian books, with particular emphasis on books printed in Valencian. The 2006 subsidies were notified under an Order of 27 March 2006 issued by the Department of Culture, Education and Sport, publicly notifying the granting of subsidies for book publishing in Valencian (DOGV No. 5246 of 26/04/2006).

The periodical LLETRES VALENCIANES is geared mainly to identifying and giving the highest possible profile to books of artistic and cultural importance produced by Valencian publishing houses. A selection of titles is reviewed by Valencian critics, and many of the books in question are in the regional language.

The Bibliographical Novelties Bulletin is intended to help librarians working in the Valencian Library System to purchase new works. The Bulletin comprises a section on new publications in Valencian (http://www.cult.gva.es/dglb/Bi-boletindeorien-f_e.htm).

The webpage of the Directorate General of Books and Libraries can be consulted in both Valencian and Castilian, including the DG's own specific databases (<http://www.cult.gva.es/dglb>).

- Valencian Literature Day, organised by the Valencian Language Academy (AVL)

The AVL conducts various activities to promote the Valencian language. We shall confine ourselves here to the most high-profile activity, namely Valencian Literature Day, when a dead author is posthumously designated Writer of the Year. The first day was organised in 2004 and was devoted to modern Valencian writers. Literature Day 2005 celebrated the renaissance writer Constantí Llombart, involving the biggest investment to date in any activity directly geared to promoting the language, ie a total of about € 220,000.

This celebration was intended to familiarise the general public, and in particular schoolchildren, with a Valencian writer in the context of his or her time. Valencian Literature Day is 20 November, commemorating the date of publication of *Tirant lo Blanch* (20.11.1490).

An exhibition is organised around this date as the focal point of the whole celebrations. This exhibition is accompanied by a catalogue and an educational guide for schoolchildren. Similarly, guided tours of the exhibition are organised. The opportunity is also taken to conduct such further activities as publishing the books written by the writer being honoured.

b to foster the different means of access in other languages to works produced in regional or minority languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities;

c to foster access in regional or minority languages to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities;

The Order of 29 December 2005 issued by the Department of Culture, Education and Sport, publicly notifying subsidies for 2006 for the translation and publication of literary works into Valencian and from the latter into other languages and the Order of 26 December 2005 issued by the Department of Culture, Education and Sport, publicly notifying grants for dubbing audiovisual productions in Valencian are geared to facilitating the translation and publication of written works and audiovisual products in both directions between Valencian and any other language.

d to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities of various kinds make appropriate allowance for incorporating the knowledge and use of regional or minority languages and cultures in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing;

The Generalitat undertakes to promote and encourage the use of Valencian in society. One of the aims here is to ensure that the diverse activities conducted by civic and cultural associations and the various community organisations and committees organising festive and cultural events use Valencian in the oral and written expressions for which they are responsible. The following subsidies and grants are provided to that end:

The Order of 9 January 2006 issued by the Department of Culture, Education and Sport, publicly notifying grants for community non-profit associations to help conduct activities to promote the use of Valencian in 2006.

The Order of 28 December 2005 issued by the Department of Culture, Education and Sport, publicly notifying *Generalitat* prizes for activities to promote the use of Valencian in the Community's Mary Magdalene festivities for 2006.

The Order of 20 December 2004 issued by the Department of Culture, Education and Sport, publicly notifying *Generalitat* prizes for activities to promote the use of Valencian conducted by the St John's Eve Bonfire Commissions in the Community of Valencia in 2005.

The Order of 28 December 2005 issued by the Department of Culture, Education and Sport, publicly notifying *Generalitat* prizes for activities to promote the use of Valencian conducted by the Feast of St Joseph Commissions in the Community of Valencia in 2006.

3 The Parties undertake to make appropriate provision, in pursuing their cultural policy abroad, for regional or minority languages and the cultures they reflect.

The Valencian Language Academy (AVL) grants subsidies for the dissemination and promotion of Valencian in Valencian centres abroad. Subsidies were granted in 2004 for beginners' Valencian language courses in the San Juan and Rosario centres in Argentina.

The directors of these centres asked the AVL to organise qualifying examinations for students completing these Valencian language courses. The President of the Valencian Language Academy has forwarded the agreement of the Academy's Governing Board requesting the holding of examinations for the award of the official certificates issued by the Qualifying Committee on Knowledge of the Valencian Language, a subsidiary body of the Department of Culture, Education and Sport responsible for issuing administrative certificates on knowledge of the Valencian language.

On 21 September 2004, further to the AVL's request for examinations in the framework of disseminating and promoting Valencian in Valencian centres abroad, the Official Gazette of the *Generalitat* published a Resolution of 13 September 2004 adopted by the President of the Qualifying Committee on Knowledge of the Valencian Language organising extraordinary examinations in the Argentinian cities of Rosario and San Juan for the award of official certificates of knowledge of Valencian issued by the Qualifying Committee on Knowledge of the Valencian Language.

As part of the policy to promote the representation of the Community of Valencia in the European Union and at the request of the Autonomous Community's Secretariat on Relations with the European Union and Development Co-operation, the *Generalitat* decided to organise qualifying examinations as part of its activities to disseminate and promote Valencian in Valencian centres abroad. In 2006, such examinations were organised under a Resolution of 12 April 2006 adopted by the Autonomous Community's Secretariat on Culture and Language Policy in Brussels (Belgium), on 15 July 2006.

During the 2005-2006 academic year, Valencian courses were initiated at two levels in the Brussels-based Community of Valencia/European Region Foundation. The courses attracted 18 students at the first level and nine at the second.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

- **Museums**

1. The Museum of Navarre at Pamplona (mixed language area) houses the following activities:

- Publications in Basque:
 - Free leaflet issued to all visitors;
 - Museum guide on sale in the bookshop;
 - Teaching material for visits by schools (information for teachers and teaching notebooks).
- Activities conducted in Basque:
 - Guided tours of the museum exhibitions and art workshops for Basque-speaking pupils;

- Educational packs containing information in Basque are loaned to schools.

2. The Navarre “Julio Caro Baroja” Ethnological Museum in Ayequi (non-Basque-speaking area) runs the following activities:

- Publications in Basque:
 - Free leaflets and educational material on temporary and travelling exhibitions (“Navarre etnográfica/Iragana gogoan” (2001-2001); “Niños en blanco y negro/Haurrak zuri beltzean” (2004-2006); and “Las colecciones de Vera de Bidasoa/Berako bildumak” (2005).
- Activities conducted in Basque:
 - All the aforementioned temporary and travelling exhibitions organised in the Ethnological Museum were bilingual in Castilian and Basque (plaques, signs and other information media);
 - Guided tours in Basque of the travelling exhibition “Niños en blanco y negro/Haurrak zuri beltzean” in residences for elderly people in Basque-speaking areas;
 - Audiovisual recordings in residences for elderly people for a project on children’s folklore (March – June 2006). Approximately 20% of the recordings were in the Basque language, involving Basque speakers.

3. The “Jorge Oteiza” Museum Foundation (a private foundation virtually exclusively funded by the Department of Culture and Tourism and the Institución Príncipe de Viana), located in Altzuza (mixed language area) organises a range of activities.

The Museum’s General Strategy sets out the explicit aim of incorporating a variety of languages into all the Museum’s information and communication resources. Consequently, Castilian and Basque are used for public reception facilities and communications with the media. Furthermore, English and French are also commonly used.

- Publications in Basque:
 - All publications (leaflets, the *Cuadernos* series, etc) are in Basque, either exclusively or in combination with another language.
- Activities in Basque:
 - All educational activities are also presented in Basque.
- Exhibitions:
 - All texts and signs in the Museum are in Basque, as well as English.
- Libraries

Public Libraries in Navarre are governed by management agreements between the Government of Navarre and the local authority in question. Accordingly, both the “Foral” and local authorities are responsible for managing public libraries according to the principles of joint responsibility and funding. The activities described below have been developed by the “Foral” Administration, in particular the Libraries Department, which operates under the Directorate General of Culture of the Department of Culture and Tourism of the Government of Navarre.

- Access to library holdings:
 - Basque is used in all the activities and services provided by public libraries, in the various circumstances under which potential readers come into contact with these libraries.
 - Users' cards are available in Castilian or in a bilingual version. The version can be selected directly in the public libraries, where the procedure is implemented for issuing the cards with advice and information from the library staff, or alternatively the card can be applied for via the Internet as of autumn 2006, offering the option of a user's card for public libraries in Navarre either in Castilian or Basque.
 - Works are available from the public libraries in the original language, ie that of the author or publisher, and bibliographical documents can also be requested in either Castilian or Basque, with request forms available in both languages.

- Bibliographical holdings in Basque:
 - The public libraries' Basque-language documentary holdings are constantly updated with new publications. It should be noted that local councils located in areas with large Basque-speaking populations pay particular attention to purchasing documents in Basque. This is intended to "foster the different means of access to works produced in these (minority) languages", in the words of Article 12.1 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.
 - With an eye to disseminating Basque publications, the Libraries Department centralises purchases for libraries with a priority interest in new publications in Basque, financed from the general budget of the Government of Navarre. The towns and municipalities receiving new Basque publications, apart from those located in Basque-speaking and mixed-language areas under "Foral" legislation on the Basque language, include many population groups that are not deemed Basque-speaking by law but are in practice so considered because of the demand for publications in Basque or the existence of primary and secondary schools working in this language. Consequently, in accordance with the relevant current legislation, there are 13 libraries in the Basque-speaking area, but in order to promote the dissemination and day-to-day use of Basque, publications in this language purchased by the Government of Navarre are in fact distributed to the following forty public libraries:
 - ALTSASUA/ALSASUA)
 - ANSOAIN
 - AOIZ
 - AURIZBERRI/ESPINAL
 - BARAÑAIN
 - BAZTÁN
 - BERA/VERA DE BIDASOA
 - BERRIOZAR
 - BURLADA
 - DONEZTEBE/SANTESTEBAN
 - ESTELLA
 - ETXARRI ARANATZ
 - HUARTE/UHARTE
 - IRURTZUN
 - LEITZA
 - LEKUMBERRI
 - LESAKA
 - LUMBIER
 - NOAIN
 - OLAZTI/OLAZAGUTIA
 - PAMPLONA-CASCO ANTIGUO
 - PAMPLONA-CHANTREA
 - PAMPLONA-ECHAVACOIZ
 - PAMPLONA-ITURRAMA ficha
 - PAMPLONA-MENDILLORRI

- PAMPLONA-MILAGROSA
- PAMPLONA-SAN JORGE
- PAMPLONA-SAN PEDRO
- PAMPLONA-YAMAGUCHI
- PUENTE LA REINA
- RONCAL
- SANGÜESA
- TAFALLA
- TUDELA
- URDIAIN
- VALLE DE ARANGUREN
- VIANA
- VILLAVA
- ZIORDIA
- ZIZUR MAYOR

- It should be noted that the Collective Catalogue of the Navarre Public Libraries comprises a total of 9,991 works published exclusively in Basque, in addition to the Castilian/Basque bilingual publications. This figure should be seen in relation to the overall volume of Basque book publishing, which is modest given the minority status of the language, and in no way comparable to publishing activities for such a major language as Castilian.

b to foster the different means of access in other languages to works produced in regional or minority languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities;

c to foster access in regional or minority languages to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities;

In 2006, for the 500th anniversary of the birth of Saint Francis Xavier, the Government of Navarre produced and/or funded documentaries intended to publicise the legacy of the Navarrese saint throughout the world: *La Huella Universal de San Francisco Javier* (the universal heritage of Saint Francis Xavier) and *El legado de Francisco de Javier en Japón. Un Navarro en tierras de los Daimios* (the legacy of Francis Xavier in Japan: a Navarrese in the land of the Daimios). Both these films were distributed throughout Spain and abroad, and were translated into Basque with a view to its circulation among Basque-speakers both inside and outside Navarre.

Moreover, the Department of Education conducts the following activities relating to cultural dissemination and popularisation:

- (Travelling) exhibitions:

The Directorate General of Universities and Language Policy of the Department of Education launched a bilingual travelling exhibition, in Castilian and Basque, entitled *Nafarroako euskalkiak/El vascuence en Navarre: sus dialectos* (Basque dialects in Navarre).

This exhibition was inaugurated in Pamplona (Baluarte de Pamplona) in December 2004-January 2005, and subsequently toured the following towns in Navarre:

2005: Lekunberri, Bera, Estella-Lizarrá, Tafalla, Elizondo;

2006: Puente la Reina/Gares, Sangüesa/Zangoza, Castejón, Isaba/Izaba, Alsasua/Altsasu.

The subject of the exhibition is Basque dialects in Navarre, endeavouring to show the general public the vitality and wealth of this language, highlighting its scale, main features and evolution.

The commentary provided confronts visitors with many innovative features such as recordings, modules, computers, 3D projections, etc, acquainting them in a clear and direct manner with the various Basque dialects spoken in Navarre.

The exhibition is complemented with a consultation/library area presenting publications from the Government of Navarre and an information DVD.

It will continue touring other municipalities in the "Foral" Community over the next few years.

d to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities of various kinds make appropriate allowance for incorporating the knowledge and use of regional or minority languages and cultures in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing;

- Libraries

Activities to promote book reading among both children and adults, mainly consisting of storytelling and competitions, take place in both Basque and Castilian, with a view to ensuring "that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities of various kinds make appropriate allowance for incorporating the knowledge and use of regional or minority languages and cultures in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing", in the words of Article 12.1 (d) of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

The Government of Navarre accordingly promotes Castilian and Basque without distinction in its centralised programmes targeting all the public libraries in the "Foral" Community.

- Cultural activities

The Department of Culture and Tourism and the *Institución Príncipe de Viana* organise three series of cultural activities at various times every year, taking in different municipalities throughout Navarre. The programmes include theatre, music, the fine arts, cinema and folklore, under the titles *Ronda de Primavera*, *Correpueblos* and *Ronda de Otoño*. The Department of Culture and Tourism invites all the Navarrese local authorities to take part in the programmes, and it is now the latter who decide which types of activity to conduct and the language to be used, viz Castilian or Basque. The activities are conducted in Basque where the municipalities in question so request.

Furthermore, the Department of Culture and Tourism and the *Institución Príncipe de Viana* conclude annual co-operation agreements with various Navarrese artistic and cultural bodies working in Basque. The funding pledged in these agreements goes towards supporting the bodies in question and implementing their annual cultural programmes. The bodies receive the following amounts:

- Ortzadar Euskal Folklore Taldea	8,500 €
- Nafarroako Bertsozale Elkarte	10,000 €
- Euskal Kantuazaleen Elkarte	6,000 €
- Instituto Diocesano Labayru-Grupos Etniker Euskalerrria	12,000 €
- Fundación José Miguel de Barandiarán	30,050 €
- Sociedad de Estudios Vascos- Eusko Ikaskuntza	60,101 €

e to promote measures to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of the regional or minority language concerned, as well as of the language(s) of the rest of the population;

- Museums
- Ayegui Ethnological Museum
 - An expert working at the Ethnological Museum, which is located in Ayegui (a non-Basque-speaking area), obtained a basic qualification in Basque from the Pamplona Official Language School in 1994. She has also studied up to the 11th “urratsa” at the Euskaltegi of the Government of Navarre, operating under the INAP (*Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública* – National Institute of Public Administration).
 - In 2003, the administrative assistant working at the Ethnological Museum studied up to the 3rd “urratsa” at the *Beñat Etxepare* Euskaltegi in Estella.
- *Jorge Oteiza* Museum
 - The educational director of the *Jorge Oteiza* Museum Foundation speaks Basque, and the deputy director also has some knowledge of the language. The museum librarian is learning Basque.
- *Archivo Real y General de Navarre*
 - One departmental manager at the *Archivo Real y General de Navarre* has some knowledge of Basque, and can use this language with any researchers wishing to submit queries in Basque.
 - Moreover, the staff responsible for auxiliary tasks and contact with the public, who operate under the ADEA enterprise (which was engaged to provide such technical assistance) comprises two persons who know Basque, one of them working in the reception and information area at the entrance to the consultation room.
 - Furthermore, the cultural management agency responsible for the successive temporary exhibitions that have been organised since the new Archives Centre was opened also has at least one staff member who knows the language and can explain the exhibits to any visitor so requesting.
- Libraries
 - Library staff operating under the Government of Navarre are recruited by competitive examination in accordance with current regulations on language profiles. The Directorate General of the Civil Service of the President’s Office is responsible for drafting, approving and publishing calls for applications for the competitive examinations. This is geared to ensuring “that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of the regional or minority language concerned” as required by Article 12.1 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.
 - Consequently, with an eye to securing suitable staff in the Basque-speaking areas, the Director General of the Civil Service approved Resolution No. 340/2005 of 21 February 2005 applying a zoning procedure to lists of applicants for temporary posts as librarians using the Castilian and Basque languages. The text also establishes deadlines for establishing geographical zones and sets out the details of the part-time contracts in question.

- It can be concluded from the foregoing that Navarrese citizens can utilise public libraries and the cultural services they provide in the language of their choice, ie Castilian or Basque. To this end it has appropriate staff, resources and procedures for registration, information, consultation, queries, complaints and suggestions in both languages. At the same time, libraries provide bibliographical holdings in Basque which are accessible, adequate and systematically updated, and can be improved and extended as recommended by the users.

f to encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of a given regional or minority language in providing facilities and planning cultural activities;

The Administration of the "Foral" Community of Navarre reiterates the content of the report on compliance with the provisions of Article 12 paras. 1 (d) and (e).

g to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body or bodies responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in the regional or minority languages;

- The General Library of Navarre, as the main bibliographical centre of the "Foral" Community of Navarre, is mandated to compile, study, organise and disseminate the Navarrese bibliographical heritage, including publications in Basque. In discharging this duty it receives documents from the Copyright Library and, where this is insufficient, it systematically purchase publications to expand the existing holdings in the Basque language.
- This major stock of Basque publications is shared with all public libraries in Navarre, which, together with the General Library of Navarre, constitute the Public Libraries System which incorporates and efficiently distributes the common resources. The General Library of Navarre, as the depositary of the main Basque bibliographical holdings, discharges the duty of encouraging and/or facilitating "the creation of a body or bodies responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in the regional or minority languages", in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 para. 1 (g) of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.
- Information on publications in languages other than Castilian, including Basque, is available in the Collective Catalogue of Public Libraries of Navarre, which contain computer files on all the main libraries in the "Foral" Community, 42 in all, with over 865,000 copies and 1,159,000 consultations per year. This Catalogue can be consulted in all public libraries in Navarre and by Internet at www.navarra.es.

h if necessary, to create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing appropriate administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in each regional or minority language.

1. The *Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca-Euskaltsaindia* is the body responsible for normalising the Basque language. The Administration of the "Foral" Community of Navarre has concluded an agreement on the joint financing of this body, totalling € 60,101.00 in 2006.

Secondly, the Department of Culture and Tourism and the *Institución Príncipe de Viana* publish three issues per year of one of the most prestigious periodicals in the world on Basque linguistics, namely "Fontes Linguae Vasconum. Studia et documenta". This periodical comprises studies and contributions from outstanding researchers in this field, endeavouring to deepen specialist knowledge of the language and make it better known.

Thirdly, the Education Department's Directorate General of Universities and Language Policy has a co-operation agreement with the *Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca-Euskaltsaindia* on the annual implementation of various activities. This agreement was signed in 2002 and is still in force.

The agreement on the activities for 2006 was signed on 20 June 2006. These activities are conducted by the *Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca-Euskaltsaindia* and included among the activities developed by its various committees. The following actions were implemented throughout 2006:

- Specific activities
 - a) Making and delivery of recordings from three villages in Navarre (Etxarri (Larraun), Oderitz and Sunbilla) intended for the "Atlas of local varieties of Basque" (*Euskararen Herri Hizkeren Atlas*), with scrupulous respect for privacy of information sources.
 - b) Corpus of personal names
 - Long-term project
 - c) Preparation of publications
 - *Príncipe de Viana* – contributions from Navarrese members of the *Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca*
 - *Erroibarko eta Esteribarko lexiko bilduma* by Orreaga Ibarra Murillo (report)
 - *Baztan-Bidasoa hizkeren azterketa dialektologikoa* by Edu Zelaieta Anta (report)
 - d) Publications
 - Publication of the following books: *Erroibarko eta Esteribarko lexiko bilduma* by Orreaga Ibarra Murillo, and *Luzaidoko euskararen hiztegia* by Patxi Salaberri and Peio Kamino.
 - e) Digitalisation projects:
 - *Manuscritos* by Saroihandy
 - *Fichas de Onomástica* by José Maria Jimeno Jurio
 - f) Special Days
 - Introduction to legal/administrative terminology in the Basque language
 - organisation of appropriate day-long events as selected by the committee in question.
- Other general activities are conducted by the *Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca* as back-up to the above events.

2. In 2006, in order to implement the aforementioned activities, the Government of Navarre earmarked € 137,319 for the *Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca*, in the budget section 430000-43000-4816-322300 entitled "Agreement with *Euskaltzaindia*" of the 2006 General Budgets of Navarre.

One example of the activities conducted by the Government of Navarre in co-operation with the *Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca* is the cataloguing of the bibliographical and documentary holdings of the famous Basque language researcher José María Satrustegi, who died recently, having just signed an agreement on the said documentary research project.

3. The UZEI (*Unibertsitate Zerbitzuetarako Euskal Ikastetxea* – Basque Centre for University Studies) is responsible for terminological and lexicographical study of the Basque language which has been co-operating with the Government of Navarre since 1987 in providing services and advice to various government bodies of the "Foral" Community (language consultancy,, resource provision for the Public University of Navarre, the Directorate General of Universities and Language Policy and the Education and Culture Departments, co-operation in dissemination and adaptation of language strategies and dealing with queries from translators and members of the Department of the Presidency – Official Gazette of Navarre).

In May 2000 a co-operation agreement was concluded to cover five budgetary years ending in 2005. Subsequently, the Government of Navarre and the UZEI decided to continue their co-operation by implementing practical projects and other work.

To this end, the Directorate General of Universities and Language Policy mandated the UZEI to create a database and conduct a terminological analysis of the survey *Fitonimia Popular de Navarra* ("Folk phytonomy in Navarre") conducted by D Javier Irigaray Imaz, earmarking € 22,500 for the project. Even though the main aim of this project is to publish a book, the aforementioned terminology base will be added to the Basque Corpus of Personal Names.

2 In respect of territories other than those in which the regional or minority languages are traditionally used, the Parties undertake, if the number of users of a regional or minority language justifies it, to allow, encourage and/or provide appropriate cultural activities and facilities in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

The Administration of the "Foral" Community of Navarre reiterates the content of the report on compliance with the provisions of Article 12 paras. 1 (a) and (e).

3 The Parties undertake to make appropriate provision, in pursuing their cultural policy abroad, for regional or minority languages and the cultures they reflect.

- Presence of Basque in Europe

1. Expolingua Berlin

Every year since 2001, the European Year of Languages, the Directorate General of Universities and Languages policy has represented the Government of Navarre at this major European languages and culture fair. The Navarrese stand provides the German public with extensive information on its languages, namely Castilian and Basque, its universities and its culture.

2. Expolangues Paris

The Government of Navarre also takes part in the Expolangues exhibition in Paris, providing information on the cultural and linguistic diversity of the "Foral" Community.

Ever since 2003, both these annual events have facilitated contacts with institutions located in various French and German towns, involving translating documents and provided the services of the Government of Navarre in the field of the Basque language and its status in the "Foral" Community of Navarre.

Similarly, these institutions are presented with copies of all the sociolinguistic material published over the previous year.

Contact has accordingly been maintained with the Cervantes Institute centres in Berlin and Paris, where staff and students were given a presentation on the "Sound Archive of the Basque Language in Navarre".

Another institution with which relations have been maintained since 2004 is the Johann Wolfgang von Goethe University in Frankfurt, Germany. The main contact is Professor Martin Petrus, who is responsible for co-ordinating the University's *Biblioteca Vasca-Euskal Liburutegia* (Basque library). The Government of Navarre regularly supplies this Library with specific stocks of books. Similarly, there are regular contacts with Professor Petrus, who keeps us informed of the work of the German Centre for Basque Studies.

Over the last two years we have also taken part in the following events:

- the International Conference on “Minority Languages in post-2004 Europe: problems and challenges”, which took place in the Faculty of Modern Languages for Translators and Interpreters, Trieste (Italy);
- the International Conference on Regional and minority languages in the education system: from bilingualism to multilingualism”, which took place in Brussels on 27 and 28 April 2006.
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Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

The Directorate General of Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands endeavours to promote and disseminate the culture of the Balearic Islands. This means that all the Directorate General’s activities lay particular stress on using the Catalan language as an expression of our identity and cultural heritage, in accordance with Law No. 3/1986 of 29 April 1986 on the linguistic normalisation of the Balearic Islands.

We would like to detail the action taken by the Directorate General of Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands to promote the use of the Catalan language.

- Publications

All books and bibliographical material published by the Directorate General of Culture and by its cultural centres are in the Catalan language.

- Promotion and dissemination of the fine arts

The exhibitions organised by the Directorate General of Culture use the Catalan language. Catalogues and other information materials are printed in bilingual or trilingual versions (Catalan, Castilian and English).

- “*Viu la cultura*” programme

This programme is geared to informing students at all schools in the Balearic Islands about our historical and artistic heritage and our cultural realities by means of cultural activities and visits to museums and cultural centres, etc, and exclusively uses the Catalan language, both for the actual activities and for catalogues and information publications.

- Libraries

The libraries managed by the Directorate General of Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands operate solely in Catalan, using this language for signs and publications, etc. Most of the bibliographical holdings purchased for the libraries are in the Catalan language.

The libraries managed by the Directorate General of Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands secure copies of all works published in Catalan.

At the prompting of the Ministry of Culture, the libraries managed by the Directorate General of Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands have launched a *Usted pregunta* (“You ask”) programme enabling the public to request information from the libraries and put questions to them via internet. Users can ask their questions in Catalan.

- Archives and museums

All publications, exhibitions and information materials used by archives and museum managed by the Directorate General of Culture are in Catalan, or occasionally in bilingual or trilingual versions (Catalan, Castilian and English), using Catalan for all other activities, publications, signs, etc.

- Theatre, music and folk culture

The Directorate General of Culture promotes theatrical, musical and folklore activities in Catalan, although some performances occasionally use Castilian, particularly if they take place outside the Balearic Islands or the Catalan-speaking territories. In addition to promoting such activities, the Directorate General of Culture actively participates in co-producing works in the Catalan language.

- Participation in cultural projects and cultural management ventures with other bodies

The Directorate General takes part in cultural projects and activities falling within its jurisdiction, eg consortia and foundations (Consortium of the Palma Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, the Balearic Public Foundation for Music, the Consortium for the Promotion of the Catalan Language and the External Influence of the Culture of the Balearic Islands) and co-operation with other cultural institutions and centres, conducting all its work in Catalan.

- Staff of the Directorate General of Culture and its subsidiary centres

All staff, whether civil servants or not, at the Directorate General and its subsidiary centres have certified knowledge of the Catalan language, in accordance with Decree No. 100/1990 of 29 November 1990 governing the use of the official languages of the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, amplified by Decree No. 162/2003 of 5 September 2003 approving the regulations on the requisite knowledge of Catalan in the selection procedures for employment in the civil service.

This decree requires the Type-B certificate of elementary written and spoken command of Catalan for access to the A, B and C categories in the civil service, and the Type-A certificate of spoken command of Catalan for access to the D and E categories.

For non-civil-servant staff, the Type-B certificate of elementary written and spoken command of Catalan is required for employees in posts necessitating a higher or intermediate degree or higher baccalaureate or any equivalent, whereas staff in posts necessitating second-level vocational training or a baccalaureate, first-level vocational training, a lower school certificate or school attendance certificate or any equivalent must have the Type-A certificate of spoken command of Catalan.

- Promotional activities

The Directorate General of Culture periodically notifies subsidies for activities to promote and disseminate the specific culture of the Balearic Islands, both inside and outside their territory. Such activities may include fairs, festivals, competitions, theatrical works, and short and feature films, etc. All these activities are conducted in Catalan, apart from those taking place in non-Catalan-speaking areas.

Article 13 – Economic and social life

- 1** *With regard to economic and social activities, the Parties undertake, within the whole country:*
 - a** *to eliminate from their legislation any provision prohibiting or limiting without justifiable reasons the use of regional or minority languages in documents relating to economic or social life, particularly contracts of employment, and in technical documents such as instructions for the use of products or installations;*
 - b** *to prohibit the insertion in internal regulations of companies and private documents of any clauses excluding or restricting the use of regional or minority languages, at least between users of the same language;*
 - c** *to oppose practices designed to discourage the use of regional or minority languages in connection with economic or social activities;*
 - d** *to facilitate and/or encourage the use of regional or minority languages by means other than those specified in the above sub-paragraphs.*

- 2** *With regard to economic and social activities, the Parties undertake, in so far as the public authorities are competent, within the territory in which the regional or minority languages are used, and as far as this is reasonably possible:*
 - a** *to include in their financial and banking regulations provisions which allow, by means of procedures compatible with commercial practice, the use of regional or minority languages in drawing up payment orders (cheques, drafts, etc.) or other financial documents, or, where appropriate, to ensure the implementation of such provisions;*
 - b** *in the economic and social sectors directly under their control (public sector), to organise activities to promote the use of regional or minority languages;*
 - c** *to ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the possibility of receiving and treating in their own language persons using a regional or minority language who are in need of care on grounds of ill-health, old age or for other reasons;*
 - d** *to ensure by appropriate means that safety instructions are also drawn up in regional or minority languages;*
 - e** *to arrange for information provided by the competent public authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in regional or minority languages.*

This area of activity does not strictly correspond to any specific responsible ascribable to the State or the Autonomous Communities, particularly as the content of this article of the Charter refers to a variety of competences, including the following.

The State is responsible for establishing the basic rules on and the co-ordination of general economic planning (Article 149.1.13 of the Constitution), which can then be further developed by the Legislative Assemblies of the Autonomous Communities.

- The State is responsible for establishing legislative and statutory rules in the labour sector (Article 149.1.6 of the Constitution), which must then be implemented and executed by the Autonomous Communities.

- The Autonomous Communities hold exclusive responsibility for protecting consumers and users, in the framework of legislation approved by the State in relation to general economic planning.

However, compliance with the provisions of this article of the Charter is not exclusively a matter for the public authorities: the role played by social partners and social initiative can be just as important here as that of the authorities.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

Sub-paragraph a)

Basque legislation has no provisions prohibiting or restricting the use of the Basque language.

In fact Law No. 10/1982 of 24 November 1982 on the normalisation of the use of Euskera recognises the linguistic rights of citizens and requires the public authorities to protect these rights. Article 4 of this law thus stipulates that the public authorities must ensure and adopt appropriate measures to prevent anyone from suffering discrimination on the grounds of language in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country. Article 26 provides that the Basque public authorities must adopt appropriate measures and secure the necessary means of promoting the use of Euskera in all fields of social life so that citizens can conduct commercial, cultural, voluntary, sporting, religious and other activities in this language.

These articles have been implemented as follows:

1. Promotion and subsidisation by the public authorities of strategies for the use of Euskera in private enterprises and public administrations, which also covers documents.

The Department of Culture issued an order regulating the subsidisation of strategies to promote the use of Euskera in private companies and public institutions located in the Basque Autonomous Community.

The activities eligible for subsidies are:

1. Formulation of the strategy for promoting the use of Euskera.
2. Development of the annual management plan (written translations, simultaneous translation for meetings, training for bilingual workers, software, monitoring activities, assessment and adjustment of the plan, etc).

The table below shows the trends in subsidies over the last few years⁸:

Year of subsidy notification	Number of participating companies	Companies applying for the first time	Budget earmarked for company plans
2000/01	47	17	1,202,024.21
2001/02	57	12	788,353.48
2002/03	45	10	661,282.78
2003	368	28	488,820.64
2004	82	14	961,619.00
2005	100	27	1,118,522.00
2006	121	26	1,825,000.00

⁸ For legal reasons, the companies in receipt of subsidies in 2003 were unable to apply for similar aid in 2003.

2. General Plan for Promoting the use of Euskera. This plan, which was developed and approved by the Basque-language Advisory Board, was then approved in turn by the Government Council on 28 July 1998 and ratified by the plenary session of the Basque Parliament on 10 December 1999.

The main aim of the plan is to adopt and implement the requisite language policy measures to enable anyone who so wishes to live and go about his/her business in Euskera. It basically means taking intensive action to promote Euskera with an eye to normalising its use in the personal, social and official spheres in the Basque Country.

3. Decree No. 86/1997 of 15 April 1997 governing the process of normalising the use of Euskera in public administrations in the Basque Autonomous Community. This decree details the consequences of the normalisation of Euskera in the public administration sphere and the obligations falling to the public authorities.

Article 19 of the decree requires Basque public administrations to approve, at the start of each planning period, their plans for normalising the use of Euskera and any necessary changes in them.

4. Language Normalisation Plan of the Basque Public Administrations, 2003. The third Plan is currently being implemented.

This plan targets the General Administration of the Basque Autonomous Community and its autonomous bodies, and will be in force until 31 December 2007.

The main objectives of the new Plan are to ensure that Euskera is not only an operational language for relations with the public, a working language, but also a language for relations with other Administrations, as well as implementing language criteria in the various governmental fields of action.

The Plan provides for four approaches to language normalisation, including criteria for the translation of documentation to be transmitted to citizens and other Administrations, as well as documents produced and forwarded in Euskera by a bilingual department to a monolingual one.

The Plan sets out the linguistic criteria to be applied in the various fields of action of the Public Administration of the Basque Autonomous Community. Consideration was given to the following areas: administrative contracts, subsidies and aid, publications, the image of the Administration, public decisions and activities liable to administrative authorisation or franchise.

5. Law No. 6/2003 of 22 December 2003 on the Status of Consumers and Users. Chapter VII of Title II deals with the language rights of consumers and users.

Article 38 provides that *public bodies must ensure the presence of both official languages in their relations with consumers and users as follows:*

c) *unless the consumer or user expressly opts for one of the two official languages, all adhesion contracts, contracts with model clauses, standard contracts, general terms and conditions and the documentation relating to these contracts or deriving from their implementation must be drawn up in bilingual versions;*

- d) *communications to individual consumers as well as invoices, budgets and similar documents must be bilingual, unless the consumer or user expressly opts for one of the two official languages;*
e) *instruction and maintenance manuals, warranty papers, labelling and packaging for products or services must be bilingual.*

The provisions of this law are binding upon the State Administration, without prejudice to the State's competence for organising its own services and departments.

Lastly, Article 42 sets out the action to be taken by the Government to promote Euskera:

1. *The Government shall adopt the appropriate measures and secure the necessary means of promoting the use of Euskera in all the activities of the agencies providing goods and services to consumers and users.*
2. *The Government must promote the dissemination of materials with specialist terminology to facilitate the use of Euskera in this sphere.*
 - b) *prohibit the inclusion in the internal regulations of companies and private documents of clauses precluding or restricting the use of regional or minority languages, at least among persons speaking the same language.*

See the comments under indent a).

c to oppose practices designed to discourage the use of regional or minority languages in connection with economic or social activities;

As explained in sub-paragraph c), Law No. 10/1982 on normalisation of the use of Euskera paved the way for language policy initiatives to ensure knowledge and use of Euskera in the basic spheres of society, while also providing Euskera with the requisite institutional protection.

The law, rather than imposing any particular action, recognises the citizen's language rights and assigns obligations to the public authorities vis-à-vis protecting such rights. Article 5 of the First Title establishes the right to conduct professional, industrial, political and trade union activities in Euskera and the right to express oneself in Euskera at any meeting.

It should be pointed out here that the Basque Government's Vice-Ministry of Language Policy is working on promoting systematic action to intensify the use of Euskera in the socio-economic field by organising the involvement and direct participation of the following associations: Chambers of Commerce, employers' associations, trade unions, agencies working in the area of vocational and further training, the Basque Government departments dealing with labour affairs (Justice, Labour and Social Security, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Industry, Trade and Tourism, Transport and Public Works, Environment and Spatial Planning).

So plans are being devised to increase the use of Euskera in companies in accordance with a model plan adapted to the individual company's specific socio-linguistic characteristics. Similarly, a procedure will be adopted for systematic assessment and accreditation of the use of Euskera in private companies in accordance with the current quality parameters for private organisations, introducing a specific certificate or including the Basque variable in existing quality certificates.

The main measures to be taken in this field are:

- a. establishing the standard frame of reference for strategies to promote Euskera;
- b. establishing, expanding and publicising the services and products to be supplied by the Vice-Ministry of Language Policy;
- c. analysing and if necessary reformulating funding methods;
- d. organising interdepartmental work;

- e. defining the indicators for gauging the presence and use of Euskera in this field, and gradually building up the relevant data updating system (EAS: *Euskal Herriko Hizkunta Adierazleen Sistema – Euskal Herria* indicators system).

In addition to these tasks, the Vice-Ministry of Language Policy is tackling the following initiatives, as included in the VPL's 2005-2009 Action Plan:

- Conducting an in-depth diagnosis and analysis of the situation with an eye to increasing the efficiency of implementation and gauging developments in an ongoing manner.
- Tackling the legislative development of the language criterion and its inclusion in the relevant strategic plans.
- Information and awareness campaigns for the main economic operators, the Industrial Relations Board and the public institutions dealing with the socio-economic field.
- Co-operation and consultation with the main socio-economic operators.
- Development of specific programmes for the establishments operating in this field of activity: major commercial establishments (hypermarkets, chain stores and franchises), banks and insurance companies, catering companies (bars and restaurants) and other types of service-providing establishments (retailers).

d to facilitate and/or encourage the use of regional or minority languages by means other than those specified in the above sub-paragraphs.

The instrument used for promoting the use of the minority language is the General Plan for Promotion of the Use of Euskera as approved by the Basque Government in 1998, described under section a).

2 With regard to economic and social activities, the Parties undertake, in so far as the public authorities are competent, within the territory in which the regional or minority languages are used, and as far as this is reasonably possible:

a to include in their financial and banking regulations provisions which allow, by means of procedures compatible with commercial practice, the use of regional or minority languages in drawing up payment orders (cheques, drafts, etc.) or other financial documents, or, where appropriate, to ensure the implementation of such provisions;

Basque legislation on financial and banking agencies does not mention the language issue.

Broadly speaking, Article 40.1 of Law No. 6/2003 of 22 December 2003 governing the Status of Consumers and Users stipulates that establishments selling products and providing services open to the public must fulfil the following requirements:

- a. In establishments located in the territory of the Basque Autonomous Community, signs, notices and general communications for the general public must be printed in Euskera and in Castilian.
- b. Official forms to be filled out by consumers and users must be bilingual.
- c. Unless the consumer or user expressly opts for one of the two official languages, all adhesion contracts, contracts with model clauses, standard contracts, general terms and conditions and documentation relating to contracts or deriving from their implementation must be drawn up in bilingual versions.

Similarly, under Article 40.1 of Law No. 6/2003 such establishments must be in a position to attend to all consumers and users, whichever official language they speak.

The Basque Government will comply with these requirements with new legislation as required by developments.

b in the economic and social sectors directly under their control (public sector), to organise activities to promote the use of regional or minority languages;

Language Normalisation Plan of the Basque Public Administrations, 2003. The third Plan is currently being implemented.

This plan targets the General Administration of the Basque Autonomous Community and its autonomous bodies, and will be in force until 31 December 2007.

The main objectives of the new Plan are to ensure that Euskera is not just an operational language for relations with the public, a working language, but the language for relations with other Administrations, as well as implementing language criteria in the various governmental fields of action.

The Plan provides for four different means of securing language normalisation:

1. General measures. These include compulsory deadlines and language profiles, language training, provision of further training in Euskera for employees and provision of computer applications and facilities in Euskera.
2. Guidelines for the use of the official languages. A distinction is drawn between guidelines for all administrative units and specific ones for bilingual administrative units.
3. Translation criteria. translation of documentation to be transmitted to citizens and other Administrations, as well as documents produced and forwarded in Euskera by a bilingual department to a monolingual one.
4. Linguistic dynamisation action

The Plan sets out the linguistic criteria to be applied in the various fields of action of the Public Administration of the Basque Autonomous Community.

Consideration was given to the following areas: administrative contracts, subsidies and aid, publications, the image of the Administration, public decisions and activities liable to administrative authorisation or franchise.

Furthermore, Article 38.1 of Law No. 6/2003 of 22 December 2003 on the Status of Consumers and Users identifies these public bodies, including:

- a. The Basque Public Administrations and the State Administration, including bodies subject to public or private law operating under or administered by the latter.
- b. Official forms to be filled out by consumers and users must be bilingual.
- c. **Unless the consumer or user expressly opts for one of the two official languages, all adhesion contracts, contracts with model clauses, standard contracts, general terms and conditions and documentation relating to contracts or deriving from their implementation must be drawn up in bilingual versions.**
- d. Communications to individual consumers as well as invoices, budgets and similar documents must be bilingual, unless the consumer or user expressly opts for one of the two official languages;
- e. Instruction and maintenance manuals, warranty papers, labelling and packaging for products or services must be bilingual.
- f. The supply and promotion of and advertising of products, goods and services intended for consumers and users must be effected bilingually, whatever the media used.

Furthermore, Article 38.3 stipulates that consumers and users are entitled to be attended to in the official language of their choice. The Government must adopt measures gradually to guarantee this right.

The Basque Government is taking legislative action to develop these provisions in order to ensure their gradual implementation.

c to ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the possibility of receiving and treating in their own language persons using a regional or minority language who are in need of care on grounds of ill-health, old age or for other reasons;

Articles 5.2 a), 6.1 and 9.1 of Basque Law No. 10/1982 of 24 November 1982 on normalisation of the use of Euskera secure the fundamental linguistic right of conducting relations in Euskera or Castilian orally and/or in writing with the Administration and any body or organisation established in the Autonomous Community, including the right to be attended to in the same official language.

Moreover, Decree No. 67/2003 of 18 March 2003 governs the normalisation of the use of Euskera in the *Osakidetza–Servicio Vasco de Salud* (the Basque Health Service) with an eye to gradually incorporating Euskera into all oral and written relations between the *Osakidetza–Servicio Vasco de Salud* and the general public in providing health services, as well as in all the procedures governing its activity as a public body.

Article 11 of this decree sets out a number of guidelines on the use of the official languages, dealing separately with oral and written communication.

Guidelines on oral communication

- a) Oral messages to unspecified recipients such as those transmitted by automatic answering machines, public address systems, etc, must be in Euskera and Castilian, in that order.
- b) Employees occupying posts with a mandatory language profile who have the qualifications for the corresponding language profile must use Euskera in all contacts with service users who have opted for this language.
- c) Where a citizen uses Euskera with a *Osakidetza–Servicio Vasco de Salud* employee who does not know the language, the latter must ask help from a bilingual colleague, if possible without disrupting the normal healthcare procedure.

Guidelines on written communication

- a) Standardised and general documentation, and documents addressed to a specific group of citizens must be bilingual.
- b) Written contacts between *Osakidetza–Servicio Vasco de Salud* and the public must be bilingual, unless a particular individual opts for one or other of the official languages.
- c) Both official languages must be used in outside and inside signposting at *Osakidetza–Servicio Vasco de Salud* premises.
- d) Publications produced or issued by *Osakidetza–Servicio Vasco de Salud* must comply with Article 15 of Decree No. 67/1998 of 7 April 1998 governing the publishing activity of the Public Administration of the Basque Autonomous Community in relation to the presence of the Basque language.

Article 15 of Decree No. 67/1998 governs the language used in publications, stipulating the following:

Generally speaking, the publications of each Department and Autonomous Body must comply with the percentage presence of Basque in the manner set out in the Public Administration Publishing Plan for each period.

Publications concerning legal texts and compilations of rules issued by the Institutions of the Basque Autonomous Community, as well as guides, catalogues and other information publications, must be drawn up in Euskera and Castilian. Similarly, both official languages must be used in the titles of all collections, series, catalogues and means of dissemination of publications

Periodicals distributed solely in the territory of the Basque Autonomous Community must be at least 50% in the Basque language.

d to ensure by appropriate means that safety instructions are also drawn up in regional or minority languages;

Article 37 a) of Law No. 6/2003 of 22 December 2003 on the status of consumers and users recognises the rights of consumers and users to receive information on goods and services in Euskera and Castilian.

Furthermore, Article 40.1 requires establishments selling products and providing services open to the public in the Basque Autonomous Community to ensure that all signs, notices and general communications for the general public are in Euskera and Castilian.

e to arrange for information provided by the competent public authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in regional or minority languages.

In connection with this measure, we might quote two of the articles of Law No. 6/2003 of 22 December 2003 on the status of consumers and users.

Article 14 - General principle

1. *Consumers and users are entitled to receive reliable, complete, objective and comprehensible information on the main features of the goods and services provided to them, with instructions on their proper use and consumption and warnings on the foreseeable risks of their use or consumption, so that they can make a rational, informed choice between the goods and services and use them in a safe and satisfactory manner.*

Article 37 – Language rights of consumers and users

In line with the provisions of the present chapter and in accordance with the gradual nature of their implementation, consumers and users have the following language rights:

a) *The right to receive in Euskera and Castilian the information on goods and services stipulated in Article 14 of this law.*

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

- Legislative framework for the use of the language in socio-economic activities

Law No. 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy (LPL) laid down a number of general rules on the use of Catalan in economic circles. This text makes the word of work and enterprise one of the protagonists in the process of rehabilitating the Catalan language.

Article 15 and Chapter V (Articles 30 to 36) of the LPL, as well as Articles 26 and 27 of Law No. 3/1993 of 5 March 1993 on the Status of the Consumer (EC), lay down the main rules on the use of Catalan in the socio-economic sphere, basically as follows:

- *Public enterprises* of the *Generalitat* and of local corporations (eg the Barcelona public transport corporation, the Railways and the ADIGSA [housing]) and their franchises (owners of marinas, skiing resorts, toll operating companies, security companies, cultural amenities and road cleaning companies, etc) have to use Catalan in their franchise activities and internal documentation, signposting and also communications and notifications, including invoices for persons residing in the Catalan-speaking area (Article 30 LPL).
- *Institutional advertising* by the *Generalitat* Government, local authorities and public enterprises must normally be in Catalan.
- *Public service enterprises* such as transport (buses, trains and airlines), utilities (water, gas and electricity) and communications (telephone and postal services) must use Catalan at least in their signs and advertising, as well as in written communications and notifications, including invoices, for persons residing in Catalonia, without prejudice to their right to receive them in Castilian if they so request (Article 31 LPL), with the proviso that in the case of services provided directly by the State, such as RENFE (Spanish National Railways), Postal and Telegraphic services and AENA (national airports), the latter must take the necessary action to fulfil this requirement.
- *Direct contact with the public and commercial signposting.* Enterprises providing services in the Catalonian territory must be in a position to deal with consumers speaking either of the official languages of Catalonia and must ensure that all signposts and general information boards be available in Catalan (Article 32 LPL and 27 EC).
- *Documentation.* Separate copies of pre-formulated standard contracts and contracts with model clauses or general conditions, such as those issued by financial, insurance, water, electricity, telephone and other companies, must be immediately available to customers in both Catalan and Castilian. Each part to the contract is entitled to a Catalan version of the documentation on any of the aforementioned contracts, such as the relevant receipts and other communications (Articles 15.3 LPL and 26 b EC).
- *Internal signposting in employment centres* must be in Catalan at least (Article 36.4 LPL).
- *Labelling.* From February 2003 onwards, compulsory data and optional extra information on labels for Catalan products with denomination of origin and crafts products distributed around Catalonia must be in Catalan, as a minimum. This requirement applies to such major consumer products as wines, sparkling wines and olive oils.

The law also stipulates that the *Generalitat* must promote the use of Catalan in dealing with the public (Article 32.2 LPL); in advertising, particularly public adverts (Article 35.2); in professional activities, employment centres, industrial relations, collective agreements and contracts of employment (Article 36); and, in general, in all labour, occupational, commercial, advertising, cultural, voluntary, sports, leisure and other activities (Article 37.1 LPL).

- Disciplinary action and sanctions

The Law on language policy lays down indirect rules on sanctions for non-compliance with some of these obligations.

For instance, infringement of Articles 15, 30, 31 and 32.3 by enterprises and bodies is treated as an unjustified refusal to meet the demands of users and consumers, which entails the implementation of the sanctions set forth in Law No. 1/1990 of 8 January 1990 on market discipline and the defence of consumers and users, particularly Article 4 f thereof.

Breaches of Article 34.2 are directly punishable under Law No. 1/1990 of 8 January 1990, because non-compliance with the provisions on product labelling is an act of administrative negligence penalised by Article 5 d of this law.

In both cases, violation of these articles is considered as a minor offence, except where there is a clear situation of market domination by the offending enterprise, which repeatedly refuses to use Catalan, the refusal reoccurring within a six-month period, or where the same type of offence is prevalent in one whole sector.

Fines for minor offences are € 3,000 maximum. Fines for serious offences range from € 3,000 to € 30,000.

It has in all cases to be borne in mind that as a rule there is a moratorium of two years for imposing fines on enterprises, five years for self-employed persons. This means that enterprises have been required to comply with the legislation since 2000, and self-employed persons since 2003.

- Promotion of the Catalan language by the *Generalitat* in the socio-economic sphere: a policy based on consultation

As soon as Law No. 1/1998 came into force on 7 January 1998, the *Generalitat* opted for dialoguing with the economic and social operators with an eye to its implementation, and began applying it in the sectors closest to the citizen, taking in all the most emblematic products. The whole effort is epitomised by the many agreements signed and the monitoring of the situation of Catalan in hypermarkets, department stores and chains of shops and hotels, special attention being paid to the major enterprises.

Nevertheless, we should note that this policy of consultation does not release the Government from the obligation of requiring compliance with the Law on language policy in the whole area of consumers' and users' rights. Similarly, the involvement of civil society through voluntary associations and non-profit associations is having a marked impact on the application of the language legislation and the increase in the use of Catalan.

The Consortium for Language Normalisation provides advisory and training services to local enterprises, employers' associations and territorial authorities, and also engages in special co-operation with the local authorities, helping them to draw up practical work "Catalanisation" plans and also to clear up the occasional linguistic doubt, revise texts and help organise activities to promote the use of Catalan.

The *Generalitat* is intending to develop a means of gauging progress in the actual use of Catalan in the business sector based on the Decree of 28 December approving the annual programme of statistical activities for 2005. This decree also covers statistics on the use of languages in institutions and medium-sized enterprises, statistics on the use of Catalan on Internet and the language indicators system.

- Labelling of consumer products

While in most plurilingual industrialised countries, eg Belgium, Switzerland and Quebec, consumer product labelling reflects the linguistic situation of the societies in question, there is still a considerable imbalance in favour of Castilian in Catalonia.

The technology exists for labelling products in such a way as to satisfy all those involved in the consumer chain (producers, distributors and final addressees of the product), but few products comprise names and descriptions in Catalan. However, craft products with denominations of origin and local quality labels are the exception to this rule.

Article 24 of the aforementioned law also regulates labelling, packaging and instructions for use of the general consumer products sold in Catalonia. It stipulates that information and data can be printed in Catalan. However, neither the legal framework for the *Generalitat's* efforts to promote this approach nor the favourable opinion of consumers and entrepreneurs have led to any positive results in this field.

Decree No. 348/2004 of 20 July 2004 governing the criteria for the qualification and duties of staff supervising access to specific places of entertainment and recreation, provides that such staff must be able to deal with the public in either of the official languages of Catalonia.

On 30 November 2004 the *Generalitat* adopted measures to promote the use of Catalan by means of public contracts, subsidies, loans and credits granted by the Administration of the *Generalitat* and its subsidiary or related bodies.

This Government agreement is geared to giving fresh impetus to the policy of promoting the presence of Catalan in public contracting, which was launched in February 2003. Under the agreement, the competent bodies of the Administration of the *Generalitat* and their subsidiary or related bodies must include the following measures among the clauses used in administrative contracts:

- Setting as a condition for execution of the contract the obligatory use of Catalan in signs, publications, notices and documentation for the public, where the latter are directly linked to the provision of the services or goods covered by the contract.
- Specifically mentioning the obligations imposed by the Law on language policy and its various provisions on the successful bidders for administrative contracts.
- Including as a condition for execution of the contract the obligatory use of Catalan in cases where this language is a direct or indirect part of the product or service, respecting the principle of proportionality and adaptive guidelines adopted by the Administrative Contracting Advisory Board.
- Establishing non-compliance with these obligations as grounds for terminating the contract, where such non-compliance directly affects the provision of the services or goods covered by the contract.

These measures are geared to enabling the Administration of the *Generalitat* to use its influence as a customer to generate demand for products and services using Catalan for labelling, packaging and information provision for users, so as to increase the supply of products in Catalan on the market, for the benefit of all consumers.

In 2004 the Government made a further advance in encouraging the use of Catalan in specific socio-economic sectors by establishing the use of Catalan as a condition for the execution of certain contracts comprising services for which compliance with Law No. 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy attributes or has an impact on the provision of the services or goods covered by the contract.

In so doing the Government is hoping to generate a momentum that will transcend the contractual field properly so called to affect the whole of society.

Moreover, also beyond the sphere of public contracting, the Agreement of 30 November 2004 stipulates that compliance by the beneficiaries with Law No. 1/1998 of 7 January 1998 on language policy must be guaranteed in the regulations or conditions for granting subsidies, as well as in credits and loans awarded by the Catalan Institute of Finance and the Catalan Institute of Agricultural Credit.

As regards provision of socio-medical services (para. 2 c), cf. the section of this report on Article 10.

- The Catalan language in collective agreements

The use of Catalan in collective agreements is on the increase. Almost half of all the agreements concluded in 2005 were in Catalan only. If we add the agreements that used Catalan alongside Castilian, the figure is almost 60% of the total.

Labour agreements registered in Catalonia from 2003
to 2005, broken down by language

Language	2003		2004		2005	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Catalan	123	38.5%	101	31%	177	48.6%
Catalan and Castilian	38	12%	57	17%	51	14%
Castilian	158	49.5%	171	52%	136	37.4%

The *Generalitat* does considerable work here in translating, updating and distributing Catalan versions of model employment contracts, in conformity with national legislation. In 2005 alone it dealt with the translation of 18 contractual models and 15 directly related documents.

- National legislation

In the economic field, national legislation imposing the general use of Castilian throughout the territory of the Spanish State prevents the applications of the principles of Article 13 of the European Charter. Basically, this legislation precludes the exclusive use of the minority language in labelling products and in other commercial and economic fields. In such cases, the exclusive use of the specific official regional language, the minority language protected by the Charter, is liable to sanctions.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA
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Article 25 of Law No. 3/1985 of 15 June 1985 on language normalisation stipulates that the Galician Government and the local authorities operating under it must promote the normalisation of the use of Galician in trading, advertising, cultural, voluntary, sports and other activities. Tax reductions or extensions can be granted for this purpose and for individual schemes pursuing this aim. Similarly, the initial report refers to the subsidies available for private enterprises, professional associations, employers' organisations, chambers of commerce and non-profit bodies and associations endeavouring to promote the use of Galician.

The language rights of a total of 313,554 Galician workers (almost 38% of the working population) are protected under specific labour agreements, according to data from the Galician Labour Relations Board. A total of 703 collective agreements are in force in Galicia, including 126 sectoral ones (covering 324 000 workers) and 577 corporate agreements (71 837 workers). The following agreements comprises clauses protecting workers' language rights:

AGREEMENTS COMPRISING LANGUAGE CLAUSES BY PROVINCE				
		Sector	Enterprises	Total
Inter-province agreements	Nº	4	7	11
	%	28,57%	15,91%	18,97%
	Workers covered	5.395	10.973	16.368
	%	26,70%	63,85%	43,78%
A Coruña	Nº	3	40	43
	%	8,82%	20,94%	19,11%
	Workers covered	25.550	4.188	29.738
	%	19,12%	27,86%	20,00%
Lugo	Nº	2	10	12
	%	8,70%	15,87%	13,95%
	Workers covered	3.300	1.880	5.180
	%	11,80%	37,27%	15,69%
Ourense	Nº		6	6
	%	0,00%	10,71%	7,79%
	Workers covered		401	401
	%	0,00%	10,93%	1,22%
Pontevedra	Nº	12	51	63
	%	35,29%	22,87%	24,51%
	Workers covered	100.440	4.650	105.090
	%	76,73%	15,05%	64,95%
Galicia	Nº	21	114	135
	%	16,67%	19,76%	19,20%
	Workers covered	134.685	22.092	156.777
	%	39,38%	30,75%	37,88%
Source: Galician Labour Relations Board (7/07/2006)				

According to statistics in the Board's annual Report on the Social and Labour Situation of the Galician Autonomous Community, the numbers of agreements containing this type of clause between 2000 and 2005 were as follows:

NUMBERS OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS WITH LANGUAGE CLAUSES CONCLUDED ANNUALLY		
Percentage of total: Galicia (2000-2005)		
	No. of agreements	%
2000	23	9,91%
2001	51	20,90%
2002	19	8,48%
2003	28	13,73%
2004	29	13,36%
2005	35	16,06%
Source: Galician Labour Relations Board		

The most common clauses refer to the right of workers to conduct their working and occupational activities in Galician as the specific language of Galicia, and to receive language training. Other clauses also state that job centres may not discriminate against workers for using the Galician language.

In enterprises, management and workers' representatives must promote the use of Galician in in-house activities and mutual relations, if necessary concluding extra agreements to encourage the use of Galician in relations with consumers, public administrations and private bodies established in Galicia, so as to normalise the use of the Galician language as a means of communication between the enterprise and its in-house and outside partners. Particular stress should be laid here on communications with the workers and the use of Galician for advertising corporate products.

Another type of clause stipulates that collective agreements must be drawn up and published in Galician or in a bilingual version, and this also applies to announcements, memoranda, notices, etc posted on in-house notice-boards.

Workforce and municipal settlement agreements comprise clauses to the effect that knowledge of Galician will be taken into account in staff transfers and/or recruitment competitions.

Some agreements also have clauses on non-discrimination on language grounds for recruitment to a post.

- Language rights clause

This clause reads as follows:

Any worker is entitled to conduct his/her working and occupational activity in the Galician language. Enterprises shall encourage language training in order to improve services for the public in the work posts, in accordance with available resources and needs. Management and worker representatives shall promote the use of Galician in in-house activities, labour relations, vocational training and relations with consumers, government departments and private bodies established in Galicia, so as to normalise the use of the Galician language as a means of communication between the enterprise and its in-house and outside partners. Particular stress should be laid here on communications with the workers and the use of Galician for advertising corporate products, taking account of the provisions of the previous paragraph”.

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| <p>2 With regard to economic and social activities, the Parties undertake, in so far as the public authorities are competent, within the territory in which the regional or minority languages are used, and as far as this is reasonably possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a to include in their financial and banking regulations provisions which allow, by means of procedures compatible with commercial practice, the use of regional or minority languages in drawing up payment orders (cheques, drafts, etc.) or other financial documents, or, where appropriate, to ensure the implementation of such provisions;b in the economic and social sectors directly under their control (public sector), to organise activities to promote the use of regional or minority languages;c to ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the possibility of receiving and treating in their own language persons using a regional or minority language who are in need of care on grounds of ill-health, old age or for other reasons;d to ensure by appropriate means that safety instructions are also drawn up in regional or minority languages;e to arrange for information provided by the competent public authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in regional or minority languages. |
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Use of the Galician language in financial and banking documents is coming in slowly but surely. The Galician option is available in most ATMs, and in some cases it is activated automatically on insertion of the card, depending on the customer's prior requests. Until recently, even though, broadly speaking, advertisements and signs have long been bilingual or in Galician, and savings banks (*Caixa Galicia* and *Caixanova*) conduct an enormous amount of cultural promotion in Galician, some of these banks were very reluctant to draw up mortgage documents in Galician. Some headway has recently been made in both *Caixa Galicia* and *Caixanova*, the two leaders in this field, partly coinciding with a social trend (promoted by the Language Normalisation Board) towards moving salary accounts to banks which explicitly agree to conduct all relations with the customer, both spoken and written, in Galician.

c to ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the possibility of receiving and treating in their own language persons using a regional or minority language who are in need of care on grounds of ill-health, old age or for other reasons;

The official language for external communication and signposting in Galician health centres operated by the Galician Health Service (*SERGAS*) is Galician. *SERGAS* produces all its forms and prescriptions in Galician. All regulations and computer applications in the Department of Health and *SERGAS* are in Galician. In such centres as the University Hospital Complex of Santiago de Compostela, all internal staff communication (notices, messages, etc) is conducted in Galician. Staff in these centres occasionally put up notices in Castilian.

Every month, the Department of Public Health publishes information booklets on various aspects of health: diseases, recommendations on healthy living, etc. Most of these publications are in Galician only for economic reasons, and only a small percentage of them are accompanied by a Castilian version. One example is the booklets on dental health for children, which is monolingual, in Galician.

During recruitment procedures, medical staff pass a Galician test to certify their knowledge of this language. Knowledge of the Galician language is also a criterion in staff transfer procedures.

The use of Galician by medical staff in consultations is fairly difficult to assess, since it concerns private relations between doctors and patients. Some patients have complained that they were not attended to in their own language, but such complaints are few and far between.

The General Secretariat of Welfare points out that staff applying for posts in Retirement Homes must take a number of tests, including one to assess their knowledge of the Galician language.

In connection with the current situation of each centre, we currently have no specific questionnaires to ascertain which language is used in these centres.

Where health terminology is concerned, in 2002 the Galician Government published its "Galician Dictionary of medical terms" as drawn up by the Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgery of Galicia. The Faculty of Medicine of Santiago de Compostela has a Language Normalisation Committee.

All ordinary and emergency signposting must be in Galician.

D. TO ENSURE BY APPROPRIATE MEANS THAT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS ARE ALSO DRAWN UP IN REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

The following legislation has been adopted in this field: the Decree on the use of the Galician language in labelling and advertising for products marketed in Galicia, and, more fundamentally, the Decree of 16 June 1994 on the use of the Galician language in labelling of products and information for consumers and users in Galicia.

With the exception of products traditionally manufactured and distributed exclusively in Galicia, product labelling is also compulsory in Castilian as a bare minimum.

Galicia currently has many local products labelled only in Galician (wine, honey, seafood, liqueurs, sweets, etc). Most industrial products are labelled exclusively in Castilian, although there are cases of volume retailing, eg all the house brand articles of the Eroski Group supermarket chain, which is firmly established in Galicia (170 supermarkets in our territory), which labels products in all the national official languages.

Product labelling in Galicia is governed by Royal Decree No. 1334/1999 setting out general regulations on labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs. Article 18 on the labelling language reads as follows:

Information on foodstuffs marketed in Spain shall be provided, as a bare minimum, in the official language of the State (Castilian).

The provisions of the previous indent shall not apply to traditional products manufactured and distributed exclusively within a given Autonomous Community with its own official language.

Errors are currently appearing in the place names used on the labels of some Galician products. The General Secretariat on Language Policy of the Galician Government is planning a campaign for the second half of 2006, drawing on market research data, targeting food companies which do not observe the official spellings of place names.

The Galician Government's Department of Innovation and Industry approves the regulations on granting of subsidies for the commercial sector vis-à-vis the following activities:

- a) Order of 10 March 2006 approving the regulations for granting subsidies to local corporations for urban trade structuring activities, under competitive bidding, issuing the relevant notification for 2006 (Official Journal of Galicia No. 57, Wednesday 22 March 2006).
- b) Order of 26 April 2006 laying down the regulations for and issuing a notification of subsidies for 2006 under competitive bidding, for non-profit trade associations, balanced development activities in open commercial centres in Galicia and local municipal centres, in accordance with the aims set out in the Galician Trade Renewal and Improvement Plan (Official Journal of Galicia no. 87, Monday 8 May 2006).
- c) Order of 9 March 2006 approving the regulations for granting subsidies to local corporations aimed at the adaptation and modernisation of commercial amenities, under competitive bidding, issuing the relevant notification for 2006 (Official Journal of Galicia No. 57, Wednesday March 2006).
- d) Order of 24 April 2006 approving the regulations for granting aid to traders' associations and other non-profit organisations for action to promote demand in the retail trade, under competitive bidding, issuing the relevant notification for 2006 (Official Journal of Galicia No. 87, Monday 8 May 2006).
- e) Order of 25 April 2006 laying down the regulations and issuing the notification for 2006, under competitive bidding, of subsidies to promote strategic integration, inter-corporate co-operation, organisation of training, educational and research activities targeting commercial distribution in Galicia, in accordance with the Galician Trade Renewal and Improvement Plan (Official Journal of Galicia no. 87, Monday 8 May 2006).

- f) Order of 13 March 2006 approving the regulations and issuing the notification for 2006 of grants, under competitive bidding, for the modernisation of shops and businesses in rural areas of the Autonomous Community of Galicia.

In this case, consideration will be given to the following subsidisable expenditure: design and implementation of advertising or promotional campaigns geared to attracting and securing loyal customers in the area and purchasing various modes of industrial transport, duly marked with the name and title of the commercial establishment, for retailing of products.

- g) Order of 15 March 2006 on the adaptation of commercial establishments to their competitive environment and access to new technology in 2006. Subsidisable activities include labelling systems.
- h) Order of 14 March 2006 setting out the regulations for and issuing the notification for 2006, under competitive bidding, of subsidies for introducing quality systems and promoting the creation and expansion of commercial chains (Official Journal of Galicia No. 58, Thursday 23 March 2006).

The conditions for the submission of compulsory documentation include a pledge to use the Galician language in accordance with a standardised model set out in Appendix III to the Official Journal of Galicia in advertising campaigns, promotions and signposting in the relevant commercial area, the commercial establishments and any investments made.

The undertaking to use the Galician language in all signs and instructions is used as a prime criterion for deciding on the award of all these types of subsidies.

Community of VALENCIA

Ever since 2004, under Law No. 16/2003 of 17 December 2003 on tax, administrative and financial measures and the organisation of the *Generalitat* of Valencia, donations geared to promoting the Valencian language have been 10% tax deductible.

Every year, the Department of Culture, Education and Sport also provides the following grants for promoting the use of Valencian:

For non-profit associations, enterprises, businesses, industries, trade unions and professional and employers' associations:

<i>Subsidised bodies</i>	2003	2004	2005
Number of associations	823	975	963
Number of enterprises, industries and businesses	1,747	1,315	1,204

The trade unions receiving annual subsidies for the promotion of Valencian are as follows: *Confederación sindical de CCOO PV, Unión General de Trabajadores PV, Unión Sindical Obrera de la CV, Central Independiente y de Funcionarios CSI-CSIF, Confederación General del Trabajo CGT-PV, Federación de Sindicatos STPV-IV, ANPE.*

Furthermore, the following bodies and collectives are also in receipt of this aid: Europa Press, the Valencia Solicitors' Association, Association of Land and Trade Registrars, Valencian Association of Young Entrepreneurs and Caterer's Federation of Valencia.

In connection with economic and social activities Article 16 of the Law on the use and teaching of Valencian requires public enterprises to ensure that their employees working in direct contact with the public have adequate knowledge of Valencia properly to carry out their assigned duties.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

The Government of Navarre has no legal provisions prohibiting or restricting the use of Basque in drafting technical documents, employment contracts or instructions on the use of products or services.

Nor has it taken any action to forbid the inclusion of clauses prohibiting or restricting the use of Basque in the internal regulations of enterprises and private documents.

Proof of this fact is the widespread use of Basque in many businesses, shops and enterprises established in the “Foral” Community of Navarre, which provide their products and services in bilingual formats and versions.

In line with this general principle, many enterprises operating in Navarre provide services and information in Basque, and also signpost their offices in this language, ie all such work is bilingual.

As regards the use of Basque in drafting financial documents and in such social services as hospitals, old people’s homes and asylums, the Government of Navarre has no regulations on this matter either.

Safety instructions in the Department are in Castilian only, although the complaint forms which it provides for the public are in Castilian and Basque.

In addition to the consumer complaint forms, the relevant Department of the “Foral” Community has a leaflet on consumer education for schoolchildren.

Article 14 – Transfrontier exchanges

The Parties undertake:

- a to apply existing bilateral and multilateral agreements which bind them with the States in which the same language is used in identical or similar form, or if necessary to seek to conclude such agreements, in such a way as to foster contacts between the users of the same language in the States concerned in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and permanent education;***
- b for the benefit of regional or minority languages, to facilitate and/ or promote co-operation across borders, in particular between regional or local authorities in whose territory the same language is used in identical or similar form.***

The content of Article 14 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority languages on transfrontier exchanges does not correspond to the obligations which the constitutional system attributes to each specific administrative level, so that in practice such exchanges can be carried out by either the State or the Autonomous Communities and local authorities.

Moreover, we should bear in mind that both Catalan and Basque are spoken north of the Spanish border, ie Basque in the western part of the French Pyrénées-Atlantiques department and Catalan in the Pyrénées Orientales department. A third example of linguistic continuity along this border is provided by Aranese, a variant of Occitan, which is a joint official language in the Valle de Aran (Province of Lleida, Autonomous Community of Catalonia) and which is also spoken in the French Midi-Pyrénées region.

Catalan is also the official language of the principality of Andorra, a small State in the Pyrenees between Spain and France, bordering on both these countries.

Along the Spanish-Portuguese border, there is great linguistic similarity between Galician and Portuguese.

Nonetheless, there are some major obstacles which are beyond the control of the Spanish authorities but which are not conducive to the development of such transfrontier exchanges.

- Along the Franco-Spanish border, the fact that the French authorities do not grant official status to the Basque, Catalan and Occitan languages, which has the effect of curbing the proper development of such language co-operation, since this means that such co-operation can only be voluntary, rather than official. Catalan is in a different position in the Principality of Andorra, where it enjoys full official status.
- Along both borders the centralised political organisation of both neighbouring States, ie the French and Portuguese Republics, means that decision-making on language policy and the practical means of implementing it is conducted in the respective political capitals, by authorities answerable to central government, whereas in Spain responsibility for a promotional and protective language policy goes virtually exclusively and specifically to the Autonomous Communities.

GENERAL COMMENTS BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

Despite all the obstacles mentioned, there are two legal instruments facilitating transfrontier exchanges in the language policy field:

1. International treaties and conventions may be concluded by the governments of both States in the educational, cultural, administrative and other fields, possibly referring to linguistic contents if both States reach agreement on them.

Furthermore, the annual bilateral summits held with the French and Portuguese Governments provide an opportunity for ministers from both States responsible for the same issue to exchange views and conclude agreements on the action of both States to defend languages common to the two countries.

2. The European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities, adopted by the Council of Europe in 1980, providing the basis for the Transfrontier Co-operation Treaties with France, signed in Bayonne in 1995, and Portugal, signed in Valencia in 2002.

Drawing on these two Treaties, Spanish, French and Portuguese local and regional authorities can conclude transfrontier co-operation agreements, *inter alia* in the cultural and language fields.

Where implementation of these two Treaties is concerned, the Spanish Administration has a register of 42 conventions on various subjects and with different contents, so it will be appreciated that there are very few conventions relating to co-operation in the language field. In any case, there are a number of conventions relating to general or multisectoral co-operation on a wide range of subjects, including language policy.

Generally, the obstacles identified in the previous section have most likely hampered the full development of co-operation in this field.

Autonomous Community of EUSKADI/BASQUE COUNTRY

On 10 December 1999, the plenary Basque Parliament ratified the General Strategy for Promotion of the Use of Euskera (Basque), as approved by the Basque Government on 28 July 1998, simultaneously urging the Basque Government to help promote Euskera in co-operation with public and private bodies in the Continental Basque Country and Navarre.

On 22 December 2000 a Convention was concluded by the French State, the Regional Councils of Aquitaine, the Pyrénées-Atlantiques Department Council, the Bayonne-Anglet-Biarritz District and the Council of Elected representatives of the Basque Country. This convention launches a language policy to promote Euskera, comprising ten specific actions.

Subsequently, in 2003, the Bayonne Protocol was signed by the aforementioned bodies with an eye to boosting co-operation on the language policy front.

Lastly, in 2004 the Public Office of the Basque Language was set up, a public interest grouping embracing the French State, the Region, the Department and the municipalities. It was the first body empowered by the French State to unite all the public authorities around a Basque language policy project, an unprecedented undertaking in France.

Work is currently proceeding on a new co-operation agreement between the Basque Government and the Public Office of the Basque Language, covering all aspects of language action and going much further than any previous ventures of this type. The agreement could come into force in 2007, constituting a beacon for transfrontier co-operation in promoting Euskera as a shared asset.

Spanish domestic legislation contains certain restrictions and problems vis-à-vis formulation of this agreement, curbing the external activities of the Autonomous Communities and even standing somewhat in the way of international co-operation agreements.

The real restriction stems from Article 149.1.3 of the Constitution, which assigns exclusive competence for international relations to the State. This means, in keeping with Judgment No. 165/1994 of the Constitutional Court, that the action of the Autonomous Communities in this field must be confined to activities that do not entail exercise of *ius contrahendi* (conclusion of treaties), do not give rise to direct, immediate obligations vis-à-vis foreign public authorities, do not affect the State's foreign policy and do not incur the States responsibility vis-à-vis foreign states or international or supranational organisations.

We should also mention the complex procedure set out for the Co-operation Treaty in Royal Decree No. 1317/1997 of 1 August 1997, further developed by the Resolution of 14 November 1997 adopted by the State Secretariat for Local and Regional Authorities, which requires prior communication to the State Administration through the State Secretariat for Local and Regional Authorities and publication of the co-operation instrument in the Official State Gazette.

This shows that transfrontier exchanges could be substantially improved if the aforementioned problems were tackled.

Furthermore, the Directorate of Co-ordination of the Basque Government's Department of Language Policy is responsible for encouraging activities to promote the use of Euskera in co-operation and co-ordination with public and private bodies in the Northern Basque Country and the "Foral" Community of Navarre.

To this end the Department of Culture publishes an annual notification of subsidies for private bodies working to promote Euskera in areas where the language is spoken outside the Basque Autonomous Community.

In 2006, a total of € 400,000 was earmarked for this purpose. The following are eligible for subsidies:

- A. Passing on Euskera to upcoming generations and looking for new speakers:
 - alerting schoolchildren to the process of passing on Euskera;
 - guaranteeing the production of material in Euskera;
 - facilitating further training and providing resources for persons involved in the *euskaldunización* ("Basquisition") and literacy process.
- B. Promoting the use of Euskera:
 - mainly in the out-of-school and leisure context.
- C. cultivating and improving the quality of Euskera:
 - promoting media that use Euskera;
 - promoting the use of Euskera in the new information and communication technologies;
 - restoring and normalising the linguistic heritage and place-names.
- D. Research geared to improving knowledge of the socio-linguistic development of Euskera.
- E. Facilitating co-operation among the various advisory boards on Euskera.

In addition to these subsidies, private bodies from outside the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country can also apply for a series of other Basque Government subsidies for projects geared to promoting Euskera.

The table below summarises the subsidies granted in recent years to bodies in the French Basque Country.

<i>Ipar Euskal Herria – Northern Basque Country (Iparralde)</i>			
	2003	2004	2005
Notification of subsidies for private bodies working to promote Euskera in the Euskera-speaking area	€ 211,658	€ 242,153	€ 303,829.49
Akitania/Euskadi Co-operation Fund	€ 49,000	€ 127,000	-
Subsidies to promote Euskera, <i>Euskalgintza</i>	€ 63,278	€ 30,426.89	€ 92,221.00
Subsidies for media using Euskera	€ 131,425	€ 117,645.83	€ 92,221.00

b for the benefit of regional or minority languages, to facilitate and/or promote co-operation across borders, in particular between regional or local authorities in whose territory the same language is used in identical or similar form.

The Basque Government encourages action to promote the use of Euskera throughout its territory by ensuring co-operation with institutions and associations in the Continental Basque Country and Navarre. It is accordingly working to establish a solid framework for co-operation with the public authorities in the Continental Basque Country and to promote private initiative. The Basque Government is also doing its utmost to co-ordinate programmes with the Government of Navarre and to promote private initiative.

It is also working to increase the presence of Euskera beyond the borders of the Basque Country, *inter alia* by stepping up co-operation with the Basque centres scattered around the globe and reinforcing the university assistantship programme (seen under Article 12).

Autonomous Community of CATALONIA

With an eye to facilitating the adoption of common policies to make good the deficits in the use and status of Catalan, the second additional provision of the Law on Language Policy stipulates that the *Generalitat* must conclude agreements, conventions and treaties with the Autonomous Communities of Aragon, the Balearic Islands and Valencia, and with Andorra, France and Italy, in order to foster cultural exchanges among the different Catalan-speaking areas. In accordance with this provision, the *Generalitat* maintains co-operation with the other institutions in the Catalan-speaking areas. Articles 6.4 and 12 of the future Statute of Autonomy mandate the *Generalitat* to promote communication and co-operation with the various parts of the Catalan language area with an eye both to fostering the language in general terms and to promoting it outside the Autonomous Community.

Co-operation in the language policy field between the Governments of Catalonia and the Balearic Islands was formalised on 17 April 2000 with a view to rationalising the efforts of both Governments to promote the language. This well-established co-operation process includes joint actions in a variety of fields, eg disseminating TERMCAT terminology, co-operation in the film-making field, making films dubbed in Catalan with *Generalitat* backing available to cinemas in the Balearic Islands, and co-operating in training courses for technical personnel and joint publications.

Co-operation between the Catalanian and Balearic Governments over the last few years has led to various joint activities and publications, including dubbing and showing films in Catalan and co-operating with self-learning centres.

A three-way co-operation process with the Governments of the Balearic Islands and Andorra has led to the organisation by the Ramón Llull Institute of a campus for universities with faculties for Catalan anywhere in the world where Catalan is not spoken. This scheme is intended to provide students with three weeks' linguistic immersion.

The *Generalitat* has also been co-operating with the Andorran Government in publishing a collection of texts entitled *Català fàcil*. This collection is geared to facilitating reading in Catalan for learners by adapting well-known, recognised Catalan and foreign literary works to the different learning levels. Co-operation is also being conducted with the Andorran Government in maintaining three self-learning centres in Andorra.

Linguistic co-operation with the Community of Valencia has involved the Valencian universities. One example has been the TERMCAT project in the terminological field, and the co-operation between the Secretariat for Language Policy of the *Generalitat de Catalunya* with the Catalan self-learning centres at the Valencian universities.

Where Northern Catalonia is concerned, more or less coinciding with the French *Pyrénées Orientales* Department, on 5 September 2003 the *Casa de la Generalitat de Catalunya* was inaugurated in Perpignan, officially representing the Catalan Government in Northern Catalonia. This has provided the Catalan Government with a regular channel for communication and co-operation with this Catalan-speaking area, embracing all fields of socio-economic life: trade, labour, language, culture, youth affairs, tourism, sports, etc.

Although the *Casa de la Generalitat* in Perpignan is responsible for action to promote the Catalan language and culture in Northern Catalonia, its work does not stop there, as it also acts as a centre for initiating transfrontier schemes and answer requests from institutions, enterprises and associations, in fact from all citizens on either side of the border.

Given the French State's failure to recognise the Catalan language, the *Generalitat de Catalunya* funds bodies defending this language in Northern Catalonia. On 30 November 2004, moreover, the *Generalitat de Catalunya* and the Perpignan Municipal Department of Catalan Culture concluded an agreement for the promotion of Catalan culture and language in Northern Catalonia.

The *Generalitat de Catalunya* also regularly subsidises bodies promoting the Catalan language in *Franja de Poniente* (Aragon) and Alghero (Sardinia, Italy).

The *Generalitat de Catalunya* conducts other activities in all Catalan-language areas, for instance organising encounters for self-learning centres, subsidising the *Verano de Prada* Catalan University (Northern Catalonia, France) and co-operating with the Joan Lluís Vives Institute, an umbrella organisation for universities in the Catalan language area.

- The Joan Lluís Vives Institute

The Joan Lluís Vives Institute (IJLV) is the network linking up Catalan universities in Catalonia, the Community of Valencia, the Balearic Islands, Andorra and Northern Catalonia. It operates through working committees, each running an ongoing action programme. Where language is concerned, the general aim is to promote joint action to normalise Catalan and disseminate the corresponding culture.

In 2005 the IJLV ran and completed the project www.lengua.info, in response to one of the Institute's main objectives, namely to promote the use of the Catalan language in the university and the surrounding community. The www.lengua.info portal is intended as a reference information page for the language departments of the 20 universities in the IJLV network. The aim is to meet the language needs of the whole of society by providing a quality service, viz the university language services.

- State transfrontier activities

Until a few years ago, the Spanish State took account of knowledge of the official language of Andorra (Catalan) in posting teachers to Spanish schools in Andorra, but this is no longer the case.

This shortcoming can be seen, for instance, in Order No. ECI/367/2005 of 14 February 2005 (Official Gazette No. 46 <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2005-02-23/pdfs/A06506-06523.pdf> of 23 February 2005) of the Ministry of Education and Science, which calls for applications for posts as teachers abroad but mentions no requirement on knowledge of Catalan for posts in Andorra.

In connection with knowledge of this country's language, in its Andorran schools Spain ascribes a lower status to Catalan than to the foreign languages in other countries hosting Spanish schools. Strangely enough, Spanish non-teaching civil servants do, on the other hand, have to know Catalan. This is stipulated, for instance, in Order No. AEC/2124/2004 of 28 June 2004 (Official Gazette No. 158 <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2004-07-01/pdfs/A24311-24312.pdf> of 1 July 2004) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, which calls for applications for posts in this Department.

Articles 4.1, 4.2 and Appendix II.1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the provisional implementing regulations of 18 February 2005 of the Exchange of Memoranda of 23 December 2004 concluding the Agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the Principality of Andorra in the educational field (Official Gazette No. 69 <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2005-03-22/pdfs/A09751-09756.pdf> of 22 March 2005), provide that the lingua franca of the centres covered by this agreement will be Castilian, and also that Catalan must be taught in all centres located in the so-called "Andorran education" area. Given the teachers' lack of knowledge of Catalan, the presence of this language is confined to one specific area. We consider that since Catalan is an official Spanish language to be protected as such and as a minority language, and that it is also the official language of Andorra, it should be much more widely used as a lingua franca.

In another connection, it is also unfortunate that the provisional implementing regulations of the Outline Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Spain and the Government of the French Republic (Official Gazette No. 164 of 11 July 2005) on educational, language and cultural programmes run in schools in both States, signed in Madrid on 16 May 2005, only refers to the Spanish and French languages, given that both States share the Catalan, Occitan and Basque languages, which are minority languages protected under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and which also enjoy special protection under the current Spanish Constitution.

Autonomous Community of GALICIA

In connection with the transfrontier co-operation between Galicia and Northern Portugal, a Working Community was set up on 31 October 1991, and its founding agreement, the Hispano-Portuguese Treaty on Transfrontier Co-operation between territorial bodies and authorities of 3 October 2002, was amended on 24 February 2006 (see the *Comunidad de Trabajo* webpage).

There is also the Atlantic Axis of the North-Western Iberian Peninsula, set up in 1992, embracing 18 of the main towns and cities in the Euroregion, as well as four Territorial Co-operation Communities (Val do Minho, Val do Tâmega, Val do Limia and Val do Cávado), representing the border municipal councils and chambers.

These co-operation bodies present and implement the main transfrontier co-operation projects between both regions.

It should be noted that the Atlantic Axis, meeting in Vigo on 25 May 2001, adopted a Declaration of Language Rights of the Atlantic Axis recognising the full official status in both territories of the Galician and Portuguese languages, and since then all official publications have been produced in Galician and Portuguese, as a minimum requirement.

The institutions making up the ATLANTIC AXIS, meeting on 20 April 2001,
1. having regard to the Spanish Constitution, the Portuguese Constitution and the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia, hereby declare Portuguese, Spanish and Galician joint official languages for all purposes in the activities of the ATLANTIC AXIS, so that:
1.1 speeches and documents in any of these three languages shall be completely valid;
1.2 all Galician and Portuguese citizens are entitled to express themselves, be attended to and obtain official documentation in the Galician or Portuguese languages, respectively, in municipalities in the ATLANTIC AXIS, in paper, electronic or any other form.

2. Considering the current dynamic process of social reappropriation of the use of the Galician language, and notwithstanding the need to boost this process in line with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the ATLANTIC AXIS will conduct its own specific activities and support other bodies' initiatives encouraging this process:

2.1 it will endeavour to ensure that relations are conducted in Portuguese or Galician;
2.2 it will consider valid all notarial and official documents drafted in Galician

2.3 it will conduct campaigns to encourage Portuguese citizens to accept official and commercial spoken and written communications with Galicians in Galician.

2.4 it will foster the free movement of Galician and Portuguese products labelled in Galician and Portuguese respectively;
2.5 it will promote cultural activities geared to intensifying commercial and cultural activity in Galician.
3. Having regard to the Law on the Linguistic Normalisation of Galicia as ratified by the Spanish Constitutional Court, and the UN Recommendations on place-names, declare that the official version of Portuguese place-names in the ATLANTIC AXIS will be the Portuguese version and that of Galician place-names the Galician version.
4. Considering that the economicist model for growth advocated by transnational economic groups, identifying progress with deregulation and freedom with competitive individualism, is creating serious and increasing economic, social, cultural and linguistic inequalities, the ATLANTIC AXIS:
4.1 advocates a sustainable and equitable development model for all of humanity and promotes a framework for the political organisation of linguistic diversity based on respect, harmonious coexistence and mutual benefit;
4.2 considers that the global communication area is compatible with equitable participation in the development process by all peoples, all language communities and all individuals;
4.3 the ATLANTIC AXIS consequently takes the form of an international network maintaining diversity within the process of globalisation of the economy and the information market;
4.4 it undertakes to direct all its activities towards maintaining the internal cohesion of each language community, regardless of its demographic size, dispersal, economic insecurity or cultural model divergent from the dominant culture.
5. The ATLANTIC AXIS acknowledges the right of Galicians and Portuguese citizens to complete oral and written information in their respective languages on the products and services provided by commercial establishments (eg instructions on use, labelling, lists of ingredients, advertising, warranties etc), as well as public information on citizen safety, under conditions equal to those for any other language. The ATLANTIC AXIS will conduct awareness campaigns to ensure that exchanges among Galician and Portuguese enterprises and other bodies take account of this right of all citizens, customers or users to receive oral or written information in the regional language in establishments open to the public, on both sides of the Minho/Miño.

The Department of Culture has financed various encounters of Galician and Portuguese writers in the form of conferences or joint organised visits in order to facilitate mutual knowledge. The Atlantic Axis also organises exchanges between Galician- and Portuguese-speaking groups, primarily under the European Union Initiative Interreg III-A, including such projects as:

- a) CUSEFRO, Culture without Frontiers. Conducted by the Directorate of Cultural Promotion (G)
- b) (SONS Y ACORDES) SOUNDS AND CHORDS, discovering the musical roots of Lima/Limia. Conducted by the Association of Municipalities of Val del Lima (PT).
- c) ANIMA TRANSFRONT, Strategic survey and networking for transfrontier dynamics through animation films. Conducted by *Casa da Animação* (PT).
- d) RIO MINHO, cultural promotion and revitalisation of the transfrontier Minho Valley. Conducted by the Association of Municipalities of Val del Minho (PT).
- e) ECUS, Meeting of Cultures. Conducted by the Directorate of Cultural Promotion (G).
- f) TALIA, Atlantic Theatrical Axis. Conducted by the Municipality of Ourense (G).
- g) RED-CULTURA, Promoting Transfrontier Culture. Conducted by Salnés Association (G).
- h) LETRAS, *Letras na corrente* (“Literature in flux”). Conducted by the Directorate of Cultural Promotion (G).
- i) PEC-CRAFT, Pooling arts and crafts in the Galicia/Northern Portugal Euroregio. Conducted by the Galician Crafts and Design Centre Foundation (G)

For further information, see webpage www.galicia-nortept.org (Working Community).

The Galicia/Northern Portugal Euroregio Research Centre (www.fceer.org) organises summer courses for university students.

For a number of years now the Department of Education and University Studies has been implementing the LaLO Programme (*Lengua de Adquisição-Lengua de Origem* – target/source language), which originated from a co-operation agreement between the Spanish and Portuguese Governments. Consideration is currently being given, in this context, to the possibility of Galician teachers following training courses in Portugal and vice-versa. There are also Galician ERASMUS students in Portugal, and the Department of Education keeps a register of such students. Furthermore, joint activities are conducted by Galician and Portuguese teachers, eg the radio programme *Ponte nas Ondas* (bridge over the waves) and the application submitted to UNESCO for recognition of the “Galician-Portuguese intangible heritage”.

Community of VALENCIA

Despite the low level of funding earmarked for the activity (€ 1,980), in its report the Community of Valencia mentions the organisation of Valencian courses in Yecla (Region of Murcia) in respect of the “transfrontier” co-operation covered by paragraph b).

It should be borne in mind that Yecla, Jumilla and Favanella are three municipalities in the Region of Murcia which are part of the Carche area which houses various populations groups that historically spoke Valencian. This is why a Valencian course was organised in this Murcian municipality at the request of the Yecla Council.

This venture is an example of co-operation between the Community of Valencia and the Region of Murcia geared to maintaining Valencian in municipalities with Valencian-speaking minorities. The quality of the teaching team provided by the Valencian Language Academy was described as very good by 86% of participants and good by 14%. Moreover, a special edition of the collection *Toponímia dels Pobles Valencians* (Valencian place names) is to be produced to include the Valencian versions of the three Murcian municipalities in the Carche area.

“Foral” Community of NAVARRE

The Government of Navarre has been conducting a series of activities to intensify transfrontier co-operation with France, the northern part of Navarre, the Pyrenean area, which borders on the “Foral” Community (along 163 km). Given that Basque is spoken on both sides of the Pyrenees, this co-operation process also covers the cultural and linguistic fields.

The ultimate aim of this co-operation process has always been European integration, and it has often been patronised and funded by the European Union.

The following activities and programmes were implemented for this purpose:

- The Aquitaine-Navarre Co-operation Fund

The Government of Navarre has signed a Transfrontier Co-operation Agreement with the Regional Council of Aquitaine, under which each of the two regions issues an annual notification of subsidies.

- Cultural activities concerning Basque

The following body was granted a subsidy in 2003:

- *Ikaspilota* – Federation of *Ikastolas* (Basque language schools) of Navarre

The following received subsidies in 2005:

- *Elkar Ezagutza* – Xorroxin Cultural Association
- *Camino de los encuentros* (the road to encounters) – *Kebenko*.

The 2006 notification of subsidies from the aforementioned Co-operation Fund established under the Transfrontier Co-operation Agreement between the Government of Navarre and the Regional Council of Aquitaine had not yet been finalised at the time of writing...

- ITINERIS

This transfrontier co-operation agreement is linked to a programme which is subsidised up to a maximum of 50% from European Union FEDER funds, promoting co-operation between border regions, training of civil servants in the field of European languages (lifelong learning) and exchanges of good practices between opposite numbers from the Navarre and Aquitaine administrations.

When the Government of Navarre initiated this programme in 2002, it was intended as a contribution to various European programmes, with an eye to participating in the new programmes to be launched for the period from 2007 to 2013.

- Managing the CIP INTERREG III A FRANCE-SPAIN

The Government of Navarre is leading 6 CIP projects within Interreg III A France-Spain framework, with € 431,643.88 FEDER funding and with partners from the Aquitaine region.

- The Atlantic Arc Committee (CPMR)

The Atlantic Arc is a Committee of the Conference of Peripheral and Maritime Regions (CPMR) embracing Aquitaine, Navarre and other areas of this major European region. It deals with a variety of fields, including transport, maritime security, regional policy, coastal issues, fisheries, research and innovation, and the CIP Interreg III B Atlantic Area.

The Committee's Political Bureau has held three meetings, on 20 January 2003, 11 April 2003 and 14 January 2004, and the General Assembly has also met on three occasions, namely 20 June 2003, 11 September 2003 and 25 June 2004.

The ASDP (Atlantic Spatial Development Perspective) is a strategic territorial project which is run by the Atlantic Arc, is jointly funded by the CIP Interreg III B Atlantic Area and involves, among other bodies, the Government of Navarre and the Regional Council of Aquitaine.

- The Working Community of the Pyrenees (CTP)

This European regional association embraces the four Spanish Autonomous Communities and the three French regions located on both sides of the Pyrenees. The Working Community holds an annual plenary meeting and works through various committees, with Committee III holding responsibility for language issues.

Committee III deals with the fields of culture, youth and sports, and is currently running a number of projects, such as an Oral Heritage Collection, an exhibition of young artists from the Pyrenees, ongoing joint activities connected with mountaineering and winter sports, creation of a Pyrenean work field network and a Partnership Seminar geared to planning youth exchanges, with the corresponding language contents provided by the participants in these activities.

- Miscellaneous activities

Finally, some other transfrontier exchanges are more difficult to classify:

- Exchanges of civil servants within the aforementioned Itineris programme, jointly funded from the CIP Interreg III A. So far, thirty officials from the Government of Navarre and the Pyrénées-Atlantique Department Council have taken part in this activity, whose implementation heavily depends on the language dimension.
- Mutual visits organised by the Government of Navarre and the Aquitaine authorities, dealing with practical matters of particular importance to the language dimension, such as communication(s), the information society, public works, regional/spatial strategy, public services, culture, etc.

Autonomous Community of the BALEARIC ISLANDS

The main objective of the Institute of Balearic Studies is to promote our culture both within our Autonomous Community and on the outside. This concept embraces promoting and subsidising literature in Catalan, as well as other artistic and cultural activities such as film, theatre, music, drawing, etc. There can be no doubt that the many activities we have conducted outside the Community have indirectly promoted Balearic Catalan, through the intermediary of our authors and spokespersons dotted around the world.

On the other hand, we have very little actual competence for promoting the Catalan language as a specific activity. Even so, we attend the Expolangues language fair in Paris every year, ie the largest language event in the world, as well as the Berlin and Lisbon Expolingua fairs.

The Government of the Balearic Islands has also participated for the first time in the London Book Fair, where it was represented by the Directorate General of Language Policy and the Institute of Balearic Studies.

Furthermore, the Government of the Balearic Islands co-operates with the University of the Balearic Islands in maintaining the *Illes Balears* professorship at Sheffield University (United Kingdom) in order to promote the dissemination of Balearic culture and the study of and research into Catalan language and literature outside the Islands. Under this co-operation programme students from both universities can take a specific course leading to a degree recognised by both sides.

Similarly, the Department of Education and Culture has published, through the Directorate General of Language Policy, a notification of subsidies for State-supported schools in the Balearic Islands to enable pupils and students to conduct school exchanges with their opposite numbers in the Pyrénées Orientales Department (France) and the Sardinian town of Alghero (Sardinia, Italy). The aims are to promote mutual knowledge and understanding, encourage the use of Catalan and improve knowledge of the whole geographical and cultural scope of the Catalan-speaking area (BOIB [Official Gazette] No. 119 of 22.06.2006 – notification of grants for the 2006-2007 school year).